PART I. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. 1 TO 12.

VOL. XXVI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MILLINERY *High Art Millinery, in all the gorgeous beauty of Parisian art; designs from every popular artist on the globe. Visit our Millinery Parlors on Tomorrow for Big Bargains.*

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Colored Dress Goods.

500 Exquisite Novelty Pattern Suits, individual and exclusive styles, representing all the newest weaves and shades known to manufacturers—$7.50 to $75 a suit.

As a leader tomorrow and the coming week, we offer 97 Fine Imported Novelty Pattern Suits that were brought to this country to sell for $15, $20 and $25, for only $12.50 a suit.

A lot of Small Check and Mixed Novelty Suitings, worth $1, at only 69c.

All Wool Check and Shot Suitings, worth 75c., only 35c.

3,000 yards All Wool Diagonal Suitings, at only 15c. a yard.

Big lot High Class Novelties, in all styles, at 50c., 75c. and $1, worth a third more.

50 pieces Navy Blue Serge, All Wool and a 75c. value, at 49c. a yard.

Black Dress Goods.

A lot of Black Figured Tamise, worth $1, yours at 59c.

50 pieces New Crepe Suitings, best style, only $1 a yard.

50 pieces 46-inch Black Henrietta, worth $1, yours at 59c.

37 pieces 46-inch Black Serge, truly worth 75c., yours at 49c. the yard.

Silks.

A lot of 50 pieces of Figured Luxors, Satins, Taffetas and Picots, worth from $1.50 to $2, yours at 79c.

500 pieces Cheney's Figured China Dress Silks, at 89c. a yard.

10 pieces 27-inch Waterproof Black China Silks, $1 quality of others, with us tomorrow, 59c.

A new line of Wash Silks; not the cheap kind, but 75c. values, which are yours at 39c.

23 pieces Figured and Striped Taffeta Silks, for Waists and Dresses, lovely styles, only 98c.

25 pieces 27-inch Figured Dress China Silks, $1 value, yours at only 69c

Dress Trimmings.

We have all the new things in Jetted Lace, Net, Moire Bands, Moire Ruffles, Moire and Net Effects, Spangles, etc.

Wash Goods.

5,000 yards Figured Batiste, easily worth 20c., with us at 10c.

190 pieces Colored Stripe Dimities, worth 25c., yours at 10c.

Imported Colored Stripe Dimities, that cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 35c., yours at 25c.

3,000 yards Figured, Check and Stripe Duck Suitings, only 12 1-2c.

5,000 yards Genuine French Zephyr Ginghams, 25c. and 35c. kind, tomorrow only, 15c. a yard.

500 new pieces of Swivel Silks or Silk Ginghams, only 49c.

29 pieces Black Brocaded Satines, Henrietta finish, only 25c.

3,000 yards Satines, all colors, in choice patterns, just received, special at 10c.

6,000 yards Union Linen Lawns, dress styles, to go at 9c. a yard.

10,000 yards French Style Ginghams, choice patterns, only 10c.

Linen Department.

20 pieces 72-inch Bleached Satin Table Damask, the $1.50 quality, will be sold tomorrow and as long as they last, at 97c. Napkins to match proportionately low.

30 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, worth 65c., will be sold at 33c yard.

3,000 Damask and Momie Cloth Dresser Scarfs or Buffet Scarfs, to go at 23c. each.

100 12-4 Marseilles Counterpanes, never sold for less than $3.50, special tomorrow, $2 each.

300 dozen large size Damask Towels, knotted fringe, white and colored border, worth 30c., special tomorrow, 17c.

227 dozen very fine Towels, Huck and Damask, Hemstitched and Fringed, ranging in value from 75c. to $1.25, we offer them tomorrow at 48c. each.

400 4-4 chenille Table Covers, heavily fringed, assorted styles; worth $1.25, special at 69c.

1,000 plain hemstitched linen Tray Covers, worth 40c, only 19c each.

White Goods.

5,000 yards of white Plaid Lawns, worth 12½c, yours at 7½c.

50 pieces Dotted Swiss, usual 25c kind, only 15c yard.

A lot of fine check Dimities, worth 25c, at only 15c yard.

Laces.

Big lot of Beige and net-top Laces, Point Venice Insertings, Guipure de Gene and Point de Ireland Laces just received.

10,000 yards hand-made Linen Laces, 1 to 3 inches wide, only 5c; worth 10c.

7,000 yds. hand-made Linen Laces, 2 to 5 inches wide, worth 20 to 35c. only 15c tomorrow.

Embroideries.

One lot Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, 3 to 5 inches wide, price of these goods anywhere would be 15 to 20c, Monday 9c.

One lot Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, 3 to 9 inches wide, worth 25 to 50c, only 19c tomorrow.

Handkerchiefs.

200 dozen gents' hemstitched white and colored border Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, yours at 19c each.

190 dozen ladies' scalloped embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 15c, at half price tomorrow, 7½c each.

100 dozen ladies' scalloped edge embroidered and plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 12½c, only 5c each.

Gloves.

100 dozen ladies 5-hook glace Kid Gloves, in tans and modes only, worth $1.25 a pair, special at 75c.

Gents' Furnishings.

200 dozen men's unlaundered linen bosom Shirts, 33⅓c each.

297 dozen men's Teck Scarfs and Four-in-Hand Ties, worth 50c, at only 21c each.

Men's imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c, at 33⅓c each.

Men's fine bleached Pepperel Mills Jeans Drawers, only 25c.

Men's Night Robes, truly worth 75c, at 50c each.

Men's spring and summer weight Underwear, largest assortment to select from ever shown in Atlanta.

Men's fine Balbriggan Shirts, at 25c, that cannot be matched under 50c.

Millinery.

We feel highly flattered at the success our Millinery Parlor has already attained. But, when you take into consideration the superiority of the work turned out, skill of our artists in designs and the moderate charges made, no wonder it has proved a blessing to womankind. A delayed import order of 100 French Pattern Hats has just reached us. To induce us to keep them, a liberal discount was made. You are to be benefited by this. Tomorrow they are open for your inspection.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

It is worth your while to know that we bought 3,000 drummer's samples of Umbrellas and Parasols, this season's styles, all in first-class order, which we are selling at 50c on the dollar.

Notions.

190 Russian leather combination Purse and Card Cases, worth 75c, yours at 25c each.

Children's gold Marquise set Rings, worth $2, only 25c.

Best English Pins, full papers, 5c. Corticelli Crochet Silk, 9c spool. Rogers' steel Scissors, 10c pair.

Muslin Underwear.

One lot Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemise and Corset Covers, worth $1 to $1.50 a garment, special tomorrow at 75c a garment.

One lot Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemise and Corset Covers, worth 75c to $1.25, special at 49c a garment.

Shoes.

One lot ladies' Dongola Oxfords, patent tip, D and E lasts, $1.

Ladies' Oxfords, cloth top, patent tip, at $1.50, worth $2.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boots, worth $2, at $1.39 pair.

The greatest ladies' Shoe on earth for the money, $2, any style and last.

1,000 pairs gents' hand-welt Congress and Bal Shoes, as good style and wear as any $5 shoe in town, at $3 a pair.

Big lot ladies' hand-turned Button Boots, worth $3 and $3.50, Monday at $2.19 a pair.

Carpet Department.

25 rolls Smith's best Moquette Carpet, worth $1.35, will sell this week at $1 a yard made and laid.

47 rolls body Brussels Carpet, worth $1.25 a yard, reduced to 95c a yd.

60 rolls Tapestry, regular 90c kind, made and laid at 70c a yard.

Best all-wool Ingrain Carpet, same that you pay 75c for, we sell them at 60c a yard.

200 Smyrna Rugs, worth $4.50 each, they go this week at $2.98.

300 pairs Lace Curtains, worth $3.50 a pair, special at $1.75 a pair.

97 pairs handsome Chenille Portieres, worth $10 a pair, our price this week only $6 a pair.

150 rolls fancy China Matting, regular $10 kind, until they are all sold at $6 a roll.

We are headquarters for Awnings. Don't buy until you get our prices.

5,000 Curtain Poles for Monday and Tuesday at 19c each, worth 50c.

We do the handsomest Drapery Work of any house south. Estimates cheerfully made, and all work promptly executed by men who know their business.

Carpets sold on installments at cash prices.

Hosiery.

175 dozen ladies' imported lisle thread Hose, plain and Richelieu ribbed, all black or with colored tops, 6 pairs for $1.75.

200 dozen gents' imported tan Half-Hose, double soles and toes, high spliced heels. worth 35c, yours Monday at 19c.

500 dozen misses' full regular made fast black Hose, double toes and high spliced heels, worth a quarter, on basement bargain tables at 10c.

50 dozen gents' 4-thread lisle Half-Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 65c, for Monday 30c; limit 6 pairs to a customer.

175 dozen misses' fine guage 1-1 ribbed Hose, Hermsdorf black, double knees, heels and toes, worth 35c; Monday 21c.

180 dozen gents' Shawknit Half-Hose, sold everywhere at 25c; we sell them Monday at 15c.

325 pairs ladies' black pure thread silk Hose, plain or fancy designs, worth at other places $3 a pair, Monday $180; limit 3 pairs to a customer.

Capes and Suits.

At $1.50—Ladies' all-wool Cloth Capes; worth $3.50.

At $2.40—A lot of ladies' Cloth Capes; former priee $4 and $4.50.

At $3.60—27 fine broadcloth Capes; reduced from $6.50.

At $5.40—19 ladies' handsomely braided cloth Capes; worth $12.50.

At $5.00—12 Silk and Lace Capes; truly worth $17.50.

At $3.50—43 ladies' Serge Suits, latest style; worth $6.75.

At $7.00—17 ladies' all-wool Flannel Suits, navy and black; worth $12.50.

At $10.00—19 ladies' Navy and Black Serge Suits, latest style, trimmed with Moire, tailor made; worth $20.

At 50 cts.—39 dozen ladies' laundered percale Shirt Waists; worth $1.

At 50 cts.—47 dozen ladies' black French Satine Shirt Waists; $1.25 value.

At 98 cts.—Ladies' outing and percale House Wrappers; worth $1.50.

At $2.47—47 ladies' figured India Linen Suits, elegantly trimmed, and worth $5.

At $3.50—45 ladies' Silk Shirt Waists; worth $5.

At $5.00—93 ladies' handsome silk Shirt Waists, all styles and shades; worth $12.

Boys' Clothing.

(Second Floor.)

We sell Boys' Clothing, and our prices are lower than anybody's.

At 50 cts.—180 pairs boys' all-wool Knee Pants; worth $1.25.

At $2.40—139 boys' all-wool Suits, nice styles and best make; worth $4.50.

At $3.50—Boys' "Little Captain" Suits, double knees and double seats, guaranteed not to rip; worth $6.

Our Hosiery Department is the Hosiery Department of Atlanta.

Basement.

A place where goods are sold cheaper than any house in America can sell them. Where every article offered is a bargain. Where some people say we "imitate," and they dare not "imitate" or even approach our prices. Where "progressive and up to date people" starting out in the mercantile world could purchase their stocks better than Eastern market.

Whether we are promoters or imitators, the trading people are the judges. Down there to-morrow, and as long as the lots last—

10,000 yards American Figured Challies at 3⅞c a yard.

5,000 yards American Indigo Blue Calicoes, only 4c a yard.

5,000 yards 40-inch Irish Lawns, well worth 20c, down there for 9c a yard.

10,000 yards Bengal Lawns, worth 12½c, special at 7½c a yard.

5,000 yards short lengths English Percales, the usual 12½c kind, 5c to-morrow.

500 dozen misses' regular made fast black Hose, double heel and toes, all sizes, 10c; worth 25c.

200 dozen gents' double web Suspenders, usually sold for 25c and 35c, down there at 9c.

1,000 dozen gents' 4-ply Linen Collars, all new shapes, special at 2½c each.

500 dozen gents' 4-ply Linen Cuffs, worth 25c, at only 9c a pair.

10,000 yards good style Dress Ginghams, usual 10c kind, only 5c a yard.

3,000 yds. figured Cretonnes, worth 20c, only 10c a yard.

10,000 yards short lengths French Chambrays, always sold for 15c, ssecial at 7½c a yard.

A lot of gents' satin Four-in-Hand Ties, worth 50c, down there at 15c.

A lot of gents' laundered Percale Shirts, worth $1, at only 43c each.

100 dozen large size Linen Huck Towels, worth 20c, sold at 9c each.

Ten pieees cream German Table Damask, worth 40c, special at 15c yard.

5,000 yards white India Linen Lawns, in lengths of 5 to 15 yards, worth 20c, at only 5c yard.

500 Gloria Silk Umbrellas, truly worth $2, special at 98c each.

1,000 bottles Household Ammonia, only 5c a bottle.

BASEMENT *Not a hole in the wall where second class merchandise is retailed at first-class prices, but a large, airy, well-lighted storeroom, entered by elevator or large, easy stairs—and a Bargain Place the like of which has never been known before in the south.*

J. M. HIGH & CO

"THE LABORER *IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE." We resort to no scheme to work our salesmen on commission or promises. Our store is conducted on business methods, and our salespeople get their pay every Saturday night in the year.*

MUSIC AND FUN.

"Wang" Will Usher in the Easter Week Gayeties.

HOW AN OPERA IS WRITTEN.

Manager Truss Tells of the Interesting Phases of the Work.

MY AUNT BRIDGET'S GLORIOUS JAG.

The Blumenberg Concert Company and Then Frank Daniels—The Famous Pianist, Miss Bailey Coming.

It's music and fun this week. First comes "Wang," furnishing a high class article of both commodities; then the Blumenberg company to give us grand music; and after that Frank Daniels to give more fun.

One of the most notable events of the year will inaugurate the attractions of this week. "Wang" is by courtesy called a comic opera, but it is really a combination of opera and burlesque and fun, with an accent on the fun. The music is extremely pretty and enjoyable. The orchestras throughout the country have been playing "Wang" music for the last two years and the people have had it in their homes and have enjoyed it thoroughly. The first production of the opera was made by De Wolf Hopper. The present owners of the company, Mr. Truss and his associates, owned the opera then, and appreciating its great worth, decided after the two seasons to put it out on their own responsibility more elaborately than before.

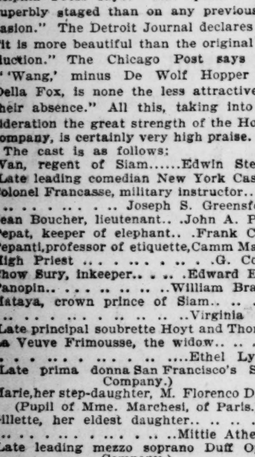
There are about sixty people in the present organization, and in every respect the production is made a notable one. The notices in the cities where the opera was given by Hopper and repeated by the present company have been unstinted in their praise and in all the comparisons made the present organization has had the better of it. The Minneapolis Journal says: "The Hopper-Fox combination is not in it with the present company. As a singing comedian Mr. Stevens is superior to anybody who has ever appeared here." The Philadelphia Press says: "The opera is more superbly staged than on any previous occasion." The Detroit Journal declares that "it is more beautiful than the original production." The Chicago Post says that "'Wang,' minus De Wolf Hopper and Della Fox, is none the less attractive for their absence." All this, taking into consideration the great strength of the Hopper company, is certainly very high praise.

The cast is as follows:

Wan, regent of Siam.....Edwin Stevens
(Late leading comedian New York Casino.)
Colonel Francasse, military instructor....
.. .. Joseph S. Greensfelder
Jean Boucher, lieutenant.. .John A. Parks
Pepat, keeper of elephant.. .Frank Casey
Pepanti,professor of etiquette,Camm Mauvel
High Priest .. .. .G. Coletti
Chow Sury, inkeeper.. .. .. .Edward Elkas
Panopin.. .. ..William Bradley
Mataya, crown prince of Siam.. .. .. ..
.. ..Virginia Earl
(Late principal soubrette Hoyt and Thomas)
La Veuve Frimousse, the widow.. .. ..
.. ..Ethel Lynton
(Late prima donna San Francisco's Stock Company.)
Marie,her step-daughter, M. Florenco Drake
(Pupil of Mme. Marchesi, of Paris.)
Gillette, her eldest daughter.. .. .. ..
.. ..Mittie Atherton
(Late leading mezzo soprano Duff Opera Company.)
D. M. S. 242.. .. ..Dottie Neville

For two days Atlanta has been full of comic opera people. The "Wang" company came in Friday and gave the hotels a decidedly metropolitan appearance. The company, as has been stated, is a very large one, and the names printed above indicate its character. Stevens is one of the cleverest comedians in the country—a very versatile fellow who has shone not in comic opera alone, but in higher realms of true comedy. He is as tall as Hopper, and Virginia Earl, who is the crown prince, is as dainty and pretty as Della Fox. Miss Earl is, indeed, a beauty. The other women of the company are all most attractive as well as capable. The New Orleans papers said the chorus was made up of the prettiest girls ever brought south; as there are a great many of them and as the costumes are most beautiful and the scenery gorgeous, the picture will doubtless prove one which will do the hearts of us bald heads good to gaze upon. If there's standing room in the Grand tomorrow night I'll be surprised.

At the head of this organization as director of its business affairs is one of the most energetic young managers of the country, a man who, quiet and unobtrusive, has made his way right to the front. That is Mr. D. W. Truss. He is very well



FRANK DANIELS.

known in other lines, having for a number of years been the business head of the Primrose and West company, and having been a large factor in making that company what it is—that is, the finest minstrel company which this country has ever had. Truss is one of the cleverest fellows in the profession, and one whom everybody looks up to. It is his direction and management that has put "Wang" right to the front, and certainly a great part of the credit of its success is due to him.

I was taking with him at the Aragon last night about the writing of an opera—how the composer and the librettist work together.

"I have often wondered how it was done," said Mr. Truss, "and doubtless thousands have had the same experience. I had a chat the other day in New York with Woolson Morse, the composer of 'Wang,' regarding these seldom-touched-upon topics. Mr. Morse, by the way, is one of the youngest of American composers, but I am certain that Atlanta will be charmed with its first hearing of his music. Morse is, you will remember, the composer of 'Cinderella at School,' in which Ada Rehan gained one of her first successes at Daly's theater. That and 'The Merry Monarch' and 'Wang' have given him a high place among American composers of the lighter and more popular forms of music. The day I talked with him he sat in his cosy and luxurious bachelor quarters on Twenty-fourth street. Inevitably he contrasted his present comfort with the uphill time of it he had in trying to bring his music before the public.

"It was interesting, I tell you. But 'that is another story,' as is also the romantic one of his recent marriage to the pretty girl who formerly played the part of a saucy young messenger boy in 'Wang.' From him I learned how he and J. Cheever Goodwin, the author of 'Evangeline,' put 'Wang' together and the method is typical of how composer and librettist collaborate on any opera.

"First of all the two met for a preliminary and purely informal discussion. They first endeavored to conceive a locale—the place or country in which to set their story, for, of course, both the story and the music should always be typical of the country selected for your scenes. They discussed the scenic and other possibilities offered by various countries and periods and finally settled upon far away Siam during the minority of the present king, who was, at that time, under the regency of his uncle. The choice was a happy one. Siam had never before been chosen as the locale for either a drama or an opera. Its people are romantic, its architecture quaint and the costumes susceptible of extreme burlesque. That the composer as well as the librettist took advantage of these opportunities is shown by the fact that The New York Herald, the morning after 'Wang's' first metropolitan appearance, said that 'the weird strain that announces the approach of the Cambodians is as characteristic as the motif by which Wagner introduces the giants in "Die Rheingold.'"

"After the locale was decided upon they determined the number of acts the opera should have. Rather odd, isn't it? One would naturally suppose that they would first get their story in hand and then give it as many acts as it would require to tell it. But they don't. They settle the number and then make the story fit it. Goodwin and Morse, like Gilbert and Sullivan, strongly believe in two acts, while the Germans usually hold to three.

"This settled they talked over the theme of a story and, a fact not generally known, in the formation of this, the composer was quite as active as the librettist. It was many weeks before this story was fully mapped out, and even then it was changed materially from time to time. There were suggestions from both sides and frequently one suggestion would put a new phase on the whole. The plot was freely criticised to discover musical opportunities. You should not drag a solo in by the heels, as it were, with no earthly reason just why at a certain point everybody on the stage should stand stock still while the comedian gives to the audience a topical song regarding the tariff. The librettist has to furnish a situation in the opera where the topical song will appear natural.

"Sometimes in the construction of an opera certain artists who are expected to take part in its production are kept in view in the formation of characters. This is always unfortunate. You hear a great deal about parts written especially for certain people, and it is usually supposed to be a sign of certain success. It is almost the direct opposite. The ensemble is ruined. You have a number of individual characters admirably interpreted by individual actors, but it is like a vaudeville, not an opera. Everything is disjointed, the story and music, as well as characters themselves, seem to have no connection.

"This is 'Wang's' great advantage. Morse and Goodwin composed and wrote it with no one actor or one company in view and this season more than ever before the proper rule has been followed—the selection for each part of an artist who seems best adapted for that very part after its requirements have been fully seen.

"Among the many questions which must early be asked and answered by the collabarateurs are such as: Who shall start the story and where? How much shall be told at the start and what shall be saved for a climax? When will it be necessary to give such and such characters time to change their costumes and who shall occupy the stage while they are making the change? How many people in an audience do you suppose, on seeing the prima donna appear in a change of costume, have realized that in writing the opera years before the collaborateurs had to write it in such a way as to give her time to make that change without any hitch in the story being unfolded on the stage?

"Now, mind you, all this in the case of 'Wang' was discussed before any of the music was written and long before a line of dialogue was thought of. Sometimes the music of a song is written before the words and at others the music is written to fit the words. For instance in 'Wang' 'The Man With an Elephant on His Hands' had the music of the first part written to fit Mr. Goodwin's words, while the words of the refrain were written to fit Mr. Morse's music. The whole work was gone over again and again before a speaking line was written. The dialogue was the last thing done and followed even a going into every detail of the stage business. Morse and Goodwin, although they have never had a disagreement of any kind, freely criticise each other's work while an opera is under way and an incredible number of changes for the better are the result. The opera as submitted in the 'scenario' was scarcely recognizeable when it was finally produced with a success, of which you need be told nothing."

The Blumenberg Concert Company will be another important musical event. The company will be here for one night only—Wednesday. Everybody familiar with music knows of Louis Blumenberg's powers as a violoncellist. In the company with him are Sweden's greatest singer, Mme. Caroline Ostberg, prima donna from the Royal opera house, Stockholm; Mme. Lucie Palicot, the renowned pedalia-pianist; Mr. David Henderson, the sweetest tenor of America, and Mr. F. Oscar Elmore, pianist and accompanist—all eminent artists.

The following was taken from The Minneapolis Journal and gives some idea of the excellence of the company:

"The audience, which seemed rather unappreciative at first, soon awoke to the fact that the concert was of much more than comparative excellence and encores followed so insistently that the programme was more than doubled in length. Mme. Ostberg was in fine voice and sang exquisitely. With a voice of wonderful power and force she combined a delicacy of execution which was marvelous. Her training on the operatic stage has doubtless helped her correctly to gauge an audience. She combined with her singing not only faultless intonation, power and sweetness of execution, but also a sort of an 'entre nous' feeling with her listeners. This last was very fetching in itself, but combined with her musical qualities, was almost irresistible. The valse song from Gounod's 'Romeo et Juliette,' was finely sung, and a Swedish 'Volkslied' was given as an encore. This but served to whet the appetite of the auditors and a second encore being demanded, Mme. Ostberg replied with a kiss thrown from the back of the stage. The balance of the madame's songs were all Swedish save the last, which she sang in English.

"Louis Blumenberg, the 'cellist, made a great hit in his solos, 'A Simple Avowal,' by Thome, and Dunkler's 'Spinning Wheel.' His tones are remarkably clear and full and his execution marvelous.

"David G. Henderson, the tenor of the company, appeared as the first performer on the programme, and with a sweet, clear, high tenor, captured the house with the first song and was forced to come back, singing the ballad, 'I Am Waiting,' as an encore song. Mr. Henderson's voice is very good, and he uses it to the best advantage.

"The remaining member of the company, Mme. Lucie Palicot, a little vivacious French player, whose knowledge of English is limited to 'I don't understand little English,' proved herself an artist of exceptional powers on the pedalia-piano, which occupied a prominent place on the platform last night. Her first selection was a 'Toccato in F,' by Bach, beginning with a pedal technique to great advantage. She is a thorough artist and played remarkably well.

"A great deal of the pleasure of the concert was due to the accompaniments of F. Oscar Elmore, who was a model of excellence in that difficult, but necessary and unappreciated, branch of music."

And then Frank Daniels.

Friday and Saturday the quaint little comedian will be here in his revival of "Little Puck," which is aptly described as a furiously funny fantastical farce.

The story of "Little Puck" is from Frederic Anstey's strange creation, "Vice-Versa," dramatized by Archibald C. Gunter, rearranged and improved by Frank Daniels himself. Old Giltedge, the part played by Mr. Daniels, has become the possessor of a lot of curios from a stranded museum, and the legend goes that the person holding the image in his or her right hand and registering one wish, may have it gratified. The old man naturally wishes for youth, and is made a boy again. His boy, Billy, wants to be a man, so that he may not have to go back to school and be punished. Father and son swap bodies, still retaining their original dispositions, thoughts and actions, such as are permitted under the circumstances. These misfit conditions open the way to an abundance of fun, and the audience is kept in a constant state of laughter.

Bonny brown-eyed Bessie Sanson, she of the gurgling laugh and winsome way, who will be pleasantly remembered as the leading female support in the "Little Puck" organizations, will be seen again in her original creation of the part of Miranda Savage. Miss Sanson has some Parisian gowns which will gladden the hearts of the feminine portion of the audiences during the engagement.

"Little Puck" is a veteran on the stage, but Mr. Daniels has made such material changes in it this season that it will be in the nature of a new farce comedy. Scenic effects, new and fetching costumes, mechanical devices and the cutting out of some of the more tiresome and needless parts have made "Little Puck" more enjoyable and entertaining than ever. Of Mr. Daniels nothing more need be said. His methods as a farceur are too well known to be questioned at this late day. His support which will be seen here is all that can be desired.

There will be a matinee Saturday.

A funny story comes from the west about my friend, George Monroe, of "My Aunt Bridget" fame. The high altitude had a how-come-you-so-effect upon George, it seems, and the result was he got full of "the joy of life"—not Ibsen's, but Denver "tanglefoot"—and proceeded to make Denver howl. He succeeded so well that when he stepped on the stage of the Tabor Grand opera house in the evening the audience at once became aware of the comedian's "joy of life." The pranks that man cut up then and there made the audience yell and the angels on high weep behind their feathers. The farce is noisy enough, but Mr. Monroe brought to his part that evening potential power enough to dim the noisy splendors of a locomotive boiler shop. He cavorted down stage, he rushed up stage, he abused the footlights for shining and the orchestra for playing. And the worst of it was that he insisted on always having a partner in his newly bought "joy of life." The feminine members of the company are still nursing pinched arms and darkened shins. Things came to such a pass that Robert Monroe, the manager and brother of the twinkling star, in his dual capacity objected most strenuously to George's exuberance and introduction of new "gags." Some of these "gags" were of so weird a character that the feminine element of the audience began to beat a retreat. But it was of no avail. Even the band could not drown George, who shouted when the music was turned on. Seeing that only Draconian measures would obtain, Robert Monroe applied them. His brother was insisting that he ought to go front and make a speech. He got a fist in his neck and tumbled floorward. He got up breathing fury and once more bit the boards. After a thorough drubbing he came to terms and went home, all done up, while his brother and conqueror made the speech.

Mention has already been made of two grand musical concerts that are to be given early in April, the first at the Grand on the night of April 5th, followed by a sacred concert at the Second Baptist church on April 6th. Such noted talent has been employed for these two concerts that we wish again to bring it before the readers of The Constitution.

The Orpheus Glee Club, a local organization of high standing in Atlanta, has for several months past been planning for these concerts and have secured that famous and noted musician, Dr. J. W. Bischoff, of Washington, D. C., and his celebrated quartet of mixed voices to assist in rendering two most excellent programmes. Dr. Bischoff is a master of the pipe organ and the visit of such masters to Atlanta is rare and should be highly appreciated. There is scarcely anything so inspiring, elevating and ennobling as the sweet strains of a grand echo organ; and the true merit and worth of that magnificent instrument at the Second Baptist church will be thoroughly tested under the masterful touch of Dr. Bischoff.

The enterprise and pluck of the Orpheus Glee Club in preparing two such concerts, is most certainly to be highly commended, and we bespeak for them a most hearty response from the people of Atlanta. They have arranged these concerts at the marvelously low price of 50 cents each, or a combination ticket to both at 75 cents.

The following are the programmes for these concerts:

Programme for the Opera House.

Piano solos, (a) La Guitarra, Bischoff; (b) Gavotte in G major, Bischoff—Dr. J. W. Bischoff.
"The Vintage Song," from Lorely—Orpheus Glee Club.
"The Two Grenadiers," Schumann—Mr. J. Henry Kaiser.
"O Mio Fernando," La Favorita, Donizetti—Miss Ruth Thompson.
"Salve di Mora-Faust," Gounod—Mr. Douglass G. Miller.
Clebrated Indian bell song, "Lakme," Delibes—Mrs. Nellie Wilson-Shir-Cliff.
The Kerry Dance, Molloy-Wilde—Orpheus Glee Club.
(a) "La Notte Bella;" (b) "My Little Love," Hawley—Miss Thompson.
Trio, "The Mariners," Randegger—Mrs. Shir-Cliff, Mr. Miller, Mr. Kaiser.
"Massa's In the Cold, Cold Ground," Foster—Orpheus Glee Club.
"Bobolink," Bischoff—Mrs. Nellie Wilson Shir-Cliff.
Quartet, "Rigoletto," Verdi—Mrs. Shir-Cliff, Miss Thompson, Messrs. Miller and Kaiser.

Programme for the Church.

Overture, "Wilhelm Tell," Rossini—Dr. J. W. Bischoff.
"The Holy City," Stephen Adams—Mr. Douglass G. Miller.
"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," Rhodes—Orpheus Glee Club.
(a) "Prelude and Fugue," Bach; (b) "Grand Offertoire de St. Cecilia," Battiste—Dr. J. W. Bischoff.
"With Verdure Clad Creation," Haydn—Mrs. Nellie Wilson Shir-Cliff.
(a) Nocturne in G minor, Chopin; (b) "Minuet," Boccherini; (c) "Gavotte Mignon," Thomas—Dr. J. W. Bischoff.
"Not a Sparrow Falleth," Abt—Mr. J. Henry Kaiser.
"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Knight-Weston—Orpheus Glee Club.
"The Better Land," Cowen—Miss Ruth Thompson.
Concert fantasie, "The Mocking Bird," Bischoff—Dr. J. W. Bischoff.
Quartet, "My Faith Looks up to Thee," Goldbeck—Mrs. Shir-Cliff, Miss Thompson, Messrs. Miller and Kaiser.

Miss Mary Louise Bailey, royal Saxon court pianist, will give a recital in the Phillips and Crew Company's music hall Thursday night, March 29th. This young lady is creating a furor in the musical world, and



BESSIE SANSON.

is meeting with the most enthusiastic receptions in all the cities in which she appears.

The following ladies will act as patronesses to Miss Bailey's recital:

Mrs. Governor Northen, Mrs. William Dickson, Mrs. Hugh Inman, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, Mrs. John Ottley, Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Mrs. Henry Cabaniss, Mrs. J. Morgan, Mrs. Henry S. Jackson and Mrs. Henry W. Grady.

Miss Bailey ranks as one of the great pianistes of the world, and few have, at her age, nineteen, received the honors conferred upon her. She has played in all the principal European capitals and before most of the continental courts. She won the highest emeritus medal at Leipsic before she was sixteen; was decorated by the emperor of Austria at seventeen, and offered the position and title of royal Saxon court pianist before she was eighteen years old. No American has ever received the honors abroad that have been so freely conferred upon this young lady.

This is Miss Bailey's first tour in this country, and being a southern girl it is but right that she should make her first appearances in the south, and musical Atlanta should give this young artiste a reception fully in keeping with her merits, which can be judged from the following notice from The Leipsic Tageblatt, of March 1, 1893, after she had given a concert in the famous and time honored hall of the Gewandhaus:

"Fraulein Marie Louise Bailey gave a concert last evening in which she, as piano virtuoso, figured alone, playing a rich and varied repertoire. Fraulein Bailey first studied here, and later in Vienna under Professor Th. Leschetizky. The concert was received on the part of the public with an exciting interest, the hall being crowded, and the galleries filled with enthusiastic hearers, who, later, showed their appreciation of the young artist by continued applause and 'bravos.' A young lady like Fraulein Bailey who can perform for two hours the most difficult works of the best masters without the least sign of fatigue, must possess an unbounded fund of technical facility, great strength and perseverance—qualities which mark the true artist.

"In the execution of the most difficult passages, her technique is perfect beyond criticism. All through the performance we saw the true artistic temperament and the soul of the musician. The young girl was compelled to appear many times, and as the evening advanced the enthusiastic applause rose to a climax."

The subscription to the Damrosch recitals is meeting with gratifying results, and indications point to an early filling of the allotted number of season tickets. Many subscriptions are coming in from out of town, and the schools are arranging to have the music department represented. Nothing has ever before been presented in Atlanta so fraught with good educational opportunities to the student of music as these lecture recitals of Mr. Damrosch. It must not be taken that the lecture part of Mr. Damrosch's recital is made up of dry technicalities, intelligible only to the musician, but each scene in the opera in hand is described in a scholarly and interesting manner that places the scene before one, while the musical text is played upon the piano in a manner that few artists can surpass.

This opportunity to get a better understanding and appreciation of the Wagner music cannot well be missed by any who have a love for the good and beautiful,, and it will serve to amke plain to those who have never had the opportunity, and to become familiar with the wonderful drama and music of the great master.

Mr. Joseph L. Maclean, director of music of the Agnes Scott institute, recognizing the importance of this event, is taking the music department of that splendid school, through a course leading up to the recitals of Mr. Damrosch, and the young ladies will attend in a body. Other institutions are preparing to do the same, and Mr. Damrosch will be greeted with a splendid and appreciative audience, April 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. The subscription list is at Phillips & Crew's.

A MAN IN FRONT.

MARCH APRIL MAY

Are the Months In Which to

Purify Your Blood

And the Medicine to do It is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The importance of taking a good Spring Medicine cannot be overestimated. From various causes the blood becomes impure during the Winter, and therefore this is the season for general physical renovation.

That Tired Feeling

Is caused by low state of the blood, and is almost impossible to overcome, unless Nature has the aid of a reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Possessing just the elements of purity and strength which the impure blood and the weakened system so earnestly crave, Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood the quantity and quality of perfect health, rests the tired brain, creates

A Good Appetite,

Strengthens the nerves, and gives tone and health to the entire system. Read the **Testimonials** Published Daily in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from Reliable People, and prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

SAY, YOU!

YES, YOU, are the one we want to read this ad., for it is for your benefit as well as ours. Now, for all of next week we propose to give EXTRA LOW PRICES and liberal terms.

'Tis true we are the only Exclusive Carpet House in Atlanta, but we do not boast of that, but we do boast of our complete stock; and at the prices which we are able to offer, it is useless to quote prices, but in the way of Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Lace Curtains, Curtain Poles, Mattings, Rugs, Screens, Shades, Draperies, Etc., we can undoubtedly offer you the nicest selection in the city.

It is a pleasure to show our goods whether you purchase or not. Come and see us.

TANLUNSON & CORBET

No. 49 Peachtree Street.



As soon expect a woman of taste to buy 1893 Hats for 1894 wear as to see a man of taste take kindly to old styles in Clothing. It isn't a question of price—it's a matter of pride. But fortunately the price side of it signifies nothing or next to nothing just now. Our novelties that have blossomed since the grass began to green are priced as temptingly as the hold-over stuffs that slow storekeepers grow red in the face screaming over.

Eads-Neel Co.

VOTRE TETE.

Take Care of It—One of the Popular Places Where the Ladies Congregate.

The Little Parisian hairdresser is quite busy at the present receiving his "chic" assortment of hair goods which are continually arriving from Paris. His stock on hand is without doubt one of the greatest novelties to be found and moreover his facilities for manufacturing hair in its various forms are unsurpassed between New York and New Orleans.

A specialty is made of hairdressing in the latest Parisian and American fashions, and to get perfect satisfaction you can really do no better than to call on Monsieur Louis Mazade at his pretty parlors, No. 70½ Whitehall street, where he and his attentive young ladies will make every effort to please. A trial will certainly prove convincing, and after having once called, it goes without saying that you will continue to be a permanent patron of this well conducted establishment.

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the stomach and liver, and when children need a liver medicine the Worm Oil will always give satisfaction and at same time expel any worms that might exist.

LIBERIAN FAILURE.

Something About the Condition of the Negro Republic.

THE MECCA OF THE NEW EXODUS

What Gaston's Emigrants Will Find When They Get to Africa—An Emigrant's Experience.

Carthage, Ill., March 17.—The statement that Rev. Benjamin Gaston has sailed from New York with thirty-eight Georgia negroes, bound for Liberia, will give color to the rumor that at least 2,000 negroes of Georgia will be deported to that republic.

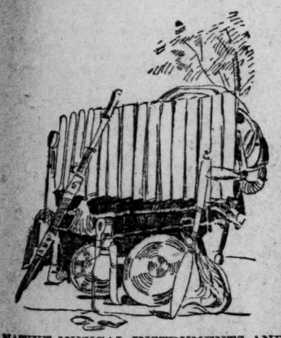
Does African slavery exist in Liberia? This may be regarded as a startling question to some people, and the query may not excite interest in the minds of others. The thought that such a condition of affairs might exist in that famous republic established by humanitarians for the purpose of wiping out the stain and stings of slavery is certainly disheartening, revolting and difficult of credence.

It is not intended to here charge that slavery does exist in Liberia. But from evidence that would seem to be reliable this writer has learned that a peculiar state of affairs does exist in that republic, and if slavery is not practiced outright, a certain form of it does exist. Rev. George W. Chapman, son of Wesley Chapman, a retired farmer, of Carthage, has just returned from Liberia where, for some years, he has been acting as a missionary for the Free Methodist church of America. He has given up his work in that republic from the fact that the climate is so full of malaria and noisesomeness that he cannot longer remain there. He is also very much discouraged with the outlook in a moral point of view. Rev. Mr. Chapman states that he made a few converts among the natives. Their tendency is toward barbarism, and it is certainly wonderful with what alacrity they adopt the vices of the whites who may reside there, or come among them. It is as remarkable how easily certain whites, especially of the female sex, adopt the customs and vices of the natives.

Some Facts from History.

Rev. Mr. Chapman tells some remarkable things concerning the people of that country. The Liberians, ex-slaves and their descendants, are the principal people of the republic, but not by any means the majority. Disease and death has reduced their population since the foundation of the republic in 1847. It might be of interest to state a few historical facts in regard to this country. The territory of the republic extends from longitude 5 degrees 54 minutes to 12 degrees 22 minutes west. The length of the coast is about 600 miles, the average breadth of the territory about 100 miles. The American Colonization Society was formed in 1816, of which Henry Clay was president, for the purpose of founding a colony of emancipated negroes, and of giving them of self-government. The first attempt failed on account of an unhealthy locality, but in December, 1821, a treaty was concluded with the native association of princes by which a tract of land fit for the purpose was acquired. The association immediately commenced operations and allotted to each man thirty acres of land, with the means of cultivating it. In time several towns were founded, among them Monrovia, now the capital; Caldwell, Edina and some lesser places. Many of the neighboring chiefs were received into the colony, others were subdued. In 1847 Liberia was left to its own resources, declared an independent republic and the government committed to a president, senate and house of representatives. The president and representatives are elected for two and the senators four years, all citizens being qualified electors when they reach twenty-one years of age and possess real estate. The judicial power is vested in one supreme and several subordinate courts.

Rev. Mr. Chapman, who married Miss Mary Weems, an editress on The St. Louis Vanguard, in 1889, went, with his wife, in September of that year as a missionary to Liberia, having their headquarters at Monrovia. He states that the original population of Liberians—those emancipated slaves sent to that country—was about 50,000, but the population has dwindled down now to only about 16,000. The native population is about 75,000. Very few whites live in Liberia, and even if they chose to do so the malaria would carry them off. He notes a few cases of intermarriage among the whites and Liberians, one being that of a German white with a negro. A few white traders brave the climate and reap a rich reward in enormous profits obtained from the ignorant natives, who exchange their ivory and other valuables for worthless trinkets and the vilest kind of rum. Current histories of the progress and development of Liberia do not correspond exactly with Mr. Chapman's statements. He says that the republic is hopelessly in debt to the amount of over $1,000,000.



NATIVE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND WEAPONS OF WAR.

Currency Is Depreciated.

A class of depreciated currency is in vogue there, worth perhaps from one-half to one-fourth of its face value. The copper 1 and 2-cent pieces go at par. A sorry specimen of newspaper enterprise is The Liberian Gazette, published monthly by Liberians. President Cheesman seems to be a conscientious man, and has issued one or two manifestos in which he warns the Liberians against indulging in slavery, stating that all offenses of slave buying, selling or owning will be punished by fine and imprisonment. Rev. Mr. Chapman says: "I do not wish to be quoted as saying that slavery exists in Liberia. I will not state that slavery does exist, but I have been offered a robust native man for a few yards of calico. I do know that little native children are taken away from their parents and are treated as slaves by the Liberians." In the sketch accompanying this article is the picture of Duwauppo, a little native girl who Mr. and Mrs. Chapman brought home with them, and who, by the consent of the child's parents, was adopted by the former. The little one was separated from her native parents, and while Rev. Mr. Chapman did not say as much, it is inferred that the little thing had been sold as a slave. The illustration shows Duwauppo in her native costume—in fact, the costume worn by all native women while attending fetes or spending their time in the "greegree bush," of which more will be said in this connection.

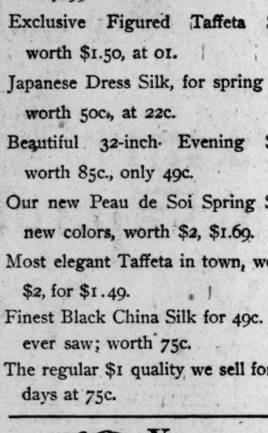
Liberians Do Not Work.

Rev. Mr. Chapman has viewed the Liberian exhibit at the world's fair, and was not particularly impressed with it. He states that the principal production of the republic is palm oil, bamboo fibre, a little rubber, a little ginger and ivory. Coffee is raised extensively. The natives do all the work. Liberians will not work, but engage in trading when they do anything at all. They simply live upon the toil of the natives. The houses are mostly clay adobes, some of bamboo, and a few of more pretentious materials.

The chief product of the Liberian farm is, the Casavva, resembling artichoke. It is a large, oblong root, from a foot to eighteen inches long, by two to three inches in diameter. This is the chief food of Liberia, and is boiled in water. It is taken after boiling and pounded in a mortar until it resembles dough. A sort of a soup is then poured upon it, and thus eaten. The soup is generally made of palm butter. This preparation is called dumboy; and is swallowed without mastication. Next in importance is the "elephant ear," or caladium, another term for the product, is "euculontum" or "eddo." It is a bulb about the size of an Irish potato, and is peeled and boiled as are potatoes. This peculiar class of native food is shown in the accompanying illustration. An illustration is also given of the chief musical instrument of the country, a rude affair of wood, which resembles almost anything else than a musical instrument. The slats, or wooden bars are beat upon by a sort of a stick, resembling a bass drum stick. Implements of wood, crude in most part, are also shown, together with various curious relics of the country.

Ignorant and Superstitious.

Rev. Mr. Chapman says that the natives, especially those living a hundred miles in the interior, are thoroughly ignorant and savage, although not cannibals now. They are pitiably superstitious and their orgies on certain days are of the most grotesque character. The story of the "greegree bush" and the "devil bush" are interesting. The greegree bush is composed of bamboo and adobe houses built in the center of a deep strip of jungle, composed of about twenty acres. In these houses old women of the tribe live out their lives, teaching the younger women the secrets of life, as they are termed. All females from six to twenty years old are compelled to take a course of from three to six years in the greegree bush. Here they are taught the art of caring for themselves in sickness, and other matters deemed to be of importance. No man is ever permitted to enter this charmed enclosure, and should he do so his portion would be a horrible death from torture.



"SUWAPPO," NATIVE GIRL. SPEER, NATIVE FOOD, ETC.

The devil bush is a similar enclosure where the men congregate to commune with satan and hold secret meetings. They do not have a course of instruction, and may go and come as they wish. On certain days in the year the natives flee from the devil bush and those of the native women who have finished their course come out of the greegree bush. Then they congregate in a crowd and await the coming of the devil. The devil is impersonated by some chief, who, hideously painted, appears from a secret hiding place and goes through a series of idiotic performances. The natives indulge in the most mournful wails, and it is altogether a doleful sight.

It is almost impossible to convert the natives to Christianity, and little progress is made. Some missionaries report great accessions to their churches, but while there are many great revivals of religion, but little permanent good is affected. The Liberians enjoy nothing better than an old-fashioned revival. They become frantic with religious ferver, and during a revival will scream and moan day and night. Some fall down insensible and remain in a stupor for hours. The excitement soon passes away, and with it the religion. Schools are few and the most successful ones are of a parochial character. The tendency is sadly towards heathenism. Two native American women came to Liberia. In a short time they so far adopted the character and habits of the natives as to go naked, seemingly lost to all sense of shame.

Mr. Chapman is confident that a great work for humanity and Christianity is needed in Liberia. The Liberians themselves need the gospel as much as the natives, and it would seem that the former have a tendency to retrograde into the debased and superstitious state of the natives.

GAY DAVIDSON.

WHAT AN EMIGRANT SAYS.

An Alabama Negro Who Has Tried the Experiment and Knows What It Is.

Columbus, Ala., March 17.—(Special.)—An old negro, named Gus Giddings, who lives here tried the Liberian movement the third year after his emancipation. He had a hard time, and tells his experience as follows:

"Ben Gaston, myself and wife and six children and 500 colored people left this the Columbus district, the third year of emancipation. I know Gaston well, and his statements of any good prospects in Africa are false. We sailed from Savannah in the ship, Golconda, Captain Lovett. My wife died just before we landed and I buried her at Monrovia and six months after buried four children at Bosson. I had $4,000—$4,000 in cash, what I had made here, and bought and shipped with me a gris mill, small sawmill and five sets of blacksmith's tools. They lie on the wharf today at Bosson. I never moved them and could do nothing with anything I carried, as the natives toted the little short cut posts that the houses were daubed with. I could find nothing to do; was sick and did nothing but grunt and take quinine pills—chills everywhere. Some of the people were put off at Bonne, some at Cape Palmos, Monrovia and Bosson. I tried hard to do something there and got back home with $1,000 of my money. Africa is no place for American negroes who were born and raised here with the white people. They die out like hogs with cholera. I was able to buy my rations from the stores furnished and kept by merchants from the United States. They got the money I spent there. I never made a dollar there. We were carried free by the emigration ship and were bound up by contracts to stay six months in Africa whether we liked it or not.

"Nathan Lewis and all his family, eight or ten, died. Spencer Coxman lost all his children—five, and I can name dozens of others whom I saw die there. These parties all lived in two miles of Columbus, Ga. Gaston, nor any white man, will meet me here and tell such tales to my people, as long as I can give them a warning and do it in truth from my heart. I can refer to fifty of the best white people of Columbus as to my truthfulness and reliability."



How an egg can be made to stand on end.

THE GREATEST SALE YET OF Dress Goods and Silks.

We will not wait till you have bought, but right now when the season is young we will, for ten days, sell all DRESS GOODS and SILKS at such very low prices that our trade must be heavy. We keep only choice goods, carefully selected, and bought for cash. All goods warranted as sold. Remember, we have the very finest Dressmaking Department in Atlanta. Our Trimmings are all new and stylish. If you will carefully read these prices and put in your orders or buy your goods now you will save money by buying of us.

Lovely China and Habuti Silk, worth 75c., for 39c.

Finest $1 India Silk, for waists or dresses, for 49c.

Best $1.25 Dress Silk, all new goods, only 99c.

Exclusive Figured Taffeta Silk, worth $1.50, at 01.

Japanese Dress Silk, for spring use, worth 50c., at 22c.

Beautiful 32-inch Evening Silk, worth 85c., only 49c.

Our new Peau de Soi Spring Silk, new colors, worth $2, $1.69.

Most elegant Taffeta in town, worth $2, for $1.49.

Finest Black China Silk for 49c. you ever saw; worth 75c.

The regular $1 quality we sell for 10 days at 75c.

Fine Black Moire, worth $1, for 10 days at 59c.

Still better goods in Moire, worth $1.50, at $1.10.

All Silk Crepe, just out, worth $1.25, at 69c.

All Silk Crepe de Chine, worth $1, at 59c.

DRESS GOODS IN WOOL.

Beautiful Armures, double-width, 23c.

The new Granite Weave, new color, worth $1.25, for 89c.

Our $1 grade same weave, for 10 days, at 69c.

Imperial Serge, 46-inch, worth $1, only 50c.

Imported English Tweeds, worth 75c., at 49c.

Fine Black and White Wool Challies, worth 25c., at 10c.

Imorted Mourning Ginghams, worth 25c., imagine 10c.

New English Sail Cloth Dress Goods worth $1.25, at 98c.

Beautiful Wool Ombres, worth 95c., at 49c.

In all new fancy Dress Goods we will save you from 25 to 50 per cent.

Our $1.25 weave, 89c.

Our $1.50 and $2 goods will go at $1.25.

And all Novelty Suits, just for an advertisement, will be thrown out at New York cost for 10 days.

Don't forget we sell $1.50 Black Silk Grenadine for $1.

You can get no such Dressmaking. You can find no such Millinery.

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TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday and Tuesday, March 26th and 27th. Special and only Matinee Tuesday.

A Frolicsome Feast From Fairy Land.

Specially served for Easter Week. D. W. TRUSS & CO. announce an 1893-'94 production of

"WANG!"

The world-famed Comic Opera Dream of The Sunshine and Splendor of Siam.

The Sweetened Sea Foam of Melody and Merriment.

Wang's music and fun still the same, but given upon a superb scenic scale never attempted in its run of 250 nights at the Broadway, New York.

Prices—25c to $1.50.
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FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

LADIES ALLEN'S ANTILIQ cures LIQUOR HABIT Price $1. All Druggists.

OPIUM Morphine Habit cured in 20 to 30 days. ALLEN'S ANTIMORPH never fails. All Druggists, $2.

ALLEN'S ANTIWAKE cures Insomnia, Sleeplessness. All Druggists, 25c.

Any of our Remedies mailed on receipt of price.

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NOTICE.—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THAT the partnership heretofore existing between Withrow & Dean is hereby dissolved and that I will assume no further obligations incurred in said firm. SAM C. DEAN. March 23, 1894. mar24 3t

D. C. BACON, President. M. F. AMOROUS, General Manager.

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TWIST WORK, TURN WORK, SCROLL WORK.

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HAMLIN GARLAND AND HIS FADS.

Kipling Is Young and Promises Well. Something About Besant, Barrie, Howells, Hardy and Others.

Men who instinctively study people, emotions, motives and social conditions and then utilize the philosophy of the whole in the lives of fictitious beings of whom we hear in novels, are an interesting lot of individuals.

Strange, subtle, wonderful fellows! Nature has unmasked herself for their eyes; to them men are superficial; hidden motives appear on the surface and the very mainsprings of human action are clear to their gaze. They know the strong and weak points of the moral fabric of men, and are pretty nearly infallible in their judgment of mankind. Surely men who know so much about morals and ethics should have moral constitutions of granite, and men who know so much about the arts that make men popular, famous and rich, should be immensely wealthy and famous.

The roster of modern writers contains the names of some surpassingly interesting fellows, men of strong individuality, marked characteristics and vigorous mentality. Take any one of the foremost writers of the day, for example, and you will find a Pandora box of engaging qualities, interesting traits and unsuspected gifts.

These fellows and their books occupy a large share of attention from a numerous class of people. They occupy their niches among the celebrities and are talked about in the gossip columns of the newspapers quite as much as the fellows who are figuring in politics, business, horse racing or baseball.

It is a recognized fact that literature is a pretty fair mirror of the times. And it is not a one-sided mirror either. The people, customs and the thought of the day are very accurately reflected in the novels. This fact is illustrated by the thoughtful novel of these times, which deal with social and political questions. Mr. Hamlin Garland, with his political fads; Mr. Howells, with his Altruism; Madame Sarah Grand, with her ideals of moral purity; Mr. Besant with his peculiar ideas about woman—all these are representatives of the modern schools. Each is hammering away on an idea and the patient public is swallowing it all, the digestible and the indigestible.

Who, of all this army, is writing for posterity? All are laboring very earnestly for enduring fame and scores of names are familiar to the newspaper and magazine readers, but the reputations of the majority are passing, evanescent. Who will survive?

Unquestionably Mr. Howells occupies an enviable place in American literature. He is an idol here, and in Europe he is looked upon as our representative writer. His art is exquisite; his democracy is popular; his success admirable, but recently he has fallen into the hands of unsympathetic critics. He has taken hold of his Altruistic theories with a vengeance, and not content with sprinkling his novels with his views, he has recently written a long series of letters, setting forth his pet fad. In many quarters his views are not popular, and there are those who say that they have permanently affected his reputation. But Howells is still an idol; what he writes is eagerly sought by the publishers, and as eagerly read by the public.

The foremost man in English letters is Walter Besant. He has written a great number of quaint novels. Several years ago he wrote "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which is an account of how a wealthy and an enthusiastic young woman, with lots of money, built a palace for the recreation and instruction of the people. It was an immense affair, supplied with a free library, and free other things. His idea was in advance of the age, but it put people to thinking. Besant's mental fads are not so pronounced as to make him objectionable. His novels are still good enough of themselves.

One of the most interesting fellows in the profession of letters is Jerome K. Jerome, the bohemian Englishman. Jerome is a fine specimen of the bohemian literatuer. He is literary to his finger tips. For many years he was a happy and moneyless London newspaper man. He smoked his pipe and wrote and enjoyed the companionship of a lot of young fellows like himself. He had a genius for imitating little characteristic things he would see odd characters do and as he had always had a predilection for the stage, he attached himself to a fairly good company. His stage career extended over a few years and he did well enough after a fashion, but he did not instantly become a bright particular star.

Since he learned to use a pen Jerome wrote about nearly everything that came within his observation. After he left the stage he turned his attention, with what seriousness he could to writing. His struggles were unusually hard and it was a long while before he got the publishers to take anything he had written. When he did finally strike good fortune he was sorely in need of money. Fame came after him in a hurry when once it started. He became the popular literary hero of the hour and just now his star is at its brightest. He is paid a fine price for all he writes and with the proceeds of his literary work he has established a bright literary magazine called The Idler, and a literary weekly called Today. The latter venture is new, but Jerome's name has given it a great start forward and all England is reading it.

Jerome has written several plays besides his clever books. One of his plays was but recently produced in Boston and was an immense success. His books, "Three Men in a Boat," "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" and "Novel Notes" reveal artistic touches and a fine drollery. Jerome is still a young man and is perhaps one of the finest humorous delineators of character in modern literature.

Of the few books that are regarded as possible survivors of their generation was published a year or two ago by a nervous looking Scotchman who still holds the attention of the literary world. The book in question is "The Little Minister," written by J. M. Barrie. The book is certainly a strong one and it is a question with the critics whether it will live or not. Before writing it Barrie had produced two or three other books that were not at all bad, among them a story called "When a Man's Single." He has also written several plays, an abortive of one of which was seen here early this season in Powers's production of "Walker London," "His Professor's Love Story," a delightful comedy that has been seen several of the larger cities of the country, produced by E. S. Willard, the English actor.

Another writer of England almost simultaneous with Barrie, aroused the critics by writing a strong book. This writer was Thomas Hardy and the book was his famous "Tess." The book is too young yet to be judged as to its permanent qualities, but the great moral of it belongs to no particular age or people. The story might well be read a hundred years from now. It certainly has touches of power and every page of it shows that the author was conscious that he was doing a great work, and it bears marks of extraordinary care in preparation. But the book is too old to be talked about. Hardy has written a dozen entertaining books. Just before "Tess" appeared he published "The Mayor of Casterbridge." He is past forty and is an erudite writer.

Of course it's quite the thing to speak of Kipling in a favorable way. And, of course, Kipling is a genius after his fashion, but it is hard to get rid of the impression that Kipling is striving excessively hard for a fashion. He strains after out-of-the-way methods of saying things. Kipling is not as much the rage as he once was—as he was just after he published his "Light That Failed," for instance—but he is still sought after and the public is by no means tired of him. His stories still have a Kipling flavor, but a great many people think that if any of his works are to be handed down to posterity the work is yet to be written. But Kipling is young.

Speaking of young men reminds me of Richard Harding Davis, who is the youngest of the story tellers. Davis is not past twenty-five very far and is a young American writer who promises exceedingly fair. He has never done anything more pretentious than a series of articles on London, some sketches of the Mediterranean and a lot of short stories. Four books have been published bearing his name, I believe. But it is to his short stories that he is indebted for his fame. It was "Gallagher." I think, that charming story of a newspaper office boy, the truth of which any newspaper man can speedily recognize, that gave him his first start toward fame. Lately he has been doing some excellent work. He is connected editorially with Harper's Weekly and the May number of Harper's Magazine will contain the the first installment of his first serial story. Davis will bear watching.

Mme. Sarah Grand is one of the latest of the female contingent to attract universal attention from the critics. Her "Heavenly Twins" caught the public eye, but lately an anonymous volume, despite all her disclaimers, is being criticised as hers. It is known as a "Superfluous Woman," and is really a clever work. Mme. Grand says that she did not write it, but the critics are vehement in charging that she did.

But the field is too wide for personalities. Robert Lewis Stevenson, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Joel Chandler Harris, Frank R. Stockton, Henry James, William Black, George W. Cable, Charles Egbert Craddock, George du Maurier and a score of others have just as strong claims upon popular favor and upon posterity as the names mentioned. All are serving the passing day well. Time only can tell who is to survive. Out of the fine galaxy of our modern writers surely posterity will select one for lasting honors.

Who is it to be?

R. L. ADAMSON.

AN EXPERT IN JEWELRY.

Knowledge Is Profit as Well as Power with Him.

The two principal things that strike one during a visit to the establishment of the greatest gem merchant in the world, Mr. Edwin Streeter, says London Answers, are the apparently careless fashion in which precious stones worth small fortunes are handled and the magnitude of the everyday transactions.

Mr. Streeter has a pearl fishery of his own in Broom, West Australia, and the industry employs about 500 men and 22 vessels of from 100 to 150 tons burden. There is quite a colony there, in fact, owning 100,000 head of cattle and 750,000 acres of land.

Consignments of all kinds of rough stones come into the famous Bond street house every Monday morning. Last week eight bags of opals arrived, the weight being 20,000 carats; and on one occasion a quantity of superb and flawless sapphires, valued at £100,000 was received by post.

"Which is the most popular stone at the present day, Mr. Streeter?" I inquired, with some curiosity.

"The diamond, decidedly," was the prompt reply; "but English people are not nearly such good buyers as Americans, Australians and native Indian potentates. One of the latter has just bought this, despite persuasions to the contrary from his official advisers;" and Mr. Streeter opened a small case and displayed a stone as big as a nut, but of such magnificent quality that it seemed to be a perfect blaze of liquid fire. "The prince is paying £14,000 for that diamond," remarked Mr. Streeter quietly, as he placed the case in his vest pocket.

"But I have had far more expensive gems than this one," continued the merchant. "The czar of Russia once offered me £30,000 for a certain blue diamond, but I refused to sell it at the time; the most valuable diamond I ever had, however, was worth £50,000.

"Rubies of the pure pigeon-blood color are worth more than ten times their weight in diamonds, but they are very rarely found. Siamese rubies are frequently sold to private buyers as Burmese, the latter being the finest in the world.

A Famous Test Ring.

"Here is my test ring, which has figured in every celebrated case of technical dispute for over forty-five years." This was a most curious ring, set with two rubies, two sapphires, two diamonds, one emerald and one cat's eye, the stones going completely round; and it has probably been examined at various times by every legal luminary on the bench, from the lord chief justice downwards.

An Interesting Story.

"It is quite amazing," said Mr. Streeter, presently, "to see how the practice of giving wedding presents has degenerated. Even the duchess of York received a rare lot of rubbish on her recent marriage; although there was one very fine bracelet among the presents, which probably cost £400, and I should think about £30,000 worth of pearls. I don't suppose, by the way, that there are half a dozen men in the kingdom who are real experts in colored gems and pearls, and the following interesting story will illustrate this:

"I went to a sale at Christie's one day where a lot of jewelry was being disposed of by some Jewish dealers. The latter were unquestionably skilled in matters relating to precious stones, especially diamonds; and when I arrived on the scene they informed me that the greater part of the property had been sold.

"Nevertheless, I walked around the auction rooms, and casually turned over some artificial ornaments which had not even been looked at by the aristocratic buyers. Suddenly I picked up a pearl tiara, and calmly asked one of the Jews how much he wanted for it.

"He inquisitively asked what use I had for it, but the ornament was eventually knocked down to me for 2 guineas; and I was then derisively told I could have bought it new for a sovereign.

"I simply took out my pocket knife, removed the two large center pearls, and then threw the tiara back on the table, remarking, 'These are fine gems.' It appears that the deceased countess to whom the tiara had belonged had taken the superb pearls from her earrings and placed them in front of her artificial tiara.

"Naturally, the Jews were greatly disgusted, and one of them subsequently offered me £800 for the two stones.

"Again, I bought a necklace of 270 pearls for 27s 6d at a sale, after having noticed a 4¼ carat diamond in the snap. Every stone in that ornament was real, and especially fine, and I sold it almost immediately for £1,500.

A Bit of Rubbish.

"Some time ago our consul in Vienna went into a jeweler's shop in that city for the purpose of buying a small present. 'I have just received a parcel of very fine emeralds,' remarked the dealer, who knew his visitor well, 'but there was that bit of rubbish among them,' he continued, throwing down a stone of a somewhat light green color.

"The consul offered £5 for the stone, and the jeweler was only too glad to part with it at that figure. Two days afterwards it was found that the gem was a green diamond of unrivaled brilliancy, and it was eventually disposed of in New York for £1,800.

False Sapphires.

"On the other hand the sapphire suite of a certain deceased duchess was once brought to me for valuation, but I instantly pronounced the stones to be false; and then, of course, there was some consternation.

"Subsequently it transpired that many years previously her grace had lost £20,000 at cards in a single night, and had sold her jewels to pay the debt, replacing them with some excellent imitations made in Paris.

"I may mention, by the way, that large numbers of ladies among our aristocracy not only deposit their jewels in my strong room while they are traveling abroad, but during the London season a large percentage wears replicas of the real sets, and never see the latter for years. A magnificent diamond suite belonging to a certain marchioness has not left these premises for fifteen years.

"The latest thing, however, is a novel system of insurance. The lady pays an annual sum of £40 to £50, and this covers jewelry to the value of £20,000.

"To obviate the possibility of fraud every set that is being valued for insurance purposes is photographed, and marked in a special manner, in the event of robbery, minute descriptions of the missing property would be telegraphed to every police station in Europe.

"And I can assure you," concluded Mr. Streeter, "that the jewels of the duchess of Westminster, the marchioness of Bath, Lady Burdett-Coutts and Lady Londesborough are worth taking care of, since they are far superior even to those worn by the princess of Wales."

A Veritable Treasure House.

As I rose to go I noticed jeweled watches, with backs cut from sapphires of a thousand carats; single bracelets worth £5,000 each; and necklaces and tiaras priced at £20,000.
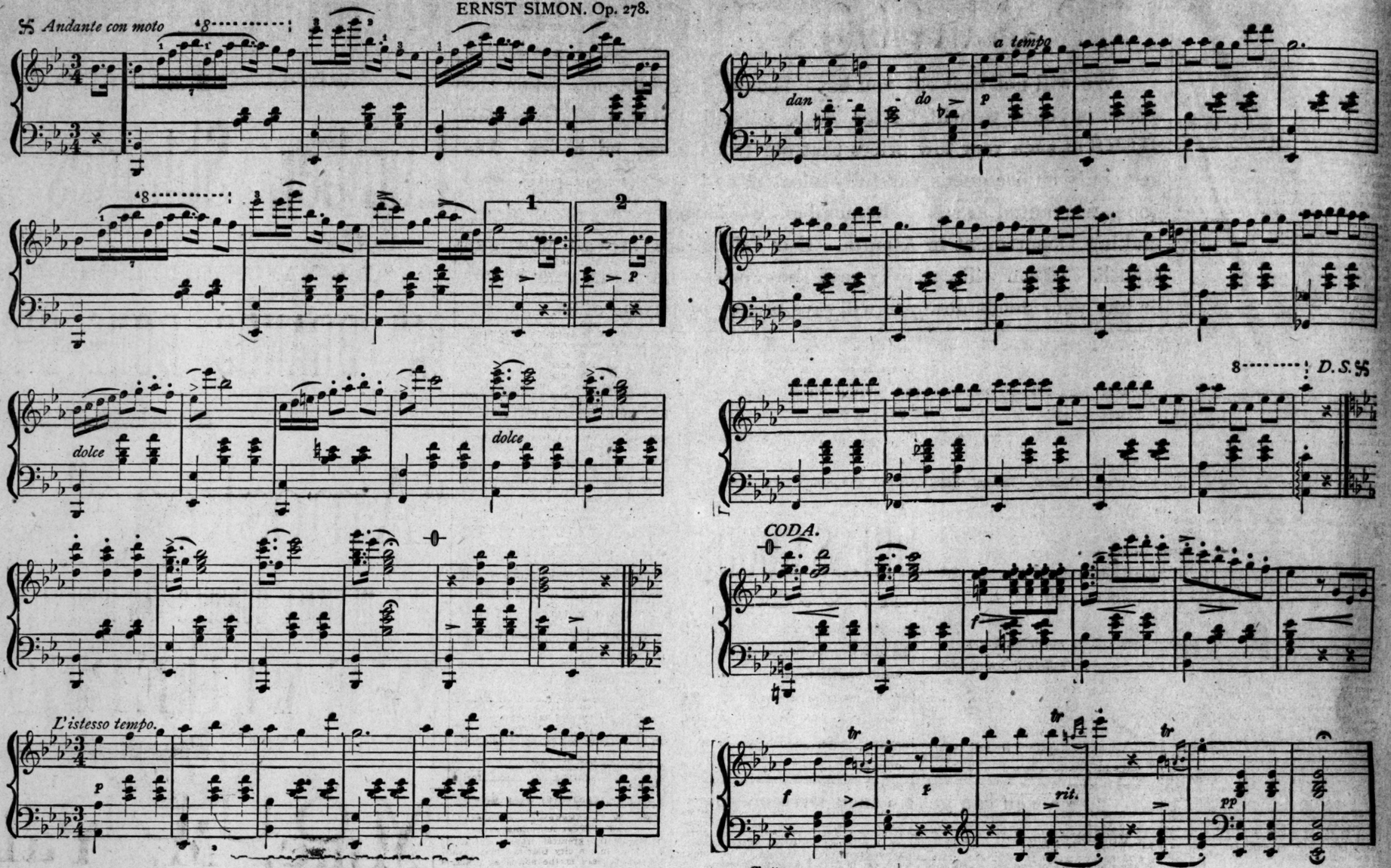
Papers of huge pearls and rough emeralds lay upon the tables in lavish profusion; and in dark corners I caught the wondrous scintillations of blue, pink, green and yellow diamonds of enormous value.

No wonder, then, that this treasure house, the stock of which is valued at over a million sterling, not including the strong-room deposits, should be scrupulously swept every night, the dust locked in a safe, and sorted with the utmost care in the morning by assistants who receive £400 a year for this curious work.

The chief dependence of those liable to sudden colds is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

CHATTERER.

ERNST SIMON. Op. 278.



Chatterer.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE TIME.

The marchioness of Zetland belongs to the noble house of Lumley, a family noted for handsome men and beautiful women. Her husband is the head of the illustrious Scotch house of Dundas, whose members have played such a conspicuous part in English and Scotch history. He received his title of marquis as a reward for the services which he rendered as viceroy of Ireland during the last Salisbury administration, having been appointed lord lieutenant on the resignation of Lord Londonderry. His predecessor in the Zetland peerage was famous as the grand master of English Free Masons, an office now held by the prince of Wales. Lady Zetland has several grown-up children, one of her daughters, Lady Hilda, having married Lord Southampton during her father's viceroyalty at Dublin. Lady Zetland is a sister of the present earl of Scarborough, who is able to trace his ancestry in an unbroken line back to the days of Edward the confessor—that is to say, prior to the Norman conquest. Lord and Lady Zetland are very rich and hospitable, and consequently popular, and there are few more charming hostesses than the marchioness.

Ruskin and Spiritualism.

In the recently published "Life of John Ruskin," by his friend and pupil, Collingwood, the author narrates that Christmas Day (1876) "was a crisis in his life. He was attacked by illness, severe pain, followed by a dreamy state, in which the vividly realized presence of St. Ursula, mingled with memories of his dead lady, whose 'spirit' had been shown him just a year before by a 'medium' met at a country house. Since then he had watched eagerly for evidences of another life; and the sense of its conceivability grew upon him in spite of the doubts which he had entertained of the immortality of the soul. At last, after a year's earnest desire for some such assurance, it seemed to come to him. What others call coincidences and accidents and states of mind, flashed for him into importance; times and seasons, names and symbols, took a vivid meaning. His intense despondency changed for a while into a singular happiness—it seemed a renewed health and strength and instead of despair he rejoiced in the conviction of guarding providences and helpful influences. Readers of 'Fors' had traced for some years back the reawakening of a religious tone, now culminating in a pronounced mysticism, which they could not understand and in a recantation of the skeptical judgment of his middle period."

Grosse on the Future of Fiction.

Edmund Gosse has been soothsaying on the future of fiction. He thinks the short story will become permanent, and that the long novel has had its day. As for the various schools of story-telling, Mr. Gosse holds that the art must renew its youth by communing with its primitive elements—the psychological analysis of Richardson, the frolicsome fancy of Sterne, the naturalism of Fielding and the romance of Smollett. Mr. Gosse made this interesting statement as a prelude to a lecture by Hubert Crackanthorpe; but it is not easy to say what inspiration the author of "Wreckage," who is a distinct personality in the art of short stories, has derived from the primitive elements. There is very little akin, for example, between Fielding's naturalism and Mr. Crackanthorpe's, and it would be extremely difficult to write a frolicsome short story on the model of Sterne without seeming out of date. The whole mental attitude of fiction nowadays is different from that which prevailed when the great object of the novelist was to pack his pages with incident.

Von Moltke's Idea of Woman's Sphere.

Marshal von Moltke's letters to his fiancee and wife, who was only sixteen when she was married while he was forty-one, have just been issued in two volumes. In one of them he urges her not to try to convert people to different political opinions. "Let every one have his own. It is odd that in politics everybody fancies that he is called upon to give his views, whereas in truth, there are in all the world only a few dozen persons who know anything about it. Women in particular should remain silent; their field is domestic economy—their fatherland the home. When I listen to these sentimental dames who, ignoring all facts, compacts, finances and similar trifles, only consider their own wishes, I always feel like asking them the price of a pound of butter."

Dr. Murray's Antartic Expedition.

Dr. John Murray's proposed expedition to the south pole is attracting favorable attention in Europe. It is more than fifty years since James Ross, after discovering Victoria, penetrated to the 78th degree south latitude, and since then, with the exception of the Challenger, hardly a vessel has gone that way. The present proposal is indirectly due to the reports brought back by a couple of Scotch whalers which, in 1891, went southward of Cape Horn in their search for fresh hunting grounds. Dr. Murray believes in the existence at the south pole of a continent as large as Australia, in which are to be studied the two great phenomena of glaciation and volcanic action.

About People in General.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt has just celebrated the ninetieth birthday of Herr Leopold Reichstritter von Blumenoron, its chief editor.

An American colored woman, Mrs. Amanda Smith, is a temperance evangelist in England now, lecturing under the auspices of Lady Somerset.

Colonel McClure, of The Philadelphia Times, who is now able to walk about the house a little after his long illness, expects to start soon for Atlantic City.

William T. Steele, who was for a long time secretary of the late George W. Childs, has been retained in his responsible position on The Public Ledger by George W. Childs Drexel.

Professor Felix Dahn, of Breslau, who celebrated his sixtieth birthday on February 9th, is one of the most prolific of German authors. The list of his works comprises ninety volumes.

The late J. M. Bailey, of The Danbury, Conn., News, leaves the newspaper plant to his relatives, $15,000 to be divided between the Connecticut Humane Society and the Second Baptist church, of Danbury, and all his other personal property to the Danbury Relief Society.

Professor Victor Horsley, of London, asserts that trephining was done in the stone age, and has presented representations of prehistoric skulls to prove that the owners underwent and survived this delicate operation 5,000 years ago, when there were nothing better than bone drills and stone saws with which to perform it.

Miss Ellen E. Kenyon, who read a paper on the "Evolution of True Womanhood" in the chapel of Dr. Collyer's church, New York, recently said she thought England was in advance of America in giving political and educational rights to women, but American women had more social equality, while Americans made better husbands than Englishmen.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

Here, now, forevermore, our lives must part,
My path leads there, and yours another way.
What shall we do with this fond love, dear heart?
It grows a heavier burden day by day.

Hide it? Is all earth's caverns wide and vast,
There is not room enough to hide it, dear;
Not even the mighty storehouse of the past
Could cover it from our own eyes, I fear.

Drown it? Why, were the contents of each ocean
Merged into one great sea, too shallow then
Would be its waters to sink this emotion
So deep it could not rise to life again.

Burn it? In all the furnace flames below,
It would not in a thousand years expire;
Nay, it would thrive, exalt, expand and grow
For from its very birth it fed on fire.

Starve it? Yes, yes, that is the only way,
Give it no food, of glance, or word, or sigh;
No memories, even, of any by-gone day;
No crumbs of vain regrets—so let it die.

SECRET OF HEALTH.

An Old Physician Interviewed on the Subject of March Diseases.

He said the first thing is to keep the feet warm and dry, somehow, no matter how, but be sure to keep the feet both warm and dry. Next keep the chest warm seven days every week, thirty-one day every March; exercise freely in the open air; sleep in a well-ventilated room, and take Pe-ru-na before each meal. These rules followed will secure to each individual an absolute guarantee against disease in spite of slush and mud, rain and sleet, wind and damp and sudden changes in the temperature.

If, however, you are already the victim of a cough, la grippe, catarrh, bronchitis, or consumption, the remedy that relieves readily, cures quickly, and permanently restores to health is Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na, when once used in the family, becomes a household fixture. As a spring tonic and blood purifier both to prevent and cure disease, Pe-ru-na has no equal. It cleanses, strengthens, soothes, purifies, invigorates, regulates and restores.

Send for a free copy of Family Physician No. 2, a catarrh book; also Family Physician No. 3, a book on spring diseases. Address The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

PINK WHISKERS.



1. "An idea! I'll dye some of them myself."

2. "You don't catch me spending money for dyed eggs."

3. But just then he trod on the cat—

4. and changed his mind.

ROMANS ON TRIAL.

Georgians Now Being Tried In Alabama For Purjury.

WITNESSES IN A TRAIN ROBBERY CASE.

They Testify That Jeff Harrison Was in Rome on the Day One of the Gang Confessed He Was in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—A case which is of more than ordinary interest to Georgians, in that it involves the character of many of Rome, Ga.,'s well known citizens, is on trial in the federal court here and has been for a week. On Monday, October 31, 1892, an express train was held up and robbed of a lot of money and valuables near Piedmont, Ala. Jeff Harrison, Jim Brown, Dick Harrison and several others from Rome, Ga., were arrested, charged with the robbery. At the trial here last year they were convicted, some of the gang having turned state's evidence toward the close of the trial. During the trial parties from Rome swore that Jeff Harrison was in that city on Saturday, October 29th. The witnesses who turned state's evidence swore that Jeff Harrison was in Jim Brown's house in Leesburg, thirty-eight miles distant, on the same day, and at the same hour the Rome witnesses swore he was in Rome. Harrison and the other defendants were convicted. Harrison was given a life sentence. Jim Brown and Dick Harrison, the informants got off light, Brown being sent to Animosa for a term, and young Harrison, who is now only sixteen years old, being sent to a reform school at Washington.

After the conviction of the alleged robbers indictments were gotten against the Rome, Ga., deponents, who are all men of character and standing, charging them with perjury. The following are the gentlemen who are defendants in the perjury cases: James T. Tracy, head mechanic in the Richmond and Danville blacksmith shop; Jacob Collins, car inspector of the Richmond and Danville railroad; W. E. Jenkins, a carpenter; J. T. Hartin, a young man who now lives at Bessemer, Ala.; Cooper Barfield and a young man named Hanson. Jenkins's trial was gone into on Monday, and is not near completed. Colonel C. T. Clements, of the Rome, Ga., bar, is defending his fellow citizens, being assisted by Colonel John J. Altman, of this city. The defendants have all proved good characters by such men as Mr. Reynolds, president of the First National bank of Rome; Mr. Funkhouser, a merchant there; the marshal of the city, the tax collector and others of unquestioned standing in Rome. A number of witnesses are here from Rome to contradict the statements of the defendants, that Harrison was in Rome on the 29th. James Ward, a brakeman on the Leesburg train; A. L. Holice, J. H. Lyle and others have sworn in support of this.

The case is exciting a good deal of interest here, the public appearing to side with the Georgia citizens. The decision in the Jenkins case will probably dispose of the others, as the evidence in them all is the same.

He Promised Too Much.

Birmingham, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—Mr. C. F. Enslen, president of the Jefferson County Savings bank, announced his candidacy for the mayoralty of Birmingham a few days ago. In his announcement he stated he would not only guarantee to reduce the mayor's salary from $225 to $100 per month, but that he would reduce the expenses of the city government most materially, and would agree to make good any deficit of the running expenses of the city, if he had to draw on his private fortune to do so.

Now, some facetious ward politicians contend that it has been decided by the courts that the offer of a bribe by a candidate to secure election to an office disqualifies such candidate. They cite as an authority in support of their proposition the case of the legislator from New York city, who offered $5 per diem to a charitable institution, and after his election was debarred from a seat in the legislative halls on a charge of bribery, sustained before the courts. The proposition appears to be regarded more in the nature of a campaign pleasantry than otherwise.

Pinkerton in Luck.

Birmingham, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—Mr. A. R. Pinkerton, of Pickens county, passed through the city yesterday en route to Asheville, N. C., where he goes to look after an inheritance which he has just come into the possession of and which is said to be worth some $25,000. Mr. Pinkerton's friends say his legacy is not of the mushroom variety, but is a genuine inheritance of the value stated.

THE DETAILS ARRANGED.

The Gadsden Coal, Iron and Railway Company Organized.

Birmingham, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—A Gadsden, Ala., special says: The Gadsden Coal, Iron and Railway Company has been organized by the parties who bought the properties of the Southern Iron Company at foreclosure sale. At the preliminary meeting the purchasers completed the organization by electing Robert Ewing president, J. A. Cooper secretary and treasurer; directors, A. M. Shook, R. Ewing, J. C. Warner, John P. Williams, J. P. White and G. M. Fogg, of Nashville; R. L. Pulley, of Huntsville; James Swann and T. M. Steger, of New York. A resolution was adopted calling a meeting of the stockholders of the Gadsden company to be held at Huntsville, April 5th, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock, changing the name to the Central Iron Company, and of issuing bonds in accordance with the plan of reorganization agreed on with the Southern Iron Company. The Central will have $2,000,000 of bonds upon the property; $2,400,000 preferred and $960,000 of common stock. Under the reorganization the Southern Iron Company bondholders will get 35 per cent in Central company bonds and 65 per cent in preferred stock. The holders of the $300,000 of preferred Southern Iron stock will be treated on the same basis. The holders of the Southern Iron Company common stock will receive one-third the face value of it in Central common stock.

The Doctor Bluffed Them.

LaFayette, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—Dr. J. A. Beasley, returning from Langdale to his home near West Point, last Wednesday night, was attacked by two negroes coming suddenly into the road. One seized the bridle and stopped his horse, while the other caught the buggy wheel and demanded the doctor's money. Dr. Beasley asked them if they knew he was a doctor, threatening to "trick" them if they persisted. They became frightened and took to their heels. Failing to secure the doctor's money, they went to West Point and broke open and robbed the store of Mr. Jim Upchurch. By the shrewdness of Mr. W. H. Lyons the thieves were landed in the LaGrange jail.

Birmingham, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—"The Jeffersonias claim to be the white man's party of Alabama," said Chairman

CENTRAL AMERICA

BUREAU OE INFORMATION.

Principal Office, Guatemala City

For particulars regarding the products of the county—Coffee, Rubber, Hides, Etc.,—also Mines, Railroads, Title Deeds, Mortgages and confidential information, apply for circular.

Transactions of all kinds promptly attended to. Coffee and other lands purchased and sold. We also have thorough facilities for the introduction of American goods and products. Correspondence solicited. Visitors to the republic are cordially invited to make themselves "at home" with us. Mail can be directed to our care. Papers and magazines on file. W. J. Rhyder, Manager.

mar 25-it su.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY TH E TRADE GENERALLY.

A. T. Goodwyn to The Constitution's correspondent yesterday, "not only because we "The Jeffersonians claim to be the white voters of the state, but because we base the representation in our convention, not on the white and black populations as the organized democrats do, but on the white population exclusively."

"For instance," continued Mr. Goodwyn, "40,990 white voters in thirteen counties in Alabama having white majorities, have only eighty-two delegates in the organized convention, yet 19,393 white voters in thirteen black-belt counties have 140 delegates. Thus it is that those black-belt fellows get representation on their negro populations, and outvote the white county delegates in the convention.

"The tables will illustrate my proposition:"

Counties in Which Black Votes Are in the Majority.

Counties.	White Voters.	Delegates.
Barbour	2,684	12
Bullock	1,213	9
Clarke	1,925	8
Dallas	1,581	16
Greene	638	7
Hale	1,010	9
Lowndes	893	11
Marengo	1,562	11
Montgomery	2,906	19
Perry	1,361	10
Russell	1,158	8
Sumter	1,183	10
Wilcox	1,329	18
	19,393	140

Counties in Which White Votes Are in the Majority.

Counties.	White Voters.	Delegates.
Blount	4,023	7
Bibb	1,808	5
Cherokee	3,525	7
DeKalb	3,976	7
Geneva	1,928	4
Jackson	4,824	9
Marshall	3,510	6
Marion	2,157	4
Morgan	3,580	8
Pike	3,128	8
Randolph	2,796	6
St. Clair	2,857	6
Walker	2,881	5
	40,991	82

These figures have been taken from the census of 1890.

Chairman Goodwyn's calculations are given for what they are worth

Personal and Social.

Birmingham, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—Miss Lucy Harrell has returned to the city after an extended visit to New Orleans.

Mrs. S. M. Mountjoy, of Virginia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tomlinson on South Highlands.

Miss Cora Leland, of New Orleans, is visiting her brother, Mr. J. G. Leland, on Humbolt avenue.

Mrs. Hugh Dunlap and her daughter, Miss Sadie, of Clarksville, Tenn., are spending a week with the former's sister, Mrs. Rowe Webster.

Something Lovely.

One of the most lovely photograph windows can be seen at 58½ Whitehall street—the Edwards gallery. There is to be seen in this display considerable work of real merit. It demonstrates very plainly the skill and enterprise used by the artist in taking advantage of every available means to please his patrons as well as the public generally. The present management is introducing quite a novelty. It is what is called "The Double." For instance, the same person gets two separate impressions on the same card, and in either picture is shown a different position or pose, and if desired a change of costume. This is quite a novelty, indeed, and never fails to please those who see it. This gallery has been in Atlanta for a long while and is known to be one of the very best, and every one knows that they get the lowest figures for the class of work rendered.

IN MEMORY

Of Alfred Emile Ryckeley, who died in Columbus, Ga., March 2, 1894, aged twenty-nine years. The deceased was a brother of Messrs. Charles, Louis, Joseph and Miss Adele Ryckeley, of Columbus, and of Mrs. John A. Corbally, of Atlanta.

"The cradle means the coffin, and the coffin means the grave."

* * * * * * *

But, dear friends, while you grieve for your dearly loved brother,

"Think not of the tomb,
Where you laid him down in sorrow,
But look aloft and beyond earth's gloom,
Await the great tomorrow."

It was the "first Friday" of the month, a day dear to every Catholic heart, and in a room flooded with golden sunlight, our friend lay calmly awaiting the call of his heavenly Father. We could but think of another "first Friday," not yet four years ago, when around the bedside of a loved and loving mother, this same family gathered awaiting death's coming. Then the shades of evening were closing around, fit emblem of a life well spent peacefully nearing the end. As our dear friend knelt beside that dying mother—who that saw him ever dreamed that he would be the next to leave us? At that time it would indeed have been difficult to find a more perfect specimen of physical strength or manly beauty. But a slight cold to which he attached no importance and neglected for a time, soon developed symptoms alarming to the watchful eyes of affection, and Alfred was hurried to Asheville in search of health. Afterwards he spent some time among his own loved Georgia pines. But all in vain. Neither the sweet breath of the pines nor the air from the grand old mountains sufficed to stay the ravages of disease. Through many months of pain and weakness, cheerfully, hopefully, patiently he bore his sufferings. On the Monday preceding his death, though believing he had yet some months of life, he received with most edifying sentiments of humility and faith the sacraments of holy church. The Thursday before he left us an old friend of the family visited him, and at the request of his sisters, told him the end was very near. Then did he show the true nobility of his soul; not a tremor, not a murmur, but with unfeigned sincerity thanked her for the kindness, immediately settled all his worldly affairs and with a steady Christian hope awaited death. As quietly as a child falling asleep in his mother's arms Alfred yielded up his soul to the God by whom and for whom it was created. His generous, genial nature made him loved by all, rich and poor, old and young alike. We grieve with heartfelt grief for the dear ones who knew him best, loved him most and miss him everywhere. But God alone can comfort a sorrow like theirs, so we will bid them:

Pray, yes pray, for God is sweet—
Tears will trickle into prayers
When you kneel down at His feet
With your crosses and your cares.
He will calm the tortured breast—
He will give the troubled rest—
And the dead He watcheth best.

M.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WRIGHT.—Albert Spaulding Wright, the only son of Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, died at El Paso, Tex., March 19th, in his twenty-first year. His remains arrived in Atlanta yesterday morning for interment, by his own request, in the family burial ground. His illness lasted only a few months, during which time he bore it with Christian-like fortitude, and the end came like a peaceful and quiet sleep. The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Dr. J. P. Huntley, 87 Washington street, this, Easter day, at 3 o'clock p. m., Rev. Drs. Albert Spaulding and McDonald officiating.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

A Petition in the U. S. Court Prefers Charges Against Mr. John King.

The petition filed Friday in the United States court, by John S. Lawrence, of South Carolina, asking for an injunction against the foreclosure of the mortgage against the Rome electric railroad, makes some spicy charges against Mr. John King, of that city.

In one part the petition states that the petitioner, James S. Lawrence, obtained a loan of $20,000 from John King, "that said John King has been privately and through other means, directly and indirectly corruptly engaged in purchasing and acquiring possession of said bonds at prices reduced as the result of his own misconduct to the great wrong and injury of your orator and others."

Continuing, the petition says: "Your orator is now informed and believes, and so charges, that the said John King, having in his possession forty-one bonds, pledged as part security for certain indebtedness of your orator, as above stated, and also forty-five bonds wrongly obtained from the Southern National bank of New York, and held originally as the security of the indebtedness of your orator for the sum of $9,000, combining and confederating with divers persons, to your orator unknown, has applied to the said trustees, and having clipped therefrom the coupons of the said bonds so far as the same upon their face value appear to be due, wrongfully and without right, and falsely, and maliciously pretends and claims that he is the bona fide, original holder of the said bonds for their full value in his own right, and demands that the surety company shall, at once proceed to foreclosure."

Judge Newman signed the order returnable the 8th day of April.

CITY NOTES.

MAY LOCATE IN ATLANTA.—Mr. J. M. Samfield, the business manager of The Jewish Spectator, now published in Memphis, the oldest and most popular paper of its kind in the south, is in the city, looking after the interests of that publication and contemplates opening an office or probably establishing a weekly Jewish paper in Atlanta. Mr. Samfield is the son of Rev. Dr. M. Samfield, one of the most eminent Jewish divines, who distinguished himself through his heroic conduct during the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis, and who, at present, is the editor in chief of The Spectator.

A JUNIOR.—Master Clark Howell, Jr., is a recent arrival at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, of West End. He came Friday night and tipped the beam at nine pounds.

GOING TO KANSAS.—Colonel I. W. Avery will attend the southern and western trade convention, which meets in Wichita, Kan., on the 17th of April. Colonel Avery has been appointed as one of the representatives from this state, and his well known interest in trade matters makes his appointment a very proper one.

WALKER STREET CHURCH.—The Ladies' Aid Society, assisted by the Epworth League, will give a parlor entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Branan, 47 Walker street, Monday evening, for the benefit of the parsonage.

Dr. Scott's lecture on Tuesday night next at the First Methodist church will be made more attractive by the recitations with which it will be interspersed.

Major Hubner's original poem on the character of Ruth is said by competent critics to be magnificent and exquisite.

Colonel Henry Clay Fairman, editor of The Sunny South, will read a splendid selection from Nathaniel Parker Willis on "The Death of Absalom." Colonel Fairman is a charming recitationist.

Will Carleton's poem, entitled "The Bridge of Tay," will be beautifully rendered as a closing exercise.

The ladies of Atlanta and vicinity are especially invited to the auction sale of diamonds, watches and jewelry, at Maier & Berkele's store, 93 Whitehall street. Hundreds of silver novelties will be offered.

Weather Synopsis and Forecast.

For a pleasant Easter Sunday in Georgia the weather conditions are not very favorable. Over the whole great plane, from the Mississippi river to the Rockies, the atmosphere is piled together in one great, cold and dense mass, which is slowly moving eastward. Temperatures will probably fall decidedly today in the states between Georgia and the great lakes; and tonight, the indications point toward a decided change to colder in Georgia, so much so that the following telegram was sent out from the weather bureau office at Washington, D. C.: "Observer, Atlanta, Ga.: Cold weather; a fall in temperature of 18 degrees or more Sunday night. Mark W. Harrington, chief of weather bureau."

Added to the prospect of the weather surely not becoming warm today in Georgia, there is also a probability of some more rain, at least in middle and south Georgia. Whether rain will extend over the entire state, depends upon the movement of a sluggish storm area now central over the gulf.

Forecast for Georgia today: Threatening, and probably some scattered rain, no decided change in temperature.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

Mr. Lee T. Shackelford, who is now proprietor of Hotel Cumberland at Cumberland island, is ready for the reception of guests.

In a letter just received he says: "I am open now for hunting and fishing parties. The season is beginning very auspiciously. There is an abundance of game, and fish are biting plentifully. I am making preparations for a gay season. Have already engaged a first-class band of seven pieces. Many new bathhouses have been erected. The Georgia State Teachers' Association is erecting a handsome auditorium which will be finished by the 1st of July, when they will convene here. My management will be most liberal and Cumberland will be made, if possible, more attractive than ever before."

Those who know Mr. Shackelford have every assurance that he will administer to the comfort and pleasure of his guests in the very best manner.

Four 4-Room Smith St. Cottages

Corner Crumley street at auction, Thursday, April 5th, 3:30 o'clock p. m. Inspect the property and get ready for the sale. Goode, Beck & Co., agents.

The Same One.

Mr. H. L. Atwater, manager of the Hickman Wagon Company, has a reputation throughout the south as the leading wagon and carriage man of Atlanta, and as it is perfectly natural for a man to return to his first love, so, we find Mr. Atwater at 51 and 53 S. Forsyth street, with an enormous stock of the celebrated Hickman wagons, the brand of which is known too well for further comment. In carriages, buggies, phaetons, victorias, road carts, etc., he only handles the best manufacture, such as Tyson & Jones, McLeon & Kendall, and other specially well-known makes. He has never been known to place a shoddy piece of work upon the market. It may be of interest to you to either call on or address Mr. Atwater and see the splendid stock he carries or get a catalogue of same. 51 and 53 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.,

sun wk.

The auction sale of Maier & Berkele's stock of diamonds, watches and jewelry, will commence Monday, March 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Sales daily at 10 o'clock a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

A BIG CONVENTION.

The Georgia Chiefs of Police and Town Marshals to Have a Convention.

THEY MEET IN ATLANTA NEXT WEEK

And Will Discuss Matters Relating to the Public Protection—Chief Connolly Has the Plan Fully Organized.

Next Wednesday morning the first convention ever held by the chiefs of police and marshals of the cities and towns of Georgia will convene in the spacious armory on the third floor of the police station. Chief Connolly, as vice president of the national union and chief movant in the state organization, will call the convention to order and from letters received from officers all over the state, quite a large attendance is expected.

The idea has met with enthusiastic approval from the chiefs and marshals of every section of the state. During the past week Chief Connolly has received many encouraging letters from officers of the various cities. A specimen of these letters was that received yesterday from Chief of Police Lewis Beach, of Brunswick, Ga. Chief Beach is heartily in accord with the movement and expresses the highest admiration for Chief Connolly's energy and progressive spirit in working up the convention.

Scores of letters of the same character have come to the chief from the cities and villages of the state. A circular letter, detailing the objects of the convention, was sent to all of the eligible officers in the state several weeks ago by Chief Connolly. Last week the chief sent out letters instructing the delegates where to register upon arrival in the city.

The opening day of the convention will be marked by speeches from Mayor Goodwin, Judge Andrew E. Calhoun, Captain James W. English, Chief Connolly and numerous others. The first day will be spent in organization. Two or three days will be spent in perfecting the work of the convention.

The convention is one unique and interesting both as to the personnel of the delegates and as to the character of business to be transacted. A basis of co-operation between the officers will be agreed upon, rules for correspondence and telegrams adopted and a uniform system of identification fixed.

The Bertillon system of identification was adopted by the national organization and it will probably be agreed upon by the Georgia convention. When it is universally in operation a revolution in the matter of overtaking and identifying criminals will take place. The system was introduced by a Frenchman and so accurate is it that it has served to materially reduce crime in that country. Front and profile pictures are first taken of the criminal; then the length of the nose, the width and height of the forehead, the exact measurement of the ear and of the skull are taken. Scars or birth marks are noted. This system is unfailing. Experts say that a measurement will hold good for a half century.

This is but one of the moves in the direction of progress in criminal catching and crime prevention that the convention will make. Chief Connolly has an outline of the improvements that he will suggest and suggestions will come from all of the delegates. The convention will be in session about three days.

Atlanta's chief deserves unlimited credit for the energy and progress he has displayed in organizing the forces for the convention.

A HANDSOME STORE.

Mr. C. W. Crankshaw Now Located at 7 and 9 West Alabama Street.

Perhaps the greatest transformation in any place in the city that has taken place in recent years is the stores at 7 and 9 West Alabama street, between Broad and Marietta.

Mr. C. W. Crankshaw has leased these stores for a number of years and has made a perfect palace out of them. Mr. Crankshaw has shown splendid judgment in the move he has made. The fact that his handsome salesrooms are now right in the center of the city and near Whitehall, the great retail street of the city, is worthy the attention of every one who contemplates buying silverware and jewelry. As Mr. Crankshaw is next to the linen stores corner Whitehall and Alabama streets it is very easy for shoppers to visit his place.

He is making a record just now selling his goods. In view of the fact that times have been so hard he has reduced his prices so as to suit the people. Then, again, it is a well known fact that he deals in goods of known merit. Everything he sells is warranted and those who patronize him may have the assurance they are getting value received for their money. It will no doubt be gratifying to the general public to know this kind of an establishment is now open for business at 7 and 9 West Alabama street and most respectfully solicits their patronage.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 220 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly, J. H. M'KEE & BRO.

At the auction sale of diamonds and watches, at 93 Whitehall street, Maier & Berkele, seats will be provided for ladies. Sale, Monday at 10 o'clock a. m., and every day at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. until all is sold.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Buy Your Lots in Henrico, Atlanta's New Suburb.

THEY ARE SELLING AT LOW PRICES

And Shrewd Investors Say "They'll Do to Buy."

The president of the United States may veto the seigniorage bill, but all of the alleged statesmen in congress, backed by the patronage of the great Cleveland, cannot put a stop to the growth of Henrico, which is bound to become the most important of Atlanta's satellites. Manufacturing enterprises are being rapidly pushed forward and a number of residences are in the course of erection. Nothing but an inundation or an earthquake can prevent the successful termination of the plans of the promoters of the Henrico enterprise. The management have originated a scheme by which a number of home seekers may acquire homes almost free of cost. The plan is to give twenty-five homesteads to individuals, who will commence the erection of houses within six months after said lots are transferred to them. The sum of $50, either paid in advance or by installments, will be required in order to insure the performance of the agreement of the party receiving the homestead. Said lots are high and shaded, and are 50 feet front by 200 feet deep. The frontage is on broad streets. The above plan is designed expressly for the purpose of promoting the growth of Henrico. It is believed that by so doing a number of valuable citizens may be acquired for the town, who will, in turn, use their influence with others, and thereby swell the population of the new suburb. The railroad facilities are nearly perfect, trains running regularly, thus enabling people to pass between Atlanta and Henrico at regular intervals. The distance by railroad, from the Atlanta depot, is six miles; by dirt road, much less. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company are now negotiating with the Henrico Land Company for a site for a permanent picnic park, in which will be erected a pavilion and other necessary buildings requisite for a first-class summer resort. Springs of mineral and freestone water abound. Lots at Henrico are now being sold at a low figure and on easy terms.

Don't fail to call at the office of the Henrico Land Company, 205 Equitable building, and secure for yourself a home before the price of said property is advanced.

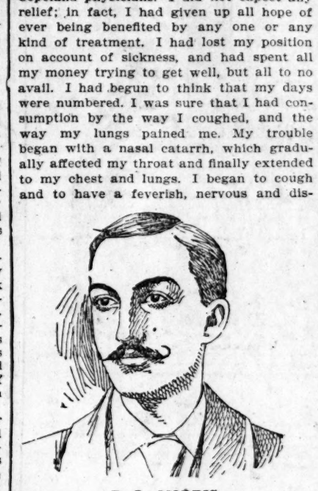
Ponce de Leon and North Avenue Lots

At auction, Tuesday, April 10th, 3:30 p. m. Read particulars in our special column today. Goode, Beck & Co, agents.

URGED BY LOVING FRIENDS.

It Was Against My Will, and Only to Gratify the Earnest Request of Many Friends.

That I finally consented to consult the Copeland physicians. I did not expect any relief; in fact, I had given up all hope of ever being benefited by any one or any kind of treatment. I had lost my position on account of sickness, and had spent all my money trying to get well, but all to no avail. I had begun to think that my days were numbered. I was sure that I had consumption by the way I coughed, and the way my lungs pained me. My trouble began with a nasal catarrh, which gradually affected my throat and finally extended to my chest and lungs. I began to cough and to have a feverish, nervous and dis-



R. L. MORRIS,
354 W. Third Street, Atlanta, Ga.

tressing feeling all through my chest. I was having terrible night sweats which made me very weak. I could not eat or sleep; had gotten to be almost a skeleton, so you see there was not much to build any hopes upon.

After a careful and thorough examination by the Copeland physicians, they told me that they honestly believed that they could help me, and they have kept their word. I think that I am cured. I have a good appetite, am not troubled with night sweats and am free from any cough. I feel like going to work again. I can heartily recommend them to all as being able to do all that they claim, and more. They are perfectly honorable gentlemen in every sense of the term.

CURED BY HOME TREATMENT.

Miss Mary Kenny, living in Mobile, Ala., northeast corner of Scott and Conti streets, was a sufferer for many years. Her mother writes of her cure as follows: "My daughter suffered from all the dreadful effects of catarrh. I had her treated by the best doctors in Mobile, without receiving any benefits. She suffered with a severe sore throat. Her tonsils were enlarged. She would frequently get sick at the stomach and vomit her food.

"Her lungs were affected and she would surely have gone into consumption had I not placed her in the care of the Copeland physicians. Under their careful and skillful treatment she began to improve at once. In one month's time she received more benefit than from four years' constant treatment which she had undergone previously. I want all sufferers to know this, because it will certainly be the means of sending them to Dr. Copeland. I cannot understand why people hesitate to go when they read of all the remarkable cures performed in the Copeland offices. It took me months to make up my mind to try the Copeland treatment on my daughter, probably because I had met with so many failures before, but now I can thank God that we did so, and that my daughter is relieved of all her miserable sufferings. In fact, after years of sickness my child is well."

HOME TREATMENT.

Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. Write for symptom blanks, 315 Kiser building.

$5 A MONTH,

For All Treatment and Medicines.

Specialties—Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Consumption, and all chronic affections of the throat, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys.

COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

W. H. Copeland, M. D.
F. E. Howald, M. D.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

PERMANENT OFFICES IN

Room 315, Kiser Build'g,

Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator.



Mme. M. Yale

TO THE RESCUE OF

FADED WOMEN AND BAD COMPLEXIONS

Farewell to Freckles! Wrinkles Good-Bye! Gray Hair Is Ended Without Any Dye!

Like a visiting angel Mme. Yale's appearance and lectures have taught women for the first time in the history of the world how beauty can be cultivated as a part of education and natural inheritance that belongs to all women, whether she is born beautiful or not. What nature lacks can be supplied through the science of cultivation which Mme. Yale's

MARVELOUS COMPLEXION REMEDIES

Will accomplish in every case. There can be no doubt left in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to see Mme. Yale in all her glorious beauty and youthful loveliness at 41 years of age. She has the appearance of a beautiful young maiden of 18. This marvelous beauty is carried out in her every movement from the crown of her glorious golden head to the soles of her shapely feet. Old Father Time has not dared lay one withering finger mark to mar her beauty or decay her youth. She keeps no secrets from the public. In the price list below will be found THE SECRET OF HER BEAUTY.

PRICE LIST.

Pimples, Black Heads and Skin Diseases cured with Mme. Yale's Special Lotion No. 1 and Special Ointment No. 2, guaranteed, price $1 each.

Excelsior Skin Food,

Guaranteed to remove wrinkles and every trace of age. Price $1.50 and $3.

Excelsior Complexion Bleach,

Guaranteed to remove sallowness, moth patches and all skin blemishes. Gives a natural complexion of marvelous beauty. Price $2 per bottle; $5 for 3 bottles.

Excelsior Hair Tonic.

Turns gray hair back to its own natural color without dye. The first and only remedy in the history of chemistry to do this. Stops hair falling in 24 hours to one week; creates a luxuriant growth. Price, $1 per bottle; 6 for $5.

Excelsior Bust Food,

Guaranteed to develop a beautiful bust and neck; gives firmness to the flesh and creates a natural condition of plumpness Price $1.50 and $3.

Great Scott!

Mme. Yale's wonderful remedy for removing and destroying the growth of superfluous hair takes but five minutes to use; does not hurt, irritate or even make the skin red; removes every trace in one application. Price, $5.

La Freckla and Freckles,

Mme. Yale's wonderful La Freckla is known to be the only sure cure for freckles. In from 3 days to one week after its first application every freckle will disappear and the complexion become as clear as crystal. Price, $1 per bottle.

Excelsior Almond Blossom Complexion Cream

Refines coarse pores, keeps the skin smooth and lovely. Price, $1.

Excelsior Hand Whitener,

Makes the hands soft, lily white and beautiful. Price, $1.

Mole and Wart Extractor,

Removes and destroys forever moles and warts. Price, $3.

Eye-Lash and Eye-Brow Grower,

Makes the lashes grow thick and long, the eye-brows luxuriant and shapely, strengthens and beautifies the eyes; guaranteed pure. Price, $1.

Elixir of Beauty,

Cultivates natural rosy cheeks, a wonderful skin tonic. Price, $1 per bottle.

Mme. M. Yale's Excelsior Fertilizer

Cures constipation. Price, $1.50.

Elcelsior Blood Tonic

Purifies the blood, acts on the liver, kidneys and builds up the system. Price, $1 per bottle; 6 for $5.

Fruitcura,

FRUITCURA.

Mme. Yale's wonderful cure for all kinds of female weakness. Price, $1 per bottle; 6 for $5.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

BROWN & ALLEN, 14 WHITEHALL.

WESTMORELAND-CRAWFORD DRUG CO., 24 DECATUR ST.

All first-class druggists sell Mme. Yale's Remedies. Mail orders and correspondence may be sent to Mme. Yale's headquarters,

TEMPLE OF BEAUTY, 146 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

MANY THANKS.



An appreciative public has been very kind. In spite of the general depression of business in other lines, ours has steadily increased—we were forced to increase our facilities. We have enlarged our already well-equipped establishment; with best skilled labor and a complete plant, we assert ourselves as fully able to execute all orders in the most satisfactory manner, in the shortest time, and at the lowest prices possible. From today forward we are at our new quarters, No. 2½ South Broad street, where our best endeavors shall strengthen, if possible, the ties and good opinions of our friends, the public.

Heard Respess Engraving Co.
ENGRAVERS, - - STEREOTYPERS,
ADVERTISERS.

MISS MARY RYAN,

45 Whitehall Street.

The choicest selections in all in all kinds of

Spring Millinery

may be seen at my emporium. Prices to suit the times.

MISS MARY RYAN,
45 Whitehall Street.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, : : Real Estate,

No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House.

"THE BOLLES PLACE,"

IN WEST END.



At auction Thursday, March 29th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. G. W. ADAIR.

PORT ROYAL LINE

NEW STEAMSHIP PASSENGER ROUTE.

Port Royal, S. C., to Liverpool, England.

The Port Royal Shipping Company will, on April 22, 1894, clear the fast steamship "Mexican," capacity 5,000 tons, of the West India and Pacific steamship line, for Liverpool.

This steamer is equipped with all modern conveniences necessary to make an ocean trip both pleasant and enjoyable.

Unexcelled accommodations for saloon passengers.

The following are the saloon fares from points named to Liverpool:

Augusta, Ga.	$58 90
Athens, Ga.	62 44
Atlanta, Ga.	64 05
Macon, Ga.	62 65
Montgomery, Ala.	67 78
Birmingham, Ala.	68 34
Selma, Ala.	69 28
Rome, Ga.	66 28
Dalton, Ga.	67 05
Chattanooga, Tenn.	68 15
Memphis, Tenn.	75 50
Nashville, Tenn.	72 65
Port Royal, S. C.	55 00

For saloon reservations and any information, which will be cheerfully furnished, apply to

R. H. WRIGHT,
General Passenger Agent
Port Royal and Augusta R'y.,
Augusta, Ga.

C. H. BETTS,
Local Manager
Port Royal Shipping Company,
Port Royal, S. C.

mch25-april1,8,15,22-sun

Real Estate

AUCTION SALE.

Atlanta is going to open the spring auction sale this season by putting up the best vacant residence property within her boundary.

On the corner of Jackson and Cain streets will be sold, April 3, 1894, at the hour of 2 and a half p. m.

Those who wish to avail themselves of a rare opportunity will have the privilege of buying what is not often offered in this market—three of the finest vacant lots in North Atlanta.

These lots front east on Jackson street 150 feet and along Cain street 166 feet to a ten-foot alley, and are situated on the highest eminence on Jackson Hill; electric car line in front with four other lines within one block of the property, giving access to every part of the city and suburbs; water, gas, sewers and belgian block all laid.

Elegant houses surround this property and in reality it is situated in one of the most desirable localities in Atlanta.

We invite all to be present who wish to invest in gilt-edge property. The sale will be positive and to the highest bidder. Terms one-fourth cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 month, interest at 8 per cent, payable annually from day of sale.

Remember the sale will take place on grounds, corner Jackson and Cain, Tuesday, April 3d, 1894, at the hour of 2:30 p. m. For further information apply to either E. G. Willingham, A. McD. Wilson, or Forrest Adair. mar25 sun wed sun

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF Ordinance for Constructing Sewer.—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 19th day of March, 1894, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer from Jackson street along and in Lyons avenue to Hilliard street, and from Lyons avenue along and in Golden avenue to alley.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From Jackson street to Hilliard street of 8-inch vitrified pipe; from Lyons avenue to alley of 15-inch vitrified pipe, with brick manholes and catch basins.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of eight hundred dollars.

Said sewer is to built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing 90 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer. Said ordinance will come up for second reading at next regular meeting of council.

PARK WOODWARD, City Clerk.
mar 21-11t

Golden Chain.

NEW LODGE.

LSAT CHANCE,

Charter list still open. Will organize Thursday night, March 29th.

G. S. PRIOR.

SOCIETY

TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY.



MISS BESSIE B. KRIDER, of North Carolina.

Holy week has been a pretty gay one in Atlanta. Of course, the strictest of Lent-observing folk stayed away from the opera, but the great majority of society here is not strictly Lent-observing, and the good talent of Grau's company proved to many mild Roman Catholics and Episcopalians too great a temptation to be resisted. The social event of the week was the reception given by Mrs. Frank Bell, in honor of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. It was in every way a brilliant affair, and the many people who attended it have all sorts of pretty things to say concerning the gifted woman and her hostess.

Mrs. Bell is an unusually and brilliantly pretty woman. Her type is the clearest blonde, which means that she has the gold hair of a child and a complexion of



A DANCING FROCK.

dazzling clearness and purity. Her throat and shoulders are marvels in contour and whiteness, and the fresh, simple, pink gown she wore set off to perfection her rose-like beauty.

Of Mrs. Wilcox, I've so much to say that I scarcely know where to begin. She certainly received, on Thursday afternoon, an ovation that must have been flattering even to a woman long grown accustomed to praise. As I was introducing a lot of callers, one sweet-faced woman came up to me and whispered: "I wish you'd tell her for me," she said, "that I keep a poem of hers in my Bible, for I feel that its truth and faith and strength-giving good is just as great as anything I find in the Holy Book."

Every man and woman had something equally as pretty to say to or about her, showing how her pen had dipped down deep into the hearts of people. It was funny to introduce the girls to her and hear them recalling the love poems that one knew meant quite as much to them as to the woman who wrote them.

After it was all over and the sweet little woman sat down to chat about it, she said, "Oh, how I wish the critics who say slighting things about me, could have all the kind, sympathetic words I've heard this afternoon hung up upon their desks!"

"But you don't mind them?" I said.

"Oh, yes, because they are so unjust sometimes."

It seemed too bad that this dear, kind-natured woman should ever have anything to hurt her, and she really shouldn't mind it much with a great world to love her as though she was a loving, personal friend. By the heart-throbs of the whole country let her measure her true greatness, for she is a poet. She is, above all things, sincere. She is not a waster of words, nor does she say nothing in a musical way, nor tangle up a good thought in an intricate maze of words. Her ideas are clear and forcible, and they dip down, directly into the soul as a gull dips into the sea. We love her—we men and women—love her because she loves us, and knows us with that love and knowledge which makes a woman greater in motherly grace than those who have human children.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is a delightfully clever woman socially, too, and she is unusually free from vanity or egotism. She seems always readier to talk of the talents and personality of other writers than to discourse of her own, and at dinner Thursday evening she gave some charming short descriptions of other women writers in New York. I referred to the war of words which passed sometime ago between Gertrude Franklin Atherton and herself. She did not care to revive the old unpleasantness, but she told of one little incident connected with it which I can't refrain from repeating.

When she read the unkind things Mrs. Atherton had written to a California paper about her, she wrote the authoress of "Hermia Suydam" a little letter about it. She received a reply in which Mrs. Atherton stated that her pen was often dipped in gall when she sat down to write and that she supposed her lawless humors were due to her California blood.

Mrs. Wilcox replied to the effect that she had known people in narrow, provincial towns who had been capable of just such acrid conduct, and followed the remark in this wise: "My dear madam, we in New York are not accustomed to treat our fellow-writers this way and you remember the old saying about the Romans. Now, because the women of Kankakee hang their legs over their chairs as they talk to their neighbors across the way, would be no reason for their following a like course on Fifth avenue.

"And do you know," said Mrs. Wilcox, breaking in to a merry laugh, "that I received shortly after this letter was published a most indignant epistle from Kankakee informing me that the ladies of that town did not swing their legs over their chairs while conversing with neighbors. Think of it," she said, "even Kankakee objected to being dubbed provincial."

This was one of several funny experiences Mrs. Wilcox told on herself. She left for Chicago Friday morning, carrying with her the pleasantest memories of Atlanta and her people.

Some Notes on Fashion.

Here are shown some frocks and coats for children of from four to seven years. For the late spring days, which are apt to be unseasonably warm, is a little gown of serge in a pale, dull shade of blue. It is fashioned exactly like a Mother Hubbard, and over this is worn a sailor jacket of navy serge, with wide lapels and collar, faced with the lighter goods. A serviceable long coat is of a dark shade of heliotrope, with a sharply pointed cape collar of bengaline to match the sleeves. For state occasions is a dainty coat of chestnut brown cloth, simply made, with puffed sleeves. The distinguishing feature is the cape, which is of cream-white cloth, outlined with a narrow insertion of coarse lace.

Another coat is of scarlet cashmere, trimmed with a narrow line of black and having a cockarette of black velvet. With this is worn a wide black hat, with a huge bow of scarlet satin. Another coat is of light-blue soft wool goods, closely resembling hopsacking. It has bretelles and vest of pure white corded silk. A band of the cloth crosses to the left side and is fastened under a silver buckle.

The new shapes in hats do not differ materially from the shapes of a year ago, yet, when they are trimmed they will little resemble the chapeaus of former summers, for every year brings a new motif in trim-



ACCORDION PLAITED.

ming and flowers. The most fashionable straw hat this season will have a rough straw crown with a fine straw brim. The newest walking hat and one that will be much affected by the tailor-made girl, is an English hat called the "Amazon." This new shape has the unique advantage of a brim that juts forward so as to shield the eyes from the summer glare. The brim rolls up on either side and becomes rather narrow and rolling at the back. This hat is usually made of rough straw and simply trimmed with moire, ribbons, jet aigrettes or quills. A novel idea is to trim the wide-brimmed sailor hats with a circle of tiny tips, placed around the crown so as to curve over toward the edge of the brim. Black straw in all shapes will be in high favor and these will be trimmed with rose, white, yellow and parrot green. Parrot green will also be in high favor for the trimming of white hats and bonnets. A Frenchy idea, and one extremely becoming to a fresh, young face, is the combination of pink roses and violets with lace on the same hat. Of course this must be an airy, wide-brimmed affair, and the roses are placed in the front or to the side, while the violets form the back trimming.

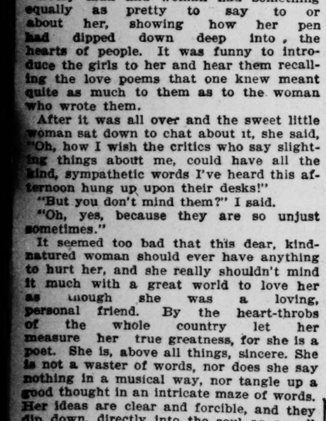
A great many smart hats are slashed directly in front and trimmed with a broad moire bow with a rhinestone buckle in the center. This style of trimming, however, is extremely trying to any but a fresh, oval face with delicate features.

The two costumes shown on this page are designed expressly for a young girl who is to spend her summer at White Sulphur. They are two dancing frocks and are made of the largest and finest materials. One is a buttercup yellow accordion plated mousseline de Soie. The very full skirt is trimmed with two clusters of narrow black velvet.

The waist is gathered and finished with a tiny double frill about the neck.

The other gown is a peculiar shade of pink dotted lisse over pink silk and the soft folded belt and shoulder bows all of parrot green moire.

There are two charming waists for summer wear. One is made of soft magenta silk and trimmed with narrow black velvet and plaited frills of black chiffon. The



ANOTHER NEW WAIST.

other is of pretty swivel silk with white dots and a belt of black velvet.

Wash gowns for this season. Every girl and woman of fashion must have a dozen of them in her wardrobe, for they will be worn for all occasions. This is indeed a novel idea, since for several years it has not been good form for a woman to go a-walking in a cotton frock unless that frock was of some most subdued shade. Now she can walk about in the lightest and brightest shade her fancy chooses. The magenta days are with us and when magenta reigns supreme all other shades are possible and proper. There are any number of lovely new wash fabrics to be brought out this season and the nice thing about it is that so many of these stuffs are certainly pretty and stylish without being the least expensive. There are some beautiful percales on sale for 9 cents a yard. Nothing launders so well as a fine percale, and these are in the most delicate shades and artistic designs. Crepe cloths, make pretty house gowns for summer—they are so soft, graceful and clinging and suit to perfection the laces and ribbons with which such robes are trimmed. Besides these simple fabrics there are many fabrics to choose from, fine ginghams in all the summery shades and patterns, wash silks and airy lawns and muslins.

This chat about frocks reminds me to describe a gown worn last week by the honored guest at a lady's luncheon. A beautiful woman she was, to begin with—tall, blonde, willowy and perfectly formed, and in this shimmering, apple green satin with its fine lines of pink chene figures, she seemed the embodiment of the early freshness and glory of early spring. The bodice had a yoke of fine lace and there were smart satin bows on the shoulders. The sleeves were full to the elbow and thence fitted closely to the wrists where they strung out into number 1 shoes an on A last. The little slippers were low cut, dainty, Parisian affairs of gold brown kid with hose to match.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

AN EASTER DINNER.

A Suggestion for a Menu and Some Receipts of Value.

Mrs. Seigel, the celebrated chef of the Capital City Club sends me a delightful menu and follows it with the receipt for each course.

The article will, I know, be a very interesting one to Atlanta housewives, for every woman wants to have her own cook make dainty and elaborate dishes as well as they are found in a first-class cafe.

MENU.

(For six persons.)

Hultres. Amontillado Fino.
Olive Faide. Radis.
Potage. Latour Blanche. Printanier.
Poisson. Marcobrenner.
Pompano.
Pommes Parasian. Concombres.
Entrie. Chateau La Fite.
Filet de Boeuf Pique aux Champignons.
Epinard. Egg Plant.
Ris de Veau aux Petit Pois.
Pomme Duchess.
Grille. Clos de Daugeot.
Woodcock.
Sorbet. Jelly de Chuselle.
Rotis. Dinde. Roederes.
Celerie. Laitue.
Compote de Pommes.
Dessert.
Omelette Soufle.
Glace. Gateau de Chocolade.
Fromage de Roquefort. Fruite.
Liqueurs. Cafe.

Some Valuable Receipts.

OYSTERS should be small and cold, served on deep half-shell, on a deep plate filled with small ice, and just opened before serving the dinner, to be served with a quarter of juicy lemon, fresh-grated horse radish and tomato catsup.

STUFFED OLIVES are cheaper to to buy ready than to prepare oneself, as the stoning is very tedious for one not accustomed to it. They can be had for 40 cents a bottle.

RADISHES should be small and tender, cut the root off entirely, leaving about an inch of the leaves on the radish, wash clean, arrange nicely on pickle dishes with cracked ice.

PRINTANIER SOUP—Take a shin bone, crack the bones fine and cut the meat in small pieces, put all in soup pot—after all is washed well—with four quarts of cold water, add a tablespoonful of salt. When boiling skim all skum off, put in carrot, one turnip, one stalk of celery, beets, one tomato, two leaves of cabbage, some parsley roots, one large onion—don't peel it—brown in oven, before putting in stock to give the soup a golden color. Clean and truss an old fowl, put in stock, let all boil for six hours at side or back of stove, have the pot covered tightly; strain, let cool, have two pounds of lean beef chopped very fine, add three well-beaten eggs—sheel and all—a little chopped parsley; pour the cooled stock on the meat, etc., stirring well; put back to range, heating slowly for one hour; strain carefully through a fine cloth. Cut six young turnips, four medium carrots in fancy shapes with vegetable cuttings (house furnishing stores have them for 10 cents apiece) also one handful of string beans cut in oblong squares, and handful of fresh peas, boil all in one quart of second stock until tender, but not to break; add two handfuls of cauliflower, break the bunches off with a small stem, boil a few minutes longer, pour all the stock off and put carefully in tureen and when ready to serve, pour the consome over it which should be of a golden color, add salt if needed, a little grated nutmeg and a little chopped parsley.



ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

POMPANO.—The pompano should be fresh, weighing about two pounds. Two should be used for six. Clean the fish, leaving the head on; split in two, take the back bone out, salt well, take a large frying pan—a roasting pan will do if the frying pan is not large enough for the size of the fish—have the pan very hot before you put in a half pound of the best butter; when hot, put inside of fish down first, as it fries pour some butter over the top; when the sides curl up, turn, fry altogether about fifteen to twenty minutes, according to the size of the fish. Lay the two halves over each other, so they look like the whole fish, garnish with lemon and parsley. The best part of the pompano is on the back of the head, going down the back in the form of a spoon of steel, costing 15 cents), cut out round potatoes—about fifty—take a spoonful of fresh butter in a frying pan and put the potatoes in and fry slowly a golden brown, and until the potatoes are done, which should be in about ten minutes.

The Substantials.

FILET OF BEEF PIQUE AND CHAMpignon.—Prepare the sauce first. Take about four pounds of veal knuckles, chop up very fine, put in a large roasting pan with a little butter, one onion, one carrot, one turnip, a little salt, two bay leaves, two cloves, six peppers and allspice, put in an oven to brown, turning bones often until all is dark brown, then add a spoonful of flour to them and brown; pour some of the stock on them, let boil a little, then pour all in a saucepan, scraping all the sediment off the pan; pour on more stock to make about four quarts; boil four hours, strain—it should be reduced to two quarts—keep warm till needed, or the gravy can be cooked the day before the dinner. Now take a nice tenderloin of about three pounds, cut off all the skin and trim it nicely, leaving the large piece of fat on one side, then



A NEW IDEA IN WAISTS.

cut one pound of larding pork in one and a half inch strips, cut these in thin squares, about a quarter of an inch square. Lay the tenderloin down on table, take the larding needle (house furnishing stores sell them for 10 cents), start at the largest part of tenderloin; stick the needle half through lengthwise of the meat, about half an inch deep and one inch long; put your piece of pork in the needle; now pull the needle through quickly, so you will have the pork an inch in the meat, showing a quarter of an inch on each side; then put your needle in the same way an inch from the first, finish same way to the side; now start for the second row, which should start between the two first stitches and half an inch backwards of the first row, so that in taking up one inch will bring the point of the needle between the two ends of the first row; third row same as first; continue till end of tenderloin. Salt the tenderloin, put in roasting pan, with one onion, carrot, turnip, cut up, two bay leaves, two cloves, six allspice and peppers; pour a spoonful of melted butter on it and roast in hot oven for twenty minutes, basting frequently with own gravy or little stock. While the tenderloin is roasting take a box of champignon, cut each one lengthwise in two or three pieces, put in a saucepan with one quart of the gravy, two spoonfuls of liquor from the champignon, add salt and pepper to taste, and just before serving add one glass of sherry or Madeira, with a little lemon juice. It must be like a thick syrup. Put the tenderloin on large platter and pour the gravy around it. The time to put the tenderloin in oven is when the fish is being served.

SPINACH—Clean and wash in three waters one pint of spinach; take three quarts of boiling salted water in a saucepan; add a pinch of baking soda and the spinach; boil ten minutes, drain all water off, rinse with cold water, squeeze every drop of water out; chop very fine. Chop a small onion very fine; fry in a spoonful of butter a very light brown, add one tablespoon of flour, stir a few moments, pour half a cup of stock and half a cup of cream to it to make a thick gravy; add a spoonful of finely chopped parsley, nutmeg and salt to taste; boil five minutes, add spinach; boil up once and serve with hard boiled eggs cut in halves.

EGGPLANT—Peel and slice one medium eggplant, salt well, beat up one egg, dip each slice in the egg and then in cracker dust. Have a large frying pan full of fat, not lard, but fried out beef suet (I never use any lard in cooking, except for sauerkraut); have it smoking hot, put the slices of eggplant in it, being careful not to touch them with the fingers, as the breading will stick to the fingers; fry light brown on one side, then turn; when brown on both sides take out and lay on slices of stale bread to dry. Serve at once.

RIS DE VEAU ANY PETIT PAIS.—Take six fresh sweetbreads, let them lie in cold water for on hour, changing the water twice. Put them in a saucepan with plenty of cold water, heat slow; change the water for cold water before the first boiling; repeat three to four times, until they are snow-white; then let them boil up once, add salt to last water; trim all nice when cold, lard very fine, as described in tenderloin recipe. Salt and pepper them, lay on pieplate with half an onion carrot, turnip cut small, two bay leaves, two cloves, four allspice and peppers; put a small piece of butter on each sweetbread, roast until the top is nicely brown—about fifteen minutes. Take a bag of french peas, drain all water off, pour fresh boiling water on them to cover, let them stand till needed, then drain all water off and put on a platter in a heap, salt and butter to taste; lay the sweetbread in a ring around the peas, pour a spoonful of gravy left from the tenderloin over each sweetbread.

POMMES DUCHESS.—Peel six medium potatoes, cut in quarters and boil in boiling salted water till done; drain off all water and return to stove without cover, so the steam can escape, to get the potatoes perfectly dry; mash them through fine sieve and add four eggs, keeping one yolk out; add salt and about half a cup of flour (some potatoes need more, some less), mix well, let it get cool. Form oblong pieces about two inches long and one inch wide, smooth with knife, cut top in squares about one-eighth of an inch deep, brush over with the yolk, lay on buttered pieplate and brown in oven about ten minutes before wanted.

Game Preparation.

WOODCOCK.—The woodcock should be fresh. Pick the feathers carefully, so as not to tear the skin; also pick the neck and head. Take the eyes out, rinse the bird and dry with a cloth before cutting. Cut the back open, taking care to leave the necks all on one side of the birds, dress them, being careful not to tear the stomach, which is like a small bag of sand, and which is the only part of the woodcock not eatable. Chop very fine all the insides



CLOTHES FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

in bell-shaped fashion that gave the white hands the look of long lilies in green sheaths. An overskirt finished with a narrow satin frill, fell over the petticoat of green satin, and was plaited high on the left side, which was effectively draped by a long scarf of lace falling straight from the slender waist. I must mention the slippers and hose worn with this toilet, for its tall wearer, be it known, has Cinderella feet that fit

Continued on Seventh Page.

ATLANTA HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY

57 PEACHTREE STREET,

Are offering Bargains in every department for this week. We are overstocked, and the goods must be sold. Call early this week and secure some of them before it is too late.

Glass. Glass.

Beautiful fruit saucers in different designs, each 5c.

Celery Trays, 25c.

Fruit Stands only 25c.

Fruit Stand, only 25c.

Cake Stands, 25c.

Large Bowls, imitation cut, 50c.

Tumblers, per dozen, 48c.

Glass Shakers, 10c.

Two Gallon Fish Globes, $1.75.

Four Gallon Fish Globes, $2.75.

We have also just received a large and complete line of Glassware of every description. We have an elegant line of beautiful cut glass.

Lamps. Lamps.

Beautiful Hanging Lamps, decorated shade and bowl, spring extension, complete, $3.50.

Library hanging Lamp, decorated, thirty cut glass prisms, complete, $4.75.

Wrought Iron Piano Lamp "Meriden" burners at $5.98.

Parlor Lamps, bisque shade and bowl, a bargain, at $2.25.

Beautiful Table Lamp at 85c.

Reflecting Lamps, 45c.

A full line of Gas Globes, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Burners always on hand.

Beautiful line Jardinieres, Flower Pots and Pedestals. Be sure to call and get our prices on these goods before buying elsewhere.

Chamber Sets.

10-piece Chamber Sets, decorated in violets and gold, at $6.

Elegant 10-piece Chamber Set, white and gold, $5.50.

Pink and Blue tinted Chamber Sets, beautiful shape, ten pieces, per set $6.50.

12-piece Chamber Sets, new decorations, only $4.50.

New Chamber Sets decorated in brown, blue and pink, ten pieces, worth $3.50 for $2.50.

We are offering White Chamber Sets and bowls and pitchers at a great bargain.

Dinner Sets.

Crown china Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets, beautiful decoration, fancy edge, 114 pieces, $12.50.

English Porcelain Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets combined, decorated in rich brown, 116 pieces, $13.50.

Beautiful Dinner Sets in English china, decorated in golden brown, festoon edge, 102 pieces, only $22.50.

Dinner Sets in "royal blue" under the glaze, 101 pieces, $25.

We have a large stock of Haviland, Redon and Limoges dinner sets, which we are offering at very low prices.

Articles For General Use.

Towel Racks at 10c.

Shoe Blacking, "T. M.," 8c.

Potato Mashers, 10c.

Kitchen Forks, 5c.

Apple Corers, 8c.

Mincing Knives, 15c.

Dover Egg Beaters, 20c.

Articles For General Use.

Scrubbing Brushes, 10c.

Wooden Spoons, long handle, 5c.

Lemon Squeezers, 25c.

Shoe Brushes, 25c.

Articles for general use.

Zinc Slop Buckets, 38c.

Foot Tubs, 45c.

Painted Cuspidors, all colors, 20c.

Tin Water Sets, $1.25.

Ice Water Sets, new decoration, $1.60.

Tin Water Sets, new decorations, $1.50.

The wonderful Christy bread and paring Knives, per set, $1.

IN OUR LINE WE ARE DETERMINED TO GIVE YOU THE BEST VALUES FOR YOUR MONEY. COME TO SEE US AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. AS WE ARE RECEIVING GOODS DAILY, WE CAN SHOW YOU SOMETHING NEW. OUT OF TOWN ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

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57 PEACHTREE STREET.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison. | *Douglas, Thomas & Davison.*

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

The New Department!

The Model Department!

The Most Attractive Section

of a Most Attractive Store!

PRICES---About Half What Others Ask!

How about an imported Decorated Dinner Set of 100 pieces for $5.98?

How about an English Decorated Tea Set of 56 pieces for $3.50?

How about an imported Decorated Chamber Set of 10 pieces for $2.40?

How about an English Decorated Fire Proof Tea Pot for 45c?

Fine Vienna China Dinner Sets, new shaps and dainty new decorations, 100 pieces and usually sold at $50.00, the Big Store price $24.00.

China Dinner and Tea Sets in entirely new designs, $27.50 to $100.00 set.

Chamber Sets in entirely new shapes, new ideas in Decoration, $7.50 to $35.00 set.

Thin blown Glass Engraved Tumblers 6c each.

Thin blown Glass Engraved Finger Bowls 10c each.

Odd pieces of choice China, Lamps, Fancy Tables, Etc.

Take a look through the Crockery Department if but to kill time.

61 Whitehall---Through to Broad.

M. RICH & BROTHERS.

The System of Selling Every Article at Small Profit, but of a Thoroughly Reliable Quality, Insures You of BARGAINS That Have No Parallel in the South.

We Name Only a Few of This Week's Bargains Below:

1,000 yards Finest Indigo Blue Prints at 5c per yard.
1,800 yards Heavy Unbleached Domestic 5c per yard.
700 yards Lawns, Organdies, Batistes, Ginghams in remnants of from 2 to 6 yards, worth 12 to 30 cents per yard, at 7½c to close.
2,200 yards Percales, entire new line, 9c per yard.
2 cases Penang, all new designs, 10c per yard.
3 cases new Dimities, 20c quality, go at 12½c per yard.
2,000 yards fine white Lawns, they are 25c and 30c qualities and go at 10c and 15c per yard.
1 case Outing Flannels, Checks and Stripes of the latest design at 12½c yd.
1,000 yards of our 45c Hair Cloth reduced to 17½c per yard.
25 pieces of fine bleached or unbleached Damask, 60 inches wide, reduced from 65c to 47c per yard.
50 dozen large Bath Towels, size 24x45 inches, worth 20c, at 15c each.
20 dozen fine white Aprons, full size, deep hem and 4 tucks at 17c each.
25 dozen ladies' fine laundered Waists, best Percale patterns, at 49c each.
Ladies' Silk Waists, Gingham Waists, Lawn Waists, Dimity Waists in great variety.
25 dozen of those matchless Fast Black Stockings, 40 guage and 1-1 rib, both ribbed and plain, at 10c per pair.
12 dozen gents' knit Sox, a special drive at 10c a pair.
25 dozen gents' fine laundered Percale Snirts, newest colorings, worth 75c, our price 50c.
20 dozen gents' fine laundered Percale Shirts, worth $1.25, go this week at 73c.
25 dozen gents' fine Shirts, French Percale and Bombay Cloth, worth $1.50, this week at 92c.
10 dozen children's white and colored Mull Hats, embroidered, to go at 98c

Parasols.—Our Parasol department contains more novelties than all the Parasol departments in Atlanta.

Gloves.—The famous Trefousse 4-button, Suede Gloves, reduced from $1.75 to $1,07 per pair.

Summer Comfortables.—An entire new line of light weight summer Comfortables from $1.25 up.

Dress Goods.—A new line of wool Plaids, were 65c, now 40c yard. Changeable mixed Dress Goods, worth 69c, now 49c yard. Our all wool Diagonals reduced from 75c to 60c yard. Our new Novelty Suitings reduced from $1.00 to 75c yard.

Novelty Suits.—$10.00 Novelty Suits, marked $6.00 per suit. $15.00 Novelty Suits marked $10.00 per suit. $27.50 Novelty Suits marked $15.00.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

20 pieces Chinese Crinkled Silk Crepes, all the new evening shades purchased at a great sacrifice, they are worth 75c a yard and offered at 40c per yard.
83 pieces wash Silks, new effects, worth 65c at 33c per yard.
118 pieces Figured Glace Silk for Waists, worth $1-25, at $1.00 per yard.
70 pieces Figured, Changeable Surrahs, for Misses' Dresses, at 75c per yard.
40 pieces Black Brocaded Chinas, worth $1.25, reduced to 95c per yard.
Exquisite designs and figures in imported China Silks, great values at 74c, 85c and $1.00 per yard, the prettiest in the market. All the new shades in Moire Silks. Black Grenadines and Laces in endless variety. A superb assortment of evening Dress Goods, Figures, Brocades, Fancies, Etc. We have the "Black Spanish Court" Silk, the finest and best wearing Black Silk in the world.

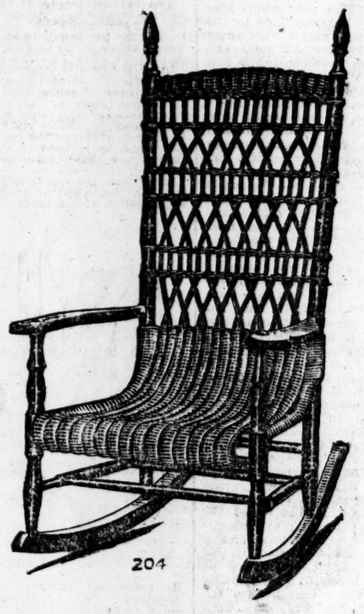
Notion Cuts--

Genuine English Bristle Hair Brushes at 25c each.
Large size Rubber Combs at 10c each.
Ladies' Silk Hose Supporters with belts at 75c a pair.
Extra size Rubber Hair Pins at 5c each.
Spool Cotton at 25c a dozen or 2 spools for 5c.
Elastic Web 3c per yard.
English Bristle Toothbrushes 10c.
Hairpins 2 papers for 5c.
Hooks and Eyes 2c a card.
Patent Hooks and Eyes 5c a card.
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Jewelry Bargains.

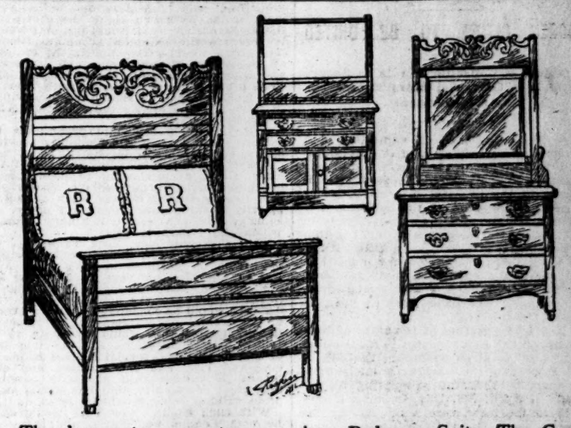
Baby Buttons with chains, 25c.
Baby Pins 25c.
Gents 3-button Studs 25c.
Sterling Silver Corsage Pins 25c.
Sterling Hat Pins 10c.
Solid Gold Rings 25c.
Sterling Silver Sword Stick Pins at 5c. each.
Sterling Silver Hair Ornaments at 75c each.
Fancy Stick Pins 3c each.
A lot of Hair Ornaments worth 50c, at 25c each.

THE EASY ROCKER.



Look! $1.75 Is Our Price.

This Willow Rocker as seen in the above cut is offered at the unheard of price of $1.75 each.
We have the most complete line of Willow Furniture for the summer ever shown in the south. Willow Easy Chairs, Willow Couches, Willow Rockers, etc.



The above cut represents our 3-piece Bedroom Suit. The Grand Rapids solid Ash, highly polished, antique finish, with bevel edge plate glass, 24x30. SEE THE PRICE.....$18,50.

This same Suit, made of Antique Oak, with bevel edge mirror, 20x24. SEE THE PRICE.....$17.50

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Before housecleaning commences we have decided to show you bargains that have no parallel in the south—one agreeable surprise following upon the heels of another. Remember no inferior goods enter our house for the purpose of making a sensational price. The article will be found good, no matter how low you purchase it. We acknowledge no superior in the furniture or carpet business in the south—50 STYLES OF NEW PARLOR FURNITURE at prices to suit all.

Special Prices on Chamber Suits, Dining Room Furniture, Library Furniture, leather covered Furniture. Largest stock South. Folding Beds, Office Furniture, Sideboards, Buoffet Bookcases and Chairs of every description.

CARPETS.

We have everything in the carpet line, from the 10c carpet to the finest goods made. The new arrivals of last week are the prettiest designs and colorings ever produced. The rush for the past two weeks forced us to put on a large number of extra carpet layers. We can now do your work at short notice.

The success of our sale of Curtains and Draperies has induced us to continue it another week at cut prices. New designs and new lines have been added in the past week.

CHINA AND JAPANESE MATTINGS.

Straw mattings from 10c per yard up to the finest imported. All the new weaves and colorings.

Another Invoice of Japanese Porch Screens. Everybody should have one.

Size 6x10 feet for $2.50.
Size 8x10 feet for $3.50.

BRIC-A-BRAC in great variety. Also Brass and Onyx Tables, Banquet Lamps, Piano Lamps, all kinds of Vases, etc. Fancy Lamp Shades made to order.

M. RICH & BROS., 54--56 WHITEHALL STREET
12, 14, 16, 18 & 20 EAST HUNTER STREET.

Continued From Sixth Page.

...ck. Draw the legs up to the side of the ...ast, stick the point of the bill in the ...ast at the neck, salt and pepper well, ...on hot broiler over a hot charcoal fire ...d broil from four to five minutes on both ...s; lay one on each toast, garnish with ...ter cress and serve firm currant jelly ...h them.

SHERBET AU KIRSH.—Order one pint of ...pple water; ice in a freezer, so you ...have some room for the other ingredients. When ready to serve take one pint ...whipped cream, two pony glasses of ...wassa, one pony maresquina, mix ...ly with the ice and serve immediately ...fancy sorbet glasses or the flat champagne glasses will do.

ROAST TURKEY—Take a ten-pound ...key, clean and truss, cutting off the ...gs at first joint, also the feet; always ...the joint; don't chop the bones; cut ...skin off the neck two inches from the ...y, but cut the neck close to the body; ...sh, but don't leave in water. Take the ...rt and liver, being careful not to cut ...gall, trim all yellowish parts off; take ...e onion, a handful of parsley, one small ...loaf, a spoonful of fresh thyme, one ...all piece lemon rind, chop all very fine; ...e a frying with a spoonful of butter, ...the dressing in and fry five minutes. ...antime soak a 5-cent loaf of bread in ...int of cold milk until soft, squeeze all ...ilk out, put fried dressing to it with ...e eggs, salt pepper and nutmeg to taste; ...thoroughly. Salt the turkey well in-...e, put all the dressing in except two ...onfuls for the crop, sew up with cord, ...salt the crop and put the remainder of ...dressing in the crop; sew up smooth and ...n. Press the legs up firmly to the ...y, sew with dressing needle first ...ough legs and body at second joint, then ...end of drumstick, pull cord tightly and ...

Take a large basting pan with one ...on, carrot and turnip, cut square, four ...y leaves, four cloves, twelve allspice of ...pers; salt and pepper the turkey on out-...; put in medium oven for ...and a half hours, basting often, ...h stock and own gravy, turn the tur-...so it can brown on all sides alike; take ...threads out before sending to table, ...ain the gravy and send in gravy last, ...ish with water, cress or parsley.

CELERY.—The stalks should never be cut ...two, but all outer or pithy leaves should ...taken off; trim the tops, wash thorough-...and put in long glass dish, with plenty ...ice.

LETTUCE SALAD.—Lettuce should al-...ys be fresh and crisp, and of yellow ...or; the whole leaves and hearts should ...y be used; it should never be cut with a ...e; wash in ice-cold water, put in clean ..., shake all water out, put in salad ...l and prepare dressing of one saltspoon ...salt and pepper, two tablespoonfuls of ...e olive oil, one tablespoonful of wine ...egar; mix thoroughly to a cream, and ...r over lettuce just before serving, so ...will not lose any of its crispness.

And the Others.

APPLE COMPOT.—Take eight medium ...eet apples, peel and core them, save the ...elings and cores. Put one and a half ...arts water in preserve kettle with a stick ...cinnamon, four cloves, rind of half a ...mon, half a cup of sugar, boil, put in the ...e apples, boil slow, turning often, until ...der; take out on platter; put the peelings ...the water, boil down to a pint and a ...f, strain, return to kettle, add one cup ...ar, boil till you have a cup-...left, pour out in dish ...cool. Arrange your apples in a glass ..., cut the jelly in fancy shapes and ...on top of each apple; lay the remainder ...pped up around apples.

OMELETTE SOUFLE.—Take twelve ...sh eggs, separate the yolks, put five in ...wl with five tablespoonfuls of powdered ...ar, and the seeds of half a vanilla bean, ...r very light; beat the twelve whites ...y stiff; mix the yolks and sugar very ...and quick under the whites; have a ...ered silver or china dish that will ...d the heat and pour the mixture into ...and shake it high; sprinkle powdered ...r and it will bake in hot oven for finteen minutes; serve immediately. The souffle should not be started before the last course is served. It is much better to have the guests wait a few minutes than the souffle, as it will fall very soon.

GLACE.—It is best to order the ice cream from any good confectioner, as it is a good deal more expensive for a family to make it than to buy it ready in fancy shapes.

GATEAU DE CHOCOLATE.—Beat six yolks with one cup of sugar very light, add four grated squares of baker's chocolate, two tablespoonfuls of chopped almonds, one tablespoonful of raisins, stoned and cut fine, one tablespoonful of fine cut citron, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, a pinch of ground cloves, the grated rind of one lemon, and the juice of half a lemon, beat well, add one and a half teaspoonsful baking powder and three-quarter cup of crackerdust, mix thoroughly, and last stir the well-beaten whites of the six eggs in; bake in well-greased round pan for three-quarters of an hour in moderate oven. It is best to use a cake pan, from which the ring can be taken off; when cold, take out of pan, sprinkle thickly with powdered sugar or ice and decorate with candied fruits.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE.—Should be served with Boston water crackers, toasted light; serve celery with it.

FRUITS.—Select choice fruits of different kinds, arrange in low silver or glass dish, with some green leaves; always have a bunch of nice large grapes on top; try and have them arranged in an artistic way that will be pleasing to the eye and tempting to the mouth. Leave pepper, shell almonds and raisins in a separate dish.

COFFEE.—Serve in after dinner coffee cups, with sugar and cognac.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY

One of the most beautiful and most artistic young ladies of North Carolina is Miss Bessie B. Krider, whose home is at Hickory. She is a noted belle throughout the entire state. A friend writing of her musical talent, which is great, says: "Her musical talents are of the highest order. Though just out of her girlhood, her magnetic and artistic mastery of the piano, together with her delicate touch, entities her to rank with the very first pianists of the south. Personally she is vivacious and graceful, bright and cordial, delightfully entertaining and captivating. Her greatest beauty, however, is lost in a photograph—that power of fascination peculiar to southern beauty, an expression in mien, air, gesture above and far beyond any words. Miss Krider's accomplishments and graces are only excelled by her disposition and queenly traits of character.

***

Probably the most unique and enjoyable social event of the past week, or of the season, was the oyster roast and barbecue given by young Mr. Benteen at his beautiful estate, "Hermitage Heights," just beyond Grant park. Mr. Benteen had invited his guests to meet at the residences of Mr. H. T. Inman and Governor Bullock on Peachtree, where ample conveyance was provided and the young people chaperoned by Judge and Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Wells, started off in true picnic style and gay humor for the farm. The drive out and through the park was delightful—the weather perfect and the rising of the full Easter moon gave an added charm to the occasion.

Roaming about the green fields and shaded lanes gave keen zest to the appetites that answered to the savory odors of roasting oysters and barbecued turkeys, which were in great abundance, and heartily enjoyed by the guests, reinforced as they were by country bread, sweet milk and home-brewed coffee.

Returning to town by the light of the glorious moon the affair was appropriately closed by a dance in the ballroom of the Capital City Club.

Among those in the party were: Judge and Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Wells, the Misses Newman, Crew, Maude, Inman, Markham, McBurney, Orme, Barnett, the Misses Goldsmith, the Misses Hammond, and Messrs. V. V. Bullock, Erwin, Inman, Stewart, Orme, Smith, Adams, Dr. Harris, Haskell, Ragirs and Mr. Elliot and Mr. Ladd, of the army.

The vote was unanimous that the hermit of the heights, Mr. Fred Benteen, had capped the climax in rural entainment, and that his bachelor life, with his surroundings, was inexcusable.

***

The first entertainment in aid of the fund for the woman's department of the exposition will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Angier. It will be a concert at the Grand, and among the participants will be Signor Randeggar and Miss Nellie Knight. The date has not yet been fixed, but the concert will occur some time the latter part of April.

***

Last Monday evening, at the home of Rev. C. P. Williamson, on Capitol avenue, Miss Peal Harris and Mr. George H. Fauss were united in marriage, Mr. Williamson officiating. They have the congrautlations and best wishes of many friends.

***

The Business Woman's Club meets Monday evening, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association at 8 o'clock. A delightful programme has been arranged by Miss Beatrice Oliver. Members and their friends are invited.

***

Mrs. W. H. Overby and children, of this city, left last Friday for Cochran, Ga., to spend several weeks with friends and relatives in that delightful town.

***

Mrs. E. L. Mason and daughter, Miss Willie, have returned home to West End, after a very pleasant visit to relatives and friends in Union Springs and Troy, Ala.

***

Miss Maude Cook, of Barnesville, Ga., is visiting Miss Willie Mason, at West End.

***

The wedding of Miss Alice Wellhouse to Mr. Berrie Young, of New York, has been announced to occur next Wednesday, 28th, at the temple at 6 o'clock. The wedding has been looked forward to with great pleasure for some months by their numerous friends. It will be the occasion of the season. Both the bride and groom have a host of friends who wish them well. They will be at home to their friends at No. 218 East Sixtieth stret, New York, after April 10th. There will be quite a party of New Yorkers to arrive Monday to attend the wedding.

***

Miss Mary Coles Whittle, of Virginia, has returned from a pleasant visit to Florida, and is stopping for a few days at 388 Peachtree.

***

Miss Genie West is spending a while with friends in Griffin.

***

Miss Lena Long is in Oxford visiting Dr. Candler's family.

***

Miss Nell O'Donnelly left yesterday for Nashville, where she will act as bridesmaid for her friend, Miss Evelyn Richards.

***

Mrs. John W. Alexander is very ill at her home, 271 Cooper street.

***

Miss Eunice Edwards, of Griffin, is visiting in the city at 390 Whitehall.

***

The governing committee of the Capital City Club has engaged the Royal Hungarian Court orchestra for a concert to be given next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the ballroom of the club. This company of musicians entertained so delightfully the Fortnightly Dinner Club the committee has engaged them for this concert in response to many urgent requests of those who were fortunate enough to hear them on that occasion. The programme of music will consist of twelve beautiful selections, after which there will be dancing to music by this orchestra. This will doubtless be one of the most delightful events of this week of music.

***

Dalton, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—Wednesday evening, March 21st, the banjo and guitar club, of this place gave a most pleasing entertainment to a large number of invited guests in the parlors of the Hotel Dalton. The club has only been organized for a few weeks, but the work of the members on this occasion was excellent. Mr. Julian McCamy is president of the club, and Mr. Robert Loveman manager. On the programme for last Wednesday evening came first an overture by the entire club, which was well rendered, a vocal solo by Miss Annie Loveman was next, and received flattering applause. Third was a banjo and guitar duet, given by Miss Dot McCamy and Mr. Frank Shumate. The fourth number was Miss May McAfee's pretty recitation, "Hide and Seek." Then, fifth "The Darky's Dream," banjo solo, by Miss Grace Whitman, with piano accompaniment, by Mrs. L. W. Carter. Last on part first of the programme, was the college song, "Goodby My Little Lady," by the six members of the club.

Part second consisted of some excellent numbers that were well received, and a heartily encored reading by Dalton's poet, Robert Loveman, and a guitar solo by Mr. John Satterfield that pleased the audience highly. Mr. J. McCamy is an expert performer on the banjo, and his numbers were delightful. The "Darky's Dream" by Miss Whitman, on banjo, in part first, received the most enthusiastic applause of the evening, and repeated encores. Her playing was exquisite, and the original and graceful piano accompaniment of Mrs. Carter made the very taking melody doubly beautiful. This club of clever young people will give a performance in Calhoun at an early date.

ACROSS THE WATER.

An Atlanta Man Tells Some Interesting Facts About London and Paris.

"I tell you this will be a notable day on the fashionable promenades of London and Paris. They will present sights worth seeing."

The speaker was Mr. Robert Sharpe, who has just returned from a six months spent in the two great capitals of Europe.

"Yes," he continued, "they will be worth seeing this Easter day."

I asked Mr. Sharpe, who is the head designer of Mr. L. D. Nelson, what he thought of London and Paris fashions.

"London styles are copied by the leading tailors in Paris and New York," he said. "Of course Paris has some fads of its own, but, in general terms, London dictates the changes. I had an opportunity of learning much about their styles and methods from F. P. Prewett, publisher of The West End Gazette of Fashions, the leading writer on styles; and from West End tailors themselves. I also got a good deal of information from Wasse, the great Parisian.

"Now, let me tell you," continued he, "you can get clothes right here in Atlanta just as stylish as they can be gotten in New York or London. I am sure I am better prepared than ever to cut the very latest styles in every particular."

Mr. Sharpe is a genius in his line. "He is the best cutter the south has ever had," says Mr. Nelson, and he believes it. Mr. Sharpe is a contributor to several fashion magazines.

If you look at the handsomest Easter suits worn in Atlanta today, you'll find they came from Nelson's. He has the most complete stock, including all the latest novelties. Mr. Nelson gives his personal supervision to his establishment, while clever Joe Gause is still in charge of the sales department.

PRETTY EASTER DRESSES.

A Visit to a Fashionable Dressmaker's Parlors on Whitehall.

There is nothing prettier than a pretty dress, and the styles this spring are very, very pretty.

A visit to the dressmaking parlors of Mrs. Adler is always a pleasure to the lovers of beautiful dresses.

Mrs. Adler has always been a favorite dressmaker with the ladies of Atlanta, and this season she is surpassing her past efforts by the assistance of Miss R. L. Hill, the most artistic draper Mrs. Adler ever employed. Miss Hill is an experienced artist in her line, having been engaged with one of the leading establishments of New York for several years. She has been with Mrs. Adler for the past two weeks, and the fruits of her skill are now evident in the beautiful Easter suits which have been made at this establishment.

Mrs. Adler has a lovely assortment of Parisian trimmings and laces at her parlors over Keely Company's, on Whitehall.

IN EASTER DRESS.

How the Young Man of Fashion Will Be Robed Today.

SOME TIPS ON SPRING STYLE

The Latest in the Way of Coats—Creases a Leading Essential—Small Legs for Trousers.

Easter Sunday brings the man of fashion out in all his glory.

For weeks before he has been studying the styles and jotting down the different changes that come in with the spring months. The tailor has received his order and he has already a big supply of neckwear and other adjuncts of dress which he has examined daily in feverish anticipation of the dawning of Easter.

Today he marches forth all bedecked in the very latest, and those who wish to be "in the push" must go and do likewise.

A few years ago man played an unimportant part in the Easter parade, and his whole duty was to eye the different effects of the different dresses on different

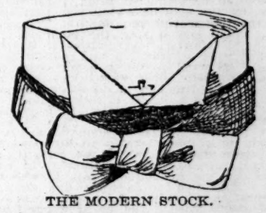


"THE VERY LATEST."

women; to stand to one side and watch the gay procession of multi-colored costumes roll by, or act as escort to his brilliantly arrayed mother or sister. Since then he has evoluted. Today he will join the procession rigged out in sartorial vestments made up of the latest fabrics and cut a la mode. The coat will be the most conspicuous garment of the up-to-date young man, and the latest is an intensely exaggerated form of the old Prince Albert. This coat is a double-breasted, three-button frock. The lapels are wide, faced with silk and buttoned very low. The cloth is soft and black or dark gray. The skirt broadens out from the waist, where it is cut to fit very closely, and flares out way below the knees. The edges of the coat are stitched, almost invisible, and there are no cuffs. Go into an old chest at home, take out the coat your great granddaddy wore, and you have an exact representation of the fin de siecle fashion. This wonderful coat is fast making its appearance in Atlanta, and two or three of the ultras were brave enough to risk them last week.

The latest in the way of neckwear is another reminder of our forefathers, and it comes in the shape of the black stock. The old-timers were higher and somewhat more stilted in looks than our spring stocks, but from present indications by next year the old-fashioned stock will be strictly "in it."

This spring the trousers will be of a different color from the coat, of a quiet pat-



THE MODERN STOCK.

tern and two inches smaller at the ankle than at the knee—another reminder of bygone days. Likewise the sleeves of the coat are very small at the wrists. The chief characteristic of the Easter outfit will be the smallness of the extremities and the abundance of creases. A fellow must not step out now and expect to be in shape unless his garments are creased all around. The creased trousers have been worn for some time, but now come creased coat sleeves and the creased cuffs. Hereafter these will be just as assential as the creased trousers.

The business suits worn will be of rough goods, light shade, either single or double-breasted. The four-button sack coat will be popular. Tan shoes, sharp-pointed, with hose to match, will also be in vogue.

As to the linen, the colored variety will



SPRING HATS.

be much worn. The shirts come with stripes of blue or pink, running horizontally. The collar is properly white, though the cuffs partake of the color of the bosom of the shirt. It is needless to say that the swells will wear collars and cuffs made on to their shirts.

This year the "looking glass" young man will be considered vulgar. That is to say, the fellow who struts out with his silk hat burnished bright, his linen laundered with a glistening gloss, and patent leathers polished to the dazzling point. All this stamps a man as common. It shows an attempt to be conspicuous, and the true gentleman always shrinks from this. Dully bright should be the head gear and foot wear. The black derby or soft hat must be subdued in



THE TILE.

appearance, and the ensemble, linen included, must suggest an air of soft melancholy.

In the way of canes, or "hand sticks," more properly, no particular kind will be in vogue. Much latitude will be allowed in the choice, natural wood, of course, being more popular. It might be well to state, however, that the gold-headed cane is a thing of the past. In carrying the stick it must be grasped slightly, nearer the lower end than the handle. The latter prods forward as the wearer walks. The new shape tile in the way of hats will be much worn, especially with the long frock coat. This innovation also smacks of the old style "beaver," growing narrow in the middle, and bulging out towards the crown. The derby is a trifle higher in the crown and some broader in the brim than the winter shaped black.

Today inaugurates a big change in apparel. Many men will rush the season from this on.

Apropos of spring time, watch out for the first straw hat.

A TERRBILE BREAK

In the prices of Watches. Positively below wholesale cost for cash to unload our stock.

Note Prices:

Full jeweled movement adjusted to temperature and five positions, in solid 14 carat gold case	$33.00
Same movement in twenty-year filled case	21.00
Same movement in twenty-year solid silver case	16.00
Same movement in twety-year filled case	19.00
Same movement in solid silver case	14.00
Same movement in solid nickel case	10.50
Full jeweled movement in solid 14 carat gold case	33.00
Same movement in twenty-year filled case	16.00
Same movement in solid silver case	11.00
Same movement in nickel case	7.50
Seven-jeweled movement in solid 14 carat gold case	30.00
Same movement in twenty-year filled case	13.00
Same movement in solid silver case	8.00
Same movement in nickel case	4.50

Waltham, Elgin, Rockford, Dueber, Hampden and Stevens movement.

Every Watch guaranteed as described. This is the chance of a life to get a watch at one-half regular prices. No trouble to show goods.

Out-of-town orders promptly filled.

This sale will last only a short time, and those who come first will have choice of the stock.

J. P. Stevens & Bro.,
47 Whitehall St.

GREATER GOTHAM.

New York Will Be the Second City in the World.

A DOZEN CITIES TO BE UNITED

One Object of Consolidation Is to Secure Cheaper Taxes and More Extensive Improvements.

New York, March 24.—The question of a greater New York is vital to the communities it is proposed to incorporate into one grand municipality, and at the same time it must be of the greatest interest to every citizen in every part of the republic. Although it is only within the past few years that this subject has been brought within the province of legislative action, it has been discussed, pro and con, for more than forty years, the opposition to it gradually breaking down, and new and strong advocates being added from year to year, to those in favor of it.

In 1890 the legislature of the state of New York appointed a commission to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the city of New York and the various municipalities and towns in the state composing its suburbs. In April, 1891, this commission presented to the legislature a bill having the following provisions: "The commissioners appointed by and under the provisions of chapter 311 of the laws of 1890, are hereby authorized and directed to prepare and submit to the legislature a charter for the incorporation, government and administration of a city to comprehend the following described territory.

"The city of New York, the county of Kings, the county of Richmond, (Staten Island,) the town of West Chester and that portion of East Chester and Pelham which lies southerly of a straight line drawn from the point where the northerly line of the city of New York intersects the center line of the Bronx River to the middle of the channel between Hunter's and Glen island in Long Island sound, Long Island City, the town of Newton, the town of Flushing, the town of Jamaica and that part of the town of Hempstead, which is westerly of a straight line drawn from a point where the easterly line of the town of Flushing meets the waters of Long Island sound, through the middle of the channel between Rockaway beach and Shelter island to the waters of the Atlantic ocean."

In 1893 the commission presented to the legislature a bill submitting the question of municipal consolidation to a vote of the people of the various cities and towns proposed to be consolidated. A petition signed by over 10,000 citizens of Brooklyn approving the measure was sent to the legislature at the same time, and 200 prominent Brooklyn men appeared in its favor before the assembly and senate committees on cities; but the bill failed to pass, owing, it is believed, to the pressure brought to bear by Boss McLaughlin and the Kings county ring.

At the last election nearly all the Brooklyn candidates for the legislature pledged themselves in favor of letting the people vote upon this question. The present commission is composed of the following well known representative citizens: Andrew H. Green, president; J. S. T. Stranahan, vice president; the state engineer and surveyor (ex-officio); John M. Brinkerhoff, Edward P. Linton, Calvert Vaux, Frederick W. Devoe, William D. Veeder, George J. Greenfield, John L. Hamilton and Charles P. McClelland. Albert E. Henshaw is secretary. This commission has a permanent office at 214 Broadway. The bill has had a set back at the present session, being choked by curtailing amendments introduced, it is said at the instance of the Brooklyn democratic ring which hopes, despite the beating it received last November, to regain its power in the city of churches. But if the people can be got to vote on this question, there will be a large majority in favor of consolidation.

The following is the area and population of the parts that will go to make the greater New York:

	Area.	Population
New York city	38.85	1,801,739
Brooklyn	28.99	957,958
Flatbupsh	5.69	12,625
Flatlands	12.79	4,234
Gravesend	10.96	8,418
New Utrecht	7.96	9,129
Richmond county	57.19	53,462
West Chester village	1.91	4,612
Part Pelham village	2.83	3,541
Flushing	29.65	19,802
Part Hempstead	17.86	17,764
Jamaica	33.50	14,441
Long Island City	7.14	30,506
Newtown	21.32	17,549
Jamaica Bay	25.63	unknown
Total square miles	317.77	2,965,795

If consolidation is effected, and it seems now to be only a question of time, New York will be the second city in the world in population, London being the first. If the rate of increase continues for the next forty years as it has during the past, it will lead the metropolis of the British empire. It is difficult to get the area of European cities, for, like London proper, the bounds of the old municipalities have been leaped over, and the surrounding towns and villages, each retaining something of its former rights of self-government, have been attached to the original corporation by bonds of varying strength.

The urban population of the world is increasing at a much greater rate than that of the village and agricultural districts. Seventy years ago, The London Quarterly, in speaking of the population of the British metropolis, which DeQuincy called "The Nation of London," said: "London has probably reached its acme of population." At that time the population of the city was 1,250,000, a little less than that of Manhattan island in 1890. In thirty years it had doubled, and the belief that it had reached its culminating point was very general. Despite the prophecy of pessimists and the outcry of prophets, the alarm of municipal theorists, and the overwhelming fear of philanthropists the rate of increase went on steadily. The British census is taken in the first instead of the last year of the decade, as in the United States; in 1891, it showed that the population of the great city and the many suburbs which it has reached out and swallowed up, amounted to 5,663,000, residing within an area of 441½ square miles. This shows an increase of something over 893,000 in ten years.

Leaving out London, according to the last census, the following are the cities having a population of 1,000,000 and over: Paris, 2,447,957; New York, 1,801,739; Canton, estimated 1,600,000; Berlin, 1,579,244; Tokio, Japan, 1,389,244; Vienna, 1,364,548; Philadelphia, 1,142,653; Chicago, 1,099,850; St. Petersburg, 1,003,310; Pekin, 1,000,000. A school population taken in Chicago in 1892 reveals an estimated population of 1,400,000. There are cities in China whose estimated population is over 1,000,000, but it is not safe to count them. The city having the largest population under the 1,000,000 figure is Brooklyn, which, according to the state census of 1892, was 957,163.

Leaving out the great saving to be effected by consolidation, which would mean lower taxes, it is claimed by the advocates of the measure, that grand improvements at present impossible through municipal jealousy would be at once organized and carried through to successful completion. The Brooklyn bridge, which has helped Brooklyn far more than it has New York, is the work of the two cities; it is controlled by commissioners appointed by each and the official patronage is a constant bone of contention. This bridge, apart from the accommodation it affords to 200,000 people every day has added twice its cost—$15,000,000—to the increase of real estate in Kings county, while if anything it has tended to lower the value of residences in New York.

Already there is an urgent demand for increased facilities of communication between Long Island and New York city, which the ferry boats are unable to meet, and which the existing bridge, by reason of its location, cannot satisfy. The day consolidation is affected two additional bridges, each with a greater capacity than the present one, will be started, and within a few years one will be able to get on a car in the heart of New York and be carried without change through Brooklyn or Long Island city to the hundreds of suburban villages that will spring up to meet the demands for purer air and cheaper residences of the tens of thousands of wage earners, who are now compelled to live in the fetid tenements of New York. The bridge over the Hudson will receive an impetus at once, increasing the facilities for reaching New Jersey, and then the little heard of, but still progressing, North river tunnel will be hurried to completion.

It is very generally known that the docks and piers of New York are among the meanest and worst in the world, but it is not known that the greater part of the freight ships entering New York bay are docked in Brooklyn, where the warehouses and the facilities for loading and unloading are better, if far from being the best. One who has seen the docks on the Thames or at Liverpool, or in any of the European ports along the Atlantic or the Mediterranean, cannot compare them with those of New York and Brooklyn, for there is no comparison. But once consolidation is assured, work would be begun along the shores of the great harbor, that would not only vastly increase the shipping accommodations, but which would give employment to tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers, and which would make the great port one to be proud of; as it is, the patriotic American feels a sense of shame when landing in New York he recalls the splendid docks along the Mersey.

With all its wealth and pretentions to culture, New York is still distinctly provincial; and Brooklyn, despite its churches and schools—it has no more of either than other cities, in proportion to population—is simply an overgrown village, broken up into little gossiping cliques, each of which proudly imagines itself to be the center of society, the one social luminary around which the others revolve.

With a greater New York Tammany, as a controlling power, would be impossible. Men who do business in New York and live in Brooklyn, or near by on Long Island, would have no divided allegiance in their voting, for the home as well as the business would be considered. With a greater New York, an academy of art worthy the great metropolis would spring up, to be followed by institutions for the teaching of music, the arts, special courses in medicine and law, and the hundred and one means of culture that are only possible in a great community, that has strong local pride without being provincial or verdant.

With such a city, New York would soon be with London and Paris, and many of the rich Americans, who spend every year $250,000,000 abroad, would see the great social and educational advantages of the great American metropolis and make it their home. The movement for consolidation has been checked by the trick of crippling amendments, but that success is sure to come, no one can doubt who has given the matter serious consideration.

ALFRED ROCHEFORT.

The Marking System in Public Schools.

Editor Constitution: Having read with interest the address of Professor Brittain to the normal class and board of education on the subject of marking the progress of pupils in the public schools, I would like to offer, through the columns of your paper, for their consideration, the "daily marking" system now in use in many schools of other states.

The evils attendant upon examinations convince me that some better method should be adopted, if possible, for the determination of promotions. The chief difficulty to be encountered by the adoption of any other method is the charge of partiality, which is so liable to be brought against the teacher. As Professor Brittain said:

"It goes without saying that the moral effect of marking depends upon the integrity of the teacher. The children of the poor laborer must receive the same justice accorded to the relatives of the highest official connected with the school system. Injudicious marking has brought all marking into disrepute." Yet this can be avoided by a system of reports used in the daily marking method of promotion.

The first injury which arises from a system of examinations is to the character of the instruction itself. It is given, not primarily to cause the general development and equipment of the pupil, but to prepare him to pass a particular examination. Of course, it will be granted that some legitimate growth of the mind may accompany even that instruction; but it is not that broad, full growth which leads to the exercise of all the faculties. Moreover, instruction will be given on those points only which will most probably be covered by the examination. Consequently, it is not uncommon for a superintendent to hear: "I did not teach my pupils that, because I did not suppose you would ask such a question as that in your examination."

The second injury caused by examinations is to the teacher. They remove his individuality, dwarf his energies, and destroy his ambition. The teacher feels that he will be measured by the number of his promotions, and so he must crowd his pupils forward by whatever methods are most likely to aid them in answering the questions of the examination, regardless of the peculiarities or requirements of his pupils. He becomes part of a great machine.

The third and greatest injury of examinations is to the pupils. Either of the two injuries would result in injury to the pupil; but there are direct injuries. The ambition of the pupil becomes merely a desire to pass the examination for the sake of the promotion. All the good sought by the pursuit of an education is lost from sight by the overshadowing fear that the examination will prove a failure. The real end, which should spur the pupil to his strongest efforts, never appears. Consequently, the capabilities and possibilities which the pupil possesses never occur to him. He seeks such knowledge only as will be of aid to him in his examinations, and he makes no effort to retain it longer. His mind is strained for a short period, and then suffers relaxation. There is not that healthy, regular, systematic growth, which must fully develop all his powers. He becomes indifferent to the recitations, to the instruction of the teacher, to the work of the schoolroom. All his efforts are confined to a few days preceding the examinations, when he endeavors to cram for the coming ordeal. And, as Professor Brittain said: "It has often occurred that an excellent scholar has failed, through various causes, to answer an important question, valued at one-third or one-fourth of the examination, and has, accordingly, been graded below pupils much his inferior." Not unfrequently both teachers and pupils are entirely unfitted for their regular work by the anxiety which precedes an examination. Pupils often do themselves a great injustice by the nervous excitement which has been produced by a dread of the examination. Headaches commonly attend the close application and confinement incident to examination.

The time, too, which is used in examinations, could be more profitably used in the work of instruction. In many schools at least 10 per cent of the time is taken by examinations. Moreover, I question very much whether any other school method furnishes to such an extent both the temptation and the means to dishonesty.

From these and other considerations, I am led to recommend that promotions be made upon a different basis. The plan which I would propose is substantially as follows: Let the work done by the pupils and the results accomplished by that work be the standards for promotion. These can be determined by the teacher in the study periods and recitations of each day. A daily record of each pupil on each study pursued can be kept; also a record of attendance, punctuality and deportment. Monthly reports can be sent to the parents, thus giving each pupil and his parents frequent opportunity to know whether he is maintaining the standard required. This will prevent the charge of partiality against the teacher, because a child has failed of promotion; for both the parent and the child will have ample opportunity to know his standing long befor the time of promotion.

Then, a pupil whose average for the year on everything is above 70 per cent, with no grade below 60 per cent, may be considered worthy of promotion. But, in making out the average, I would also include attendance and deportment, for no child is ready for promotion who has been absent 40 per cent of a year; nor is a child receiving a full, well rounded development when he can do only 60 per cent of the right. The moral equipment is more necessary even than the intellectual. Prizes, promotions, class standings and such false incentives are not long productive of thorough work. A delight in study, itself, a pleasure in the associations of the schoolroom, an enjoyment of the counsels of the teachers—such things bring growth of the mental faculties.

FRANCES BOOTH MOORE.

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MARDI GRAS IN PARIS

Donald Harper Writes of the Gay Festival as He Saw It.

HE VISITS NAPOLEON'S TOMB

The Young Georgian Enjoys the Great Crowds—He Sympathizes with the Unfortunate Josephine.

Paris, March 16.—(Special Correspondence.)—The laughter and the music, the dancing and the singing and the hauling and the pushing among the motley crowd who gathered on the boulevards of Paris on the famous fete days of mardi gras and mi-careme are events well worth witnessing. And whether you were the president of the republic or the humblest peasant with wooden shoes on your feet it was all the same, for if you went among that gay French crowd you were compelled to enter into the merriment of the occasion, or at least to accept in gracious good humor, all the pranks played and the fun occasioned at your expense.

There seems to be a special providence who deals fine weather at the time it is most desired in France, for on almost all fete days the sky is blue and beautiful. (In Rome, Ga., it always used to rain on Christmas, 4th of July and circus day when I was a boy.) This year mardi gras and mi-careme were no exceptions to the rule and so bright and genial were these days that wraps were left at home and the tender ones and the invalids, and in fact all Paris enjoys the airing. In the fouborys many were the strange and queer looking vehicles that had brought many from the country to see the sights, and even along the banks of the Seine it was quiet, for the men and women had ceased for a little while from their endless toil to join in the carnival of mirth.

Shrove-Tuesday is the day for the mardi gras fete and the middle of the forty days fast is the days for the great fete of mi-careme. Not only those of the spiritual turn of mind who intend to keep the sacred fast according to the ministers' invocations (blessed few), but all the category from saints to devils entered into the spirit of pleasure as if these two days were the last on this earth for frolic and fun. The only difference between these days is that mardi gras is a little mi-careme, or mi-careme is a stupendous mardi gras.

The "confetti," the "serpentin," the masks and the crowds are much the same and more particularly is the difference observed in the spectacular display of floats.

Confetti—and what does it mean? Ask those on the boulevards who got their mouths filled, who got it down their backs, in their eyes, nose, ears, hair—and even in their stockings. It fell from windows above like snow out west; it poured down by the wagon load; it was thrown by the most dignified of old gentlemen and tossed between laughing lips by the pretty black-eyed girls of France; everybody had a handful, a pocketful, a basket or a barrelful and it lay on the ground two inches deep.

Serpentin—you get it around your feet and they lasso you around the neck from the windows above and they wrap it around your legs, and they often tie you together with some beautiful or horrid stranger. But serpentin makes beautiful the boulevards, for all the trees are draped in wondrous hues of coloring and from the limbs and twigs red, white, blue, pink purple, violet, scarlet, green, yellow and every other shade imaginable of serpentin hangs as if it had been carefully arranged instead of tossed there by careless hands. It is indeed beautiful.

Then the masks—from every remote quarter of the city came men and women dressed like devils, frogs, cats and monkeys, others with elongated noses, extended abdomens, bearded women, women in men's apparel and often beneath skirts the chagrined spectators saw men's ankles and all these strange creatures mingled with the crowds on the boulevards, which, in some ways, were just as strange. For that crowd on the boulevard was made up from the four corners of the globe. John Bull was there with his mutton chops, and so were representatives from the Nile and from the Amazon, from Spain and the South sea islands and from almost every clime, and among the happiest of the happy was the delegation from "The Land of the Free."

Mi-careme in Paris has, in the last few years, become an event of unusual attractiveness, for not only have they borrowed from the carnival at Nice the "confetti" (little round pieces of colored paper) and serpentin (paper ribbon), but they have inaugurated a magnificent display of floats. The procession is presided over and is in the hands of the queens of the soap-suds and wash pots—(Shropshire says I should call them "blanchissimes")—and the students of the Latin quarter. The washwomen all meet and elect by ballot twelve queens, and these choose one as queen of queens, and it is a great honor to be chosen, for she rides in regal attire surrounded by a noble escort and flanked by thousands. And the bright and beautiful floats of the students, with millions of roses and flowers of all kinds and the famous banner of that far-famed Latin quarter and Sarah Brown, the heroine of the scandalous ball last fall, and dead rabbits and crocodiles and monkeys and frogs and hideous beasts and ankles as pretty as ever were turned out of a female seminary, and hundreds of bands of music all go to make the occasion one of splendor and enjoyment. And when night comes all these motley dressed and many more gathered at the masquerade balls, some at the Grand opera, other at the Casino and many other places of Paris; and in the sparkling depths of distilled and fermented "good-cheer," they found laughter and joy, and they danced and frolicked till morning came and called them to work.

It is glorious to laugh with these gay people, for their every care of business and worry and trouble melts into radiant smiles of sweetest ecstasy, and there being no great harm done—is it not well?

* * * * * * * * *

There is a place above all others in Paris where I love to visit. I love to stand there and watch the curious crowd. It's Napoleon's tomb, and also the little tomb where Josephine's heart is buried.

As I stood there the other day, I could not help from thinking about many things I had read about him, of what Bob Ingersoll said, "that he had rather have been the humblest peasant than that impersonation of farce and murder known as Napoleon the Great, etc.," but more particularly did my thoughts dwell upon what all the school girls used to say about him—and the boys nor anybody else ever denied it. They said "Napoleon's divorce from Josephine was a deed so vile that it blackened his memory forever." There was once a man in Georgia—I think he must be dead now—who always maintained that Napoleon's divorce was right and proper, and he would cautiously intimate to his personal friends "that Josephine was a greater sinner than sinned against." Just the evening before this visit to the tomb, in Clyde Shropshire's apartment, I met the celebrated author and The New York World's Paris correspondent, Mr. F. S. Keenan, and I told him what I had recently learned about the divorce. He said: "My boy, it is a matter of history so well authenticated that there can be no doubt about Napoleon's having just cause for a divorce, and his silence, for Josephine's sake, I think shows the highest type of manhood, and his love and loyalty to his wife." Clyde Shropshire said, "I don't believe a word against Josephine." But I find Mr. Keenan by no means alone in his opinion, and I also observed that the crowd here seems infinitely more devoted to Napoleon's tomb than the one where Josephine's heart is buried. A history which gives a full account of the above concerning Josephine is found in "Napoleon Les Fermis," by Frederic Masson, and, while it speaks plainly, it is a reputable book, and one which should be read by all those who love the memory of Napoleon.

So I stood by the tomb for an hour or more, and watched the coming and the going. There was one who came who attracted my attention more than others—an old man, whose garments bespoke not much of this world's goods, yet he had time enough to come here. He pulled his hat from his head as he entered the door (as all do), he drew near the gilded sarcophagus, and then the old man, with bowed head, leaned over the railing and wept over the tomb of the great emperor. I wondered why he wept. What was his history? Had his father fought beneath the flag of the old guard? Was it the sight of the old battle flags around the tomb? Surely, something caused such emotion? So I approached him and said, sympathetically: "Old man, tell me your story." Perhaps, he didn't understand English or English-French, for no reply came back.

Hundreds came while I was there, and not all came from idle curiosity, some were foreigners, though many were from the many classes of Paris. My attention was again attracted to a man in military attire who stood on the lower floor, and, with eyes uplifted, he looked so long and so intently I wondered what so fascinated him. From where I stood I saw the cross of the crucifix raised high above the tomb and a few struggling rays of the evening sun made it more beautifully immaculate. This I thought was the object of his worship, but upon closer inspection I found that he was reading Napoleon's wish. 'Tis the flower of eloquence in French, I'm told, and a liberal translation is: "I desire that my ashes rest on the banks of the Seine, among the French people, whom I love so well."

And I stood by the old battle flags by the side of the soldier until the guards closed up, and I thought: Is this the crowning point of all glory? The world's greatest warrior, consul, emperor, the man Napoleon could stand success and defeat alike—the one great, controlling thought was the love of his people.

"Banish me to a distant isle, where my thoughts are my only companions, and I will not complain, but when death comes, let my ashes rest among my own people, and let the swift running and murmuring Seine guard my tomb." What a grand thought! And where is the man, be he great or small, who does not, at the end, long for the peaceful last rest to be among his own people, and I thought, as for me, let me roam wherever I will, and let my life be one of turmoil or tranquility, but when the end comes—when there is rest—let me go back to old mother earth in Georgia soil, beneath the same bright skies that bent o'er my childhood. DONALD HARPER.

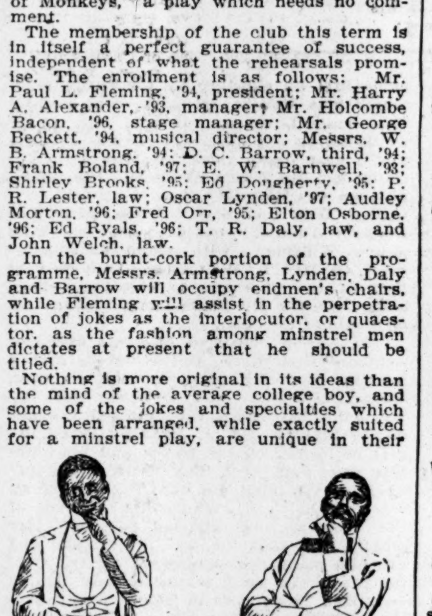
STUDENTS IN BLACK FACE.

College Boys Preparing to Give a Benefit This Week.

The present month is the period of the college term when the football excitement has become assuaged, the baseball fever having not yet begun to spread, and college youth takes advantage of the interim to display its talents in the histrionic line.

In all the leading American colleges today these exist dramatic clubs, among which the "Hasty Pudding Club," of Harvard, and "The Masque," of Cornell, are conspicuous examples and leaders. The performances of these clubs are the most important events of the college spring term, and, just at present, the metropolitan papers are filled with notices and criticisms of their efforts.

Last year, the University of Georgia put itself in line with the leaders through the organization of a dramatic club by some of



BANKS AS CARMENCITA.

its prominent students, known as "The Thalians." Two appearances, both splendid successes artistically, were made, and the reputation of the club was put on an enduring foundation.

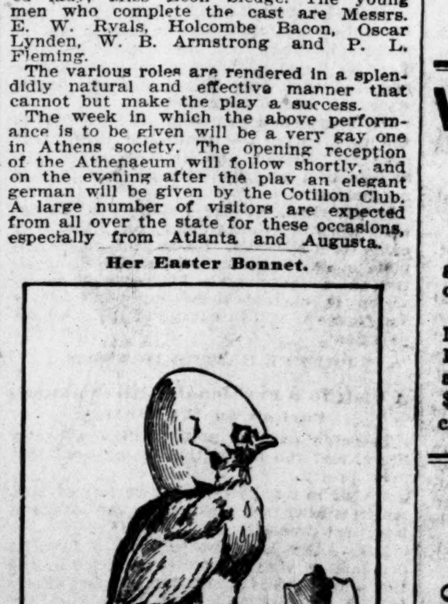
The event which almost every one in college and the city is looking forward to with deepest interest and most pleasant anticipation is the third appearance of the Thalians, on the 30th instant, for the benefit of the University Athletic Association.

The programme will include a minstrel show, in which college boys excel, and a brilliant little comedy, "Second Floor Spoopendyke," which is one of the brightest efforts of the gifted playwright, Grace Livingston Furniss, the author of "A Box of Monkeys," a play which needs no commendation.

The membership of the club this term is in itself a perfect guarantee of success, independent of what the rehearsals promise. The enrollment is as follows: Mr. Paul L. Fleming, '94, president; Mr. Harry A. Alexander, '93, manager; Mr. Holcombe Bacon, '96, stage manager; Mr. George Beckett, '94, musical director; Messrs. W. B. Armstrong, '94; D. C. Barrow, third, '94; Frank Boland, '97; E. W. Barnwell, '93; Shirley Brooks, '95; Ed Dougherty, '95; P. R. Lester, law; Oscar Lynden, '97; Audley Morton, '96; Fred Orr, '95; Elton Osborne, '96; Ed Ryals, '96; T. R. Daly, law, and John Welch, law.

In the burnt-cork portion of the programme, Messrs. Armstrong, Lynden, Daly and Barrow will occupy endmen's chairs, while Fleming will assist in the perpetration of jokes as the interlocutor, or quaestor, as the fashion among minstrel men dictates at present that he should be titled.

Nothing is more original in its ideas than the mind of the average college boy, and some of the jokes and specialties which have been arranged, while exactly suited for a minstrel play, are unique in their



ARMSTRONG AND LYNDON, END MEN.

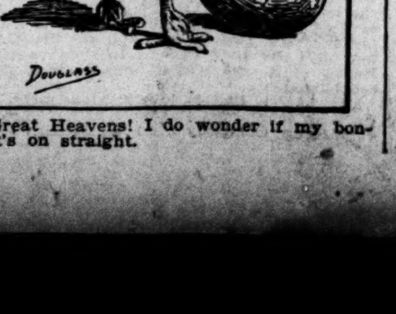
power to convulse an audience with surprise and laughter. The musical members have been well arranged by Mr. Beckett, with sentimental and comic ballads by Mr. Morton, Mr. Bacon and the quartet of the club, composed of Messrs. Beckett, Boland, Orr and Brooks. The last minstrel play of the Thalians is said to have scored a greater success with the Athenians than even Field or Wilson's companies, and everything indicates that the approaching one will fully bear up that reputation.

For the comedy, the club has called to its assistance two of the city's reigning belles, Miss Daisy Talmadge and Miss Sarah Rucker, and a charming and talented lady, Miss Leon Sledge. The young men who complete the cast are Messrs. E. W. Ryals, Holcombe Bacon, Oscar Lynden, W. B. Armstrong and P. L. Fleming.

The various roles are rendered in a splendidly natural and effective manner that cannot but make the play a success.

The week in which the above performance is to be given will be a very gay one in Athens society. The opening reception of the Athenaeum will follow shortly, and on the evening after the play an elegant german will be given by the Cotillon Club. A large number of visitors are expected from all over the state for these occasions, especially from Atlanta and Augusta.

Her Easter Bonnet.



Great Heavens! I do wonder if my bonnet's on straight.

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§From Jacks'ville	2 45 am	§To Cincinnati
§From Brunswick	1 40 pm	§To Macon
§From Chattan'ga	2 30 pm	§To Cincinnati
§From Cincinnati	11 10 am	§To Chattanooga
§From Cincinnati	1 50 am	§To Brunswick
From Macon	8 15 pm	§To Jacksonville

GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN.)

From Columbus	11 20 am	To Columbus
From Columbus	*8 05 pm	To Columbus

*8:05 arrival and 7:30 departure Sunday only.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To Fort Valley

S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 28, 1894.
"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibule Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. No. 38. Daily.	No. 14 Daily.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	SOUTHBOUND No. 117. Daily.
6 20am	5 05 pm	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar	3 00 pm
		U. Depot, City Time.	
10 00am	8 13pm	Lv... Athens ...Ar	1 37 pm
11 06am	9 06 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	12 40 pm
12 18pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	11 47 am
12 45pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	11 17 am
1 35pm	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	10 45 am
15 10 pm	12 23 am	Ar...Chester...Lv	8 50 am
19 30pm	1 50 am	Ar...Monroe...Lv	7 30 am
	6 15 am	Ar...Raleigh ...Lv	2 05 am
	7 39 am	Ar... Henderson...Lv	11 30 am
	9 00 am	Ar...Weldon...Lv	11 35 pm
	10 57 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	9 55 pm
	11 45am	Ar Richmond Lv	9 05 pm
	3 40pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	4 55 pm
	4 54pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	3 38 pm
	7 13pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	1 30 pm
	9 05 pm	Ar New York Lv	11 00 am
	8 40am	Ar...Charlotte...Lv	9 15 pm
	6 25pm	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	7 30 pm
1 55pm		Lv... Clinton Ar	
2 44pm		Ar Newberry Lv	
3 02pm		Ar Prosperity Lv	
4 15pm		Ar Columbia Lv	
5 35pm		Ar... Sumter Lv	
8 45pm		Ar Charleston Lv	
†7 38pm		Ar Darlington Lv	
	9 25 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm
	11 55 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm
	12 05 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm
	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am
	†7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	†7 00 pm
	†10 46am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm
	†1 23 pm	Ar New York Lv	†2 10 pm
	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	10 am
	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 15 pm
	7 43 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm
	5 50 pm	Lv Pm't's (w) Ar	8 00 am
	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm

No 32. Daily	Elberton Accommodation.
3 45 pm	Lv Atlanta Ar
6 24 pm	Ar Lawr'nc'v'e Lv
7 01 pm	Ar Winder Lv
7 45 pm	Ar Athens Lv
8 55 pm	Ar Elberton Lv

† or ‡ Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 134 and 137 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping cars Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball House.

T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. A. — JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
W. L. O'DWYER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILroad Company, the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect February 24, 1894:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 p m	1 30 p m
Ar Newnan	5 25 p m	3 10 p m
Ar LaGrange	6 25 p m	4 27 p m
Ar West Point	6 52 p m	5 02 p m
Ar Opelika	7 33 p m	5 52 p m
Ar Columbus		
Ar Montgomery	9 20 p m	8 30 p m
Ar Pensacola	5 30 a m	
Ar Mobile	3 05 a m	
Ar N. Orleans	7 35 a m	Sunday only
Ar Houston, Tex	10 50 p m	
Lv Atlanta	1 30 p m	4 10 p m
Ar Selma	10 45 p m	10 10 a m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily	No. 53. Daily
Lv N. Orleans	11 00 a m	7 50 p m
Lv Mobile	3 35 p m	12 20 a m
Lv Pensacola	1 35 p m	11 30 p m
Ar Montgomery	8 45 p m	6 10 a m
Lv Selma	4 00 p m	
Lv Montgomery	9 30 p m	6 20 a m
Lv Columbus	2 00 p m	
Lv Opelika	12 20 a m	8 19 a m
Ar West Point	1 12 a m	8 55 a m
Ar LaGrange	2 00 a m	9 24 a m
Ar Newnan	3 16 a m	10 21 a m
Ar Atlanta	5 00 a m	11 40 a m

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and dining car to Atlanta.

Trains 54 and 51, Pullman buffet sleeping cars, between Atlanta and Montgomery.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. — JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
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The Direct World's Fair Line.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent Pullman dining and compartment cars.

FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

STORE FOR RENT.

Now occupied by our bicycle department, 38 Peachtree st.
Possession given at once.
Apply to LOWRY HARDWARE CO.
mar8 1m

NAPOLEON'S PEN.

The Emperor's Writing is Pronounced Characteristic of the Man..

A GROUP OF ODD HIEROGLYPHICS.

He Would Not Have Been a Success as a Professor of Penmanship—The Sword Was Mightier.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

The handwriting of Napoleon I. bears the incontestable stamp of his formidable personality. "No other intellect," says Taine, "has ever been so carried away by its own course. Napoleon's handwriting, when he did attempt to write, was an assemblage of hieroglyphics, indecipherable and without any connection. From the words, half the letters were missing. If he essayed to reread what he had written, he could not make it out. In the end, it became almost impossible for him to write an autograph letter, and even his signature was but a scrawl."

This peculiar handwriting lends itself admirably to graphology. Scientific interest in this kind of pursuit, so popular in Germany and in Russia, has been aroused since the great experiments of Messrs. Hericourt, Richet and Ferrari. Having taken a very sensitive subject, they put him in a state of hypnotic sleep and suggested to him consecutively that he was a miser, a sharper, a man of advanced age. As his features took on the expression of the character suggested at the same time his writing became completely modified, reproducing the signs by which graphologists recognize avarice, cunning and old age.

This decisive experiment shows the close relations existing between the personality and the handwriting; although we do not know all the laws that govern them, yet the study of a great man's character through his handwriting is a subject of much curious observation.

No handwriting is so rich in graphological signs as Napoleon's, for his character betrays itself at each stroke of the pen. In consequence, graphologists have had it many times under the microscope.

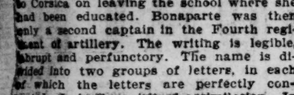
Towards the middle of this century, a German named Adolph Henze, who, for a florin, gave graphological consultations in the Leipsic Gazette, made a study of Napoleon's writing. His observations are, however, unfortunately brief—a summary in one or two enigmatical lines. Some years later, the abbee Michon devoted an entire volume to the history of Napoleon, as shown by his handwriting. This very comprehensive analysis can very well serve as a model in a study of this kind.

The emperor's signatures are of an incredible variety, showing the thousand resources of his genius, and their authenticity is certain, for he never had an amanuensis.

I have chosen the most characteristic from those among the archives, from Henze's Chirogrammatomancie, from M. Michon's "History of Napoleon" and the rich collection of autographs of Nepoleon, which M. Charavay, with his usual kindness, has placed at my disposal.

The two most beautiful specimens are undoubtedly a Bonaparte of 1786, in the archives, and a Napoleon of 1809 in the possession of M. Charavay.

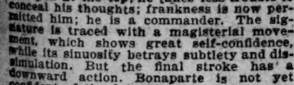
One of the earliest signatures of Bonaparte that we have is in a letter written to the government of Versailles; he asks an escort for his sister, who wishes to return to Corsica on leaving the school where she had been educated. Bonaparte was then only a second captain in the Fourth regiment of artillery. The writing is legible, abrupt and perfunctory. The name is divided into two groups of letters, in each of which the letters are perfectly connected. It is the spirit of assimilation. In sentiment the handwriting is characteristic. There is almost an equal number of slanting letters and of letters standing erect. The former indicate affection, the latter dryness. It is a struggle between the heart and head.



CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY (Sept. 1, 1793).

The cross of the t is very high up, signifying despotism, the heavy ending of a powerful will. In the amplitude of the letter p we have imagination. The fanciful turn to the B ends in a crook re-entering the shaft energetically. It is like the capital P in the signature of Louis Philippe and tells of a man, artful and egotistical. The impetuosity of the letters indicates mobility of character. Finally the ambitious flourish is what is called in graphology the "lasso of coquettes." He aspires to win hearts, to charm, to captivate.

An official note, written before Toulon, gives us Bonaparte's signature some months later. His position is already more important, for he now commands the artillery of the Army of the South. Let us first notice the height of the letters, twice as great as in the preceding autograph. His ambition grows, at the same time his sentiment diminishes, for almost all the letters stand vertically, erect.

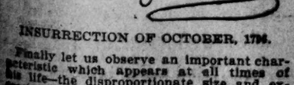


BEFORE TOULON (October 22, 1793).

The "B" at the beginning of the name has much less affectation than formerly. It is graceful and simple. The letters begin to be open at the top; he takes less trouble to conceal his thoughts; frankness is now permitted him; he is a commander. The signature is traced with a magisterial movement, which shows great self-confidence, while its sinuosity betrays subtlety and dissimulation. But the final stroke has a downward action. Bonaparte is not yet confident of the future.

We are in the year 1795, and Napoleon is now brigadier general. We have here the signature to a report, telling how, under orders from Barras, he had crushed a popular insurrection in the month of Vendemiaire (first month in the calendar of the French republic, extending from September 22d or 23d to October 21st or 22d). The signature is magnificent in its energy, for the man is conscious of his genius. The handwriting becoming larger and larger, more ardent and more passionate, marks an epoch. It is the violent and brutal writing of the men of the revolution.

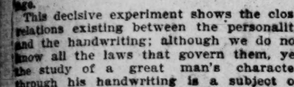
The very simple B stands alone, but the other letters are united and so form two distinct groups. The first letter, thus isolated, marks what is called in graphology the intuitive stroke, quick insight, lucid reasoning. But the following letters are connected—logic, the practical sense, dominates. It is not intuition pure. The exquisite clearness of his mind is shown by the spacing of the letters, by the amount of light between them. The o becomes more and more open; it is brutal frankness united with the most marvelous dissimulation. He still keeps his lasso-like flourish, but ends it in a formidable hook, the mark of great tenacity.



INSURRECTION OF OCTOBER, 1795.

Finally let us observe an important characteristic which appears at all times of his life—the disproportionate size and extravagant form of the small p. This sign shows itself for the first time in this signature, and we shall see it become more marked from year to year, until finally, in the moment of his greatest political follies, it reaches a size so enormous as to devour all the other letters of the name and outrival even the initial "N." A letter with a spread so extravagant as this, is for graphologists, the fatal sign of a partial lesion of the brain. The handwriting of Pascal, in his last years, contrained a "g" equally exaggerated.

An official command during the campaign of Italy goes to show or shows the general-in-chief under a new aspect. The handwriting has become impenetrable. The letters have lost all alphabetical form, and half the words are entirely swallowed up. In order to attain the goal of his ambition, he is become a profound dissembler.



GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN ITALY (1796).

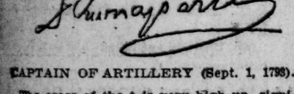
The signature, formerly imposing, has been replaced by a movement quick, nervous and violent. The flourish is scantier, more abrupt, for he has less need to be captivating. The press of affairs does not alone explain this enigmatic handwriting, so without grace; passion more and more gains upon reason.

There is a monogram that we find at the bottom of a letter addressed to Josephine during the campaign in Italy.

LETTER TO JOSEPHINE (1796).

The writing, broad and forcible, the flourish expressing brutal willfulness and passion, shows well that southern ardor of Bonaparte, who, according to the malicious expression of Mme. de Remusat, "made so piquant a contrast to the elegant and measured graciousness of his predecessor, M. de Beauharnais."

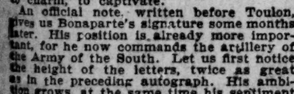
At the bottom of the diploma, awarding a prize gun to a certain brave soldier, Jaques Normand, is a signature of the more usual type.



SIGNATURE ON DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

The name is very ascending, but that, no doubt, is due to the difficulty of writing on parchment, and also to the position of the hand. It cannot be regarded as a graphological sign. It is an interesting signature, official, very legible, the cross of the "t" serving as a pretext for the flourish.

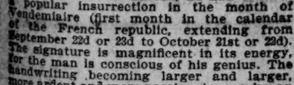
Impenetrability is more felt than ever in this signature to a letter, addressed to General Soult, commander-in-chief of the camp at Boulogne:



BONAPARTE, FIRST CONSUL.

It is impossible to distinguish a single letter of the name, which is traced with a serpentine movement. For the rest practical reasoning is keener than ever, logical even to sophism. All the letters are closely connected. But the mental disturbance increases. The letters are of great unequalness in height (n, p, t) and show the incredible mobility of this overseething intellect.

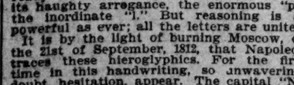
Bonaparte has become Napoleon. We give one of the earliest signatures of the emperor, dated 1804—the year of the establishment of the empire. The name is written with a single stroke of the pen, the flourish being formed so violently as to send the ink spattering.



THE EMPEROR (1804).

Some curves relieve this angular handwriting. He allows himself to unbend a little in his success. But the fatal letter, the inordinate p, lifts its great head in the midst of the signature. His extravagance increases. Strong as are his practical attributes, the poetic faculty is stronger and reaches almost to the point of madness.

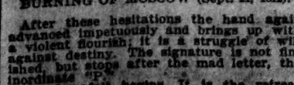
After the victory of Austerlitz the emperor issues a proclamation. The signature shows plainly the intoxication of pride. The capital "N," in the exaggeration of its height, betrays admiration of self. Never before has the handwriting been so ascending nor marked so clearly triumphing ambition as in this bulletin of victory.



VICTORY OF AUSTERLITZ, (December 6, 1805).

The ungraceful forms of the letters are his own accusers, disclosing a scorn of all order and a contempt for humanity.

This is the most artistic signature of Napoleon's we possess. It ends a very precious document on the principalities of Lucques and of Piombino, of which his sister, Elisa, was queen. It is a decree to suppress the custom houses of these two countries in order to include them in the line of the French custom houses. Signed January 26, 1809, this beautiful specimen belongs to the most brilliant period of the empire.



THE EMPIRE (January 26, 1809.)

The signature marks the full possession and triumph of his genius. It is of most perfect breadth and distinctness. The exquisite clearness of the writing shows the full light of intelligence. The handwriting, once more, is become large and legible. As emperor, Napoleon no longer needs to dissimulate. The extravagance of the "N" bespeaks enormous pride. The p displays its unbounded form. In the open "o" expands that terrible frankness, so feared at court. The flourish again forms itself into the "lasso of coquettes"—again he aims to captivate, but the large final stroke, tapering into the form of a sword, shows that his craftiness has not diminished.

Beautiful as is this signature, it has not the proud simplicity of the great royal signatures of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, without flourishes or simply underlined. The "lasso" of the emperor shows too much the continued essentiality of pleasing—to make himself accepted.

An autograph addressed to the Minister Maret, duc de Bassano, brings us back to the mysterious and illegible handwriting of former times. It is a little note written at 2 o'clock in the morning, April 20, 1811, some months before the Russian campaign.

BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA (1811).

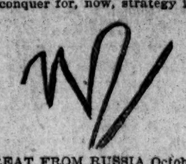
The handwriting is impenetrable, sword-like, horribly serpentine. For the first time the name is unfinished. The letters thus dropped betray intense feverish excitement. The signature has lost its honesty, and henceforth will continue to diminish until we have but the simple monogram Np. Already we can distinguish only the "N" in its haughty arrogance, the enormous "p," the inordinate "l." But reasoning is as powerful as ever; all the letters are united.

It is by the light of burning Moscow, on the 21st of September, 1812, that Napoleon traces these hieroglyphics. For the first time in this handwriting, so unwavering, doubt, hesitation, appear. The capital "N" is no longer dashed off with a single movement of the pen. The two strokes are separated. Everywhere are stopping points, and the handwriting trembles.

BURNING OF MOSCOW (Sept. 21, 1812).

After these hesitations the hand again advances impetuously and brings up with a violent flourish; it is a struggle of will against destiny. The signature is not finished, but stops after the mad letter, the inordinate "p."

His downfall begins. It is the retreat from Russia. There is left only the simple monogram "Np"—pride and folly. The capital "N" has lost its height, while the menacing "p" increases and has devoured all the other letters; it is higher even than the initial "N." It is through force he must conquer for, now, strategy is useless.



RETREAT FROM RUSSIA October 16, 1812.

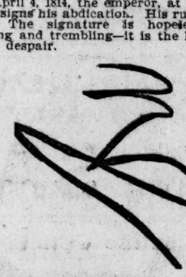
The monogram of the emperor is again more imposing. It is thus dashed off on a document signed at Erfurt, the 23d of October, 1812, after the loss of the battle of the nations.



DEFEAT AT LEIPSIC, October 23, 1813.

He will not give up. The signature is superb in its defiance, and the magnificent sword-like stroke, ending it, is more aggressive than ever. It is raging despair. The strokes are piled one upon the other and the pen rebounds with the force of the blow, spattering the ink over the paper and justifying the name the secretary of the legation, Cacault, formerly applied to him. "Under my breath I call him 'the little tiger,' because of his build, his tenacity, his courage, the rapidity of his movements, his wild outbursts."

On April 4, 1814, the emperor, at Fontainebleau, signs his abdication. His ruin is complete. The signature is hopelessly descending and trembling—it is the handwriting of despair.

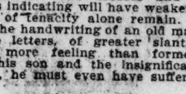


ABDICATION AT FONTAINBLEAU, April 4, 1814.

The "N" has lost its proud haughtiness. It almost lies prostrate upon the line. The second stroke breaks off to leave still more space for the accusing "p," the terrible graphological sign of his extravagance.

The last signatures of Napoleon are those of St. Helena.

The autograph fragments are characteristic. The reasoning powers are as strong as ever, for the words are formed together, sometimes in goups of five or six. The lines are very sinuous and all sign of frankness has disappeared. He is the clever and persuasive sophist he has always been, as he arrays himself for posterity. But the handwriting is uniformly descending and discouraged, the letters small and palsied. The crosses and club-like strokes indicating will have weakened. The marks of tenacity alone remain. It is almost the handwriting of an old man. Finally the letters, of greater slant, express much more feeling than formerly. Far from his son and the insignificant Marie Louise, he must even have suffered in his heart.



ST. HELENA.

The signature at St. Helena is sadly significant. Not only is it descending, but it falls almost vertically. The "n" lies on the line with its two strokes near together. The "p" continues its mad career, while the seductive, lasso-like flourish, which disappeared during the great struggles of the last years, reappears as if in irony.

PHILIPPE BERTHELOT.

Politics and Stuff.

They hain't no pay in foolin'
With polytics an' stuff,
But these 'ere crazy fellers
Kain't never howl enough.

The world is purt nigh busted,
An' times is awful tuff
Because o' all this meddlin'
With polytics an' stuff.

The smartest sort o' people
Has allus ended ruff,
When they comsenced to monkey
With polytics an' stuff.

Hit's thinner lots than moonshine,
A game of fudge an' bluff—
I wudn't gin er nickle
Fer polytics an' stuff.

—JAMES A. HALL.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Make Home Happy.

There is nothing that will contribute more to the happiness of the home circle than a light running Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

This machine has for years contributed materially to the happiness, comfort and welfare of thousands of homes on two continents. It is a universal favorite with the women of the nineteenth century. Office, 71 Whitehall street.

mar18-2t sun

THE FORCE OF HABIT

A SKETCH.

By Robert L. Adamson.

There is nothing so deceitful as reformation. It is fair-faced and firm-looking, but in a vast number of cases it is nothing more than a feeble and strengthless patching up of the moral structure. Ultimate collapse is wrought in its constitution. The reformed man deceives himself. He imagines that he has by a sudden resolve acquired enough resisting force to make him proof against the influences which have been enjoying free rein. He keeps himself in a sort of moral hothouse for a season, but some day the worldly winds get in and the promising structure is wrecked.

Reformation that lasts is not an anomaly, but it is something hard to acquire. Reformation that stands the test of two or three decades involves considerable natural strength. A decade represents innumerable chances to do the wrong things again, and the man who stays reformed that long is some sort of a hero.

Jim Ruff's reformation has always been one of the anchors to my faith in humanity. When I remember its completeness, its lastingness and its security I feel that the yoke of habit is not such a hopeless bond of slavery after all. Ruff is no more able to understand it than I. Speaking of it the other day he said:

"It's twenty year ago now sence I reformed, and in all that time it hev failed me but once—jes' once. You hain't no idee how hard it's been at times; it jes' seemed lak old Stone mounting herself couldn't hol' me back, but I wuz hilt back. Whut did it? I don't no. Time and agin I says to myself, 'Shorely this ain't you, Jim Rough?'"

Surely it was not the Ruff that the people of a certain mountain village once knew. They knew him as fighting Jim, and it was a common saying that "Jim had ruther fight than eat," which was literally true. Jim had a reputation for looking for fights. If there was a man in the entire county who gained local notoriety as a fighter Ruff made it a point to pick a quarrel with him at the first opportunity. Ruff's personal appearance in those days was peculiar. His eyes were of deep blue and his hair of a gold-brown hue, long, thick and curly.

Ruff was a champion of the old and weak, but those who knew him hinted that it was more from the love of the fight that such championship involved than from any nobility of heart. One day on the public square he met old man Bassett crying. The old fellow told him that Fred Pike, a local fighter of considerable note, had insulted his daughter. "I'm too old to whip him," said the old man. "He'd kill me."

"Come with me," said Ruff, and he led the way to one of the principal stores, where Pike was surrounded by an admiring crowd. On the way he picked up a keen buggy whip and handed it to old Bassett, who limped, wandering along. Ruff astonished the crowd and Pike, by gathering the latter in a firm grip and dragging him into the street. He gave him a thorough shaking, and, motioning to old Bassett, said, "Lay it on!" Bassett plied the whip, but Pike offered vigorous resistance. Ruff's fist settled him. When he picked himself up he was willing enough to submit to the warm chastisement that old Bassett gave him.

In those days Harvey Wade was a fighter of no mean pretentions, and was a powerful man. He was grown old now, and there are streaks of gray in his beard. "Of all the fights I've ever had," I once heard him say, "the one I had with Jim Ruff was the only one that ever excited me. I whipped him, but it was by getting in the first lick. It was a scared lick—I had no idea I could hit so hard. I must have knocked him twenty feet. The next day lightning struck me as I was walking down the street. When I came to about a half dozen of the boys were standing around me in the drug store. 'I tole you Jim Ruff would git you,' one of them said."

Court week was Ruff's favorite season. All the fighters came to town and as the dispensation of whisky was more than usually liberal, he was kept busy at his favorite amusement. The local government never took official cognizance of his fights. Fighting seemed to be regarded as his constitutional right.

But at thirty Jim reformed. Something like ten thousand fights during a life-time of thirty years had driven into his head the point of wisdom that it was all vanity, "foolishness," as he expressed it. He, bravely enough, announced that he had retired.

"I ain't goin' to jine no church ner nothin'," said Jim, "I'm jes' agoin' to quit!" And he did. No man was found with nerve sufficient to offer him an insult, but when Fred Pike publicly announced that he was the best man in twelve counties and Ruff allowed the challenge to go by unnoticed, stock in his reformation went up above par. Jim also stopped drinking. He became useful in a small store, which he started to take the place of his salary as marshal. He sacrificed the marshalship in the course of his reformation. Slowly he became a quiet man. Years ago he came to Atlanta to live, and not a person among those who have known him here suspect his past. His reformation was steady, unpretentious, secure and complete. About a dozen years ago he joined the church and in a quiet way is a very worthy member, I learn.

I met him coming up town on an electric car the other day and repeated to him some of the remarks that I had heard about him on a recent visit to his old town.

"Yes," he assented, "it it's all foolishness. It come to me one day that it wus, and I sed to mysel', 'Jim Ruff, you may be a fool, but its fer the want uv experience; you ain't constitushionally one. You've quit! Next day when I went down town I didn't know myself. A feller come inter a store where I wuz a talkin' purty big, an' I almos' fergot. It wuz the hardest thing in the world not to hit him, an' I jest gritted my teeth and didn't say a word. I've been talked to purty hard sence then," said he with great pride, "but I jes' smiled and sed somethin' that nobody but me heered.

"Thirty years is erlong time, but jes' once hev I broke over. It 'us 'bout three years ago; I went up home and it happened to be 'lection day. I guess I mus' have looked awful old and no 'count fer them fellers picked at me all day. I didn't do nuthin', but jes' walked off quiet like and sot down by a tree. Purty soon they'd come erround makin' remarks and insinuatin'. Twenty-four years of reformin, wusn't to be spoilt right in a minute. They went off an' left me sayin' that there warnt no use in foolin' with a dead man. I tuk that alright and let 'em go on.

"You've been to country 'lections, I guess? Well, I've been to hundreds, an' with the excitement an' the liquor there's plenty of fun. This 'lection was partickler excitin', but it wuz long erbout the middle of the evening 'fore I got back the old 'lection feelin'. About a dozen fellers were havin' a rough and tumble fight right in front of the polls, an' every feller that wanted to wuz takin' part.

"Well, I lit in right in the thickest part of that fracas. Wuz it lively? It looked sorter like a cyclone. Everybody went to fightin', and for about twenty minutes it wuz old times ergin. I hain't been to a 'lection since. Thirty years is a long time, and doin' a thing thirty years gives you a lot of practice and makes it easy, but I can't risk myself—I jes' can't do it—at a 'lection."

He got off the car and half way down the block I saw him stop to assist a blind man find his way.

Perseverance can accomplish wonders. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla even if you suffer from a chronic complaint. Regularity and persistency in taking the medicine will have its reward.

Something We All Want.

Between wishing and wanting there is a gulf as wide as infinite space. All the visionary castles in Spain would fail to hold our wishes if they could take shape and form. Our wishes are many, our wants are few. The old couplet of Goldsmith may seem a little thread-bare, but the truth in it lives and manifests itself in spite of this luxuriant age:

"Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long."

A wise man of the old world who had risen from poverty to riches, was wont to say: "My riches consist not in the extent of my means, but in the fewness of my wants." It is a very interesting thing to sit down and pare away, one by one, the luxuries and needless accessories of life, till at last we find that the things we really need cost a mere bagatelle compared with the money we spend on the luxuries and needless things of life. We want good plain food, and plenty of it, but we don't need six courses at a dinner. We want pure air, clean water, quiet sleep and healthful exercise. We are very often lamentably ignorant of many of the simple essential wants of life. Men are moping and moaning, hymn-book in hand, over their "lost estate," when all they really want is a brisk walk or an hour's good hard work. And what is true in the physical world is true in the mental world. Men don't need whole libraries of books in order to have the opportunity of a sound and liberal education. A few books well read and mastered, is much better than a hundred volumes hastily skimmed through. Not what we eat, but how much we assimilate, is the all-important question. One man will get more brain-food out of a mackeral than another man will out of a whale. The assimilating builds up the man. It is not half as important a question how many books a man reads, as how much there is left in him of the books when the reading is over. One thing, however, is certain, one of the few essential wants of every thoughtful mind is a thorough, accurate, reliable dictionary. Without such an aid, he who reads but stumbles in the dark, and the more serious and important the character of his reading the more important the possession of a dictionary. He may read the last novel of the school of shrieking sensationalists and fail to understand the author's meaning. It may be that in such a case "ignorance is bliss." And even at the worst he will probably know quite as much as the author himself. But if he should undertake to read the best efforts of the master minds of literature, he must have a good dictionary by his side or he will never read them understandingly. Of necessity, these treasures of scholarship have been very costly. They have been the luxuries of the rich. But a better day has dawned; and we rejoice that we are able to offer on such easy terms that all our readers may come into the happy possession of the greatest dictionary of the age, The American Encyclopaedic Dictionary, for full particulars regarding which see another page of this issue.

NOTE—Clip only the coupon of the portfolio desired. If you want Magic City do not clip coupon of America Photographed, or any one of the other two. Be sure to state in your order the number of portfolio wanted. THE CONSTITUTION.

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He: Yes, madam, this clock will tell you the time of day, the moon changes, the date, and—
She: Well; will it tell me when my bonnet's on straight?

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Good Rio, roasted, 25c. per pound.
Good Arbuckle's, roasted, 25c per pound.
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12 pounds bulk Bacon $1.
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Water-ground meal, per peck	12
Water-ground meal, per bushel	48
Maple syrup, per gallon	1 25
Best N. O. Syrup, per gallon	60
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American sardines, per box	05
7 bars Glory soap	25

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Out of city orders boxed and delivered at depot free of charge. 'PHONE 71.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF Ordinance for Constructing Sewer.—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 19th day of March, 1894, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer from Orme street sewer at junction of Third street, along and in Third street to Spring street.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From Orme street sewer to Williams street, of 4 feet by 6 feet, and 3 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 9 inches; from Williams street to Spring street, of 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, of brick and stone.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of forty-six hundred and ten dollars.

Said sewer is to built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing 90 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer. Said ordinance will come up for second reading at next regular meeting of council.

PARK WOODWARD, City Clerk.
mar 21-11t

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SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Crows Are Marshaling Their Forces to Tackle the Cornfields.

THE CROW AS A MILITARY GENIUS

A Way Devised by Which These Birds Can Be Exterminated—Interesting to the Farmers.

For The Constitution.

There is much being said just now about "The Last Days of the Confederacy," but how to outgeneral the crows is what is uppermost with our folks.

You only have to watch and study the crows to decide that they are natural military geniuses. It would be easy to convince an old soldier of the Virginia army that Longstreet failed in his duty as a general as it would be to convice Brown that the average crow was not possessed with military instincts. These crows are coming out from their winter quarters just now and forming into companies, regiments and brigades, and their maneuvers in the fields show that they are under the control of some master-hand in military tactics. Their changes in "base of operations," their knowledge of all the fields, their speedy movements and strict discipline speaks well of their commanders as generals and of them as a military tribe. Never can you catch them off their guard. A company of crows were never surprised. No matter where they halt or for how short a period they expect to stay, pickets are always posted. From some eminence which overlooks all the ground these pickets stand ready to sound the alarm and make a surprise impossible. Their discipline is so perfect that it is next to impossible for an enemy to get upon them. There is no struggling, no "personal" indiscretion, but at the sound of the alarm up they rise and away they go to pull corn some other day.

Ever since I can remember it has been a fight between the farmer and the crow. Away back in the long ago a "scare-crow" was common in every farmer's field. Old suits of clothes were stuffed and put upon poles and some of them looked ugly enough to scare anything, but the crow has outgrown all that. They have progressed with the rest of the world and laugh at such old fogyism. Soaking seed corn in poison has been resorted to, but still their increase is apparent, and today the "problem" of how to keep the crows from pulling up our corn is as much a question as ever.

There is but one way to combat the crows that me and Brown have ever found, with any degree of success. Find their nest and then you have them. I want every farmer to join in a fight against these pests this year, and so I give the process: When you have located the nest then build a "blind," close by it; when your blind—or several blinds—there should be one on every side of the tree—is ready, gather your neighbors with good guns and plenty of ammunition and place them in the "blinds." Have a cat ready with plenty of good strings to tie with. Tie the cat securely to the limb of the tree close by the nest and await developments. An old crow will pretty soon visit the tree and find the cat. Such a fuss will then begin as you never heard from a crow before. The alarm goes out and pretty soon from every direction crows begin to gather. The elements about the tree where the cat is bound will soon be black with crows and you can kill them at your heart's content—kill them all. The crow is a game bird, and they will stay by their nest fighting the cat till the last one has fallen. They die without understanding from whence it comes.

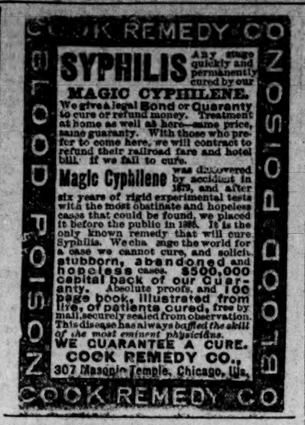
As I said in the start this crow question is of greater importance to the world than is "The Last Days of the Confederacy." But you can't suppress these lecturers nor writers nor talkers on such subjects, nor do I wish to do so. But the crow question is a live subject, a living, burning reality, and he who saves one grain of corn from their ravages is greater than he who indicts columns to rounded periods and pretty sentiments calculated to mislead in a knowledge of what "The Last Days of the Confederacy" really was. A man could not be found to arise and say to an average audience that "The Last Days of the Confederacy" were days of tyranny; that a man could not walk 100 yards without a pass that men were hunted and drug from their homes by tyrannical hands; nor would the true condition of the brave privates and their families be mentioned—this would take the element away which coats the subject with glory and soothes to rest in sentiment. I say no man could be found who would go into these things and speak them, yet thousands believe it was so. I have always thought that there was no use to combat sentiment, but Brown says that the people have been fed from that spoon till they are disgusted with the diet, and that we must come down to such questions as crow or no crow, corn or no corn.

It won't do to depend on Brown, though, in hardly any subject. Last week he went over into South Carolina and came home hooping up the dispensary laws of that state. He was throwing up his hat for Tillman, and for state whisky, but at his lodge meeting, yesterday, he learned enough to convince him that it was only the old prohibition scheme, or, else, it was a scheme to get his great and grand third party into such a stew that they wouldn't know who they were. Brown is not acquainted with but one real big word—that is "complicated." He likes to use this word, and he does use it in place and out of place, in season and out of season. He told me yesterday that they were going to get up such a mess of complicated complications as would completely complicate the whole political situation. Instead of throwing up his hat for the state dispensary business now, he swears that it is only a cat on the limb. He thinks that the politicians are going to tie this dispensary question somewhere, that from behind "blinds" they can exterminate the third party by "complications." I think he had better stick to the subject of crows.

There has some "complications" come up in Brown's goat-raising scheme that worries him and tickles me. He secured a pair of Truitt's legless goats, and was much enticused of the prospects. The goats did seem to be the very things till they had a little older grew, then trouble began. The goats could spread up and sideways, but not a bit could they spread themselves downward. As soon as they were old enough to turn into the rye patch, they were turned, and no one thought any more of them for a week. At the end of a week, their corporosity had grown to be greater than their legs. When we walked out to look at them Sunday morning, they were wriggling and straining to have their feet touch the ground, but not a touch. Brown shoveled out a hole under them, and they looked glad as they got a foothold. This did not solve the question. Of course, it would not do to have the goats stand stretched over a hole all the time, so Brown went to work to devise some plan whereby they could walk without dragging. Stilts was what suggested itself and stilts it is. It tickles me to see goats on stilts and it worries Brown to have to go out every night and put them to bed and buckle their stilts on in the morning. Brown says that Truitt did not think of the "complications" that must arise when he bred their legs as short as they are.

There will be many a field of corn planted in Georgia before this letter is read and all the signs for a good crop. There is many a lick struck with hoe and plow before "lay-by" comes, but the country boys are cheerful and hopeful, and this is half the fight. The picnics will enliven things along through April and May. In June the fruit will ripen and work begin to lighten—then July and lay-by. It pleases me and it pleases all the old people to see with what spirit the young are turning to work. There is one little boy at our home big enough to work, Milton is his name, his age, thirteen, and he now takes the hardest work off of me. In my settlement I can count Fage Scott, neighbor Cook's two little fellows, Bud Clay has three, the oldest but fourteen, and some others, I cannot name just now, who are working in a manner to deserve praise and to inspire confidence in a good time coming. I only mention these little fellows personally for a chance to praise every little boy who has gone to work resolved to stay upon the farm. It is so nice and encouraging to the old people to have such sons and it is a blessing to the settlement and the whole country that to be a plowboy has grown to be a popular ambition. God bless such, and give us wisdom to teach more on the same line. When boys like these have grown old men Their recompense will come—and then, Free from remorse, in tranquil state, Their happy stories they'll relate Of how life's billows calmly roll And waft a sweetness to their soul—Sweet peace they'll have—content unknown To those who leave a country home!

SARGE PLUNKETT.



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SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.
T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

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LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. WEAKNESS OF YOUNG MEN CURED. Specialist on the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Ruptures permanently cured without use of knife or wearing painful trusses.

If you have been given up by your physician call upon the doctor and be examined. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancers and Cripples of every description. Consultation in English and German free, which shall be considered sacred and strictly confidential.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily. Sunday, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

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Tarrant's Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba is a safe, certain and quick cure for gonorrhea and gleet, and is an old-tried remedy for all diseases of the urinary organs. Combining in a highly concentrated form the medicinal virtues of cubebs and capaiba, its portable shape, freedom from taste and speedy action (curing in less time than any other preparation) make it the most valuable known remedy. To prevent fraud, see that every package has a red strip across the face of label, with the signature of Tarrant & Co., N. Y., upon it. Price $1.00. Sold by all druggists.

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Cures 48 Hours

The Tripod Paint Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

DEALERS,

ATLANTA, GA.



BE A MAN WHOM WIVES ADORE

NEWLIFE does it. Benefits in a day. Gives vigor and size. Removes every sexual obstacle to happy married life in 3 to 6 days. Never fails young or old. By mail, $1.00 a package, 6 for $5.00. Guaranteed. Easily carried in vest pocket. Endorsed by America's best doctors. DR. GATES IMPORTING CO., 4 Adams Express Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

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ATLANTA SCHOOL OF ART.

Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Classes held morning, afternoon and night. All branches of art taught. The One Dollar a Month Night Class. All kinds of drawing. Every night from 8 to 10 o'clock. Address The Grand, (7th floor), Peachtree street.

LESSONS in china and oil painting. WEDDING PRESENTS on hand and done to order. Art materials at bottom prices. WM. LYCETT, 83 1-2 Whitehall, St.

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., taught by specialists. 12 Teachers. Time Short. Instruction Thorough. More than 700 graduates in positions in Atlanta. Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S BUS. COLL. Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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Taught by native teachers. Trial lessons free.

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"The Grand," Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Over 6,000 students in positions. Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, English, etc., taught. Send for catalogue.



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Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first ens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

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In Prices of Groceries.

22 pounds standard granulated sugar	$1 00
22 pounds Rice	1 00
22 pounds Oat Meal	1 00
60 pounds grits	1 00
11 pounds leaf Lard	1 00
10 pounds of leaf lard in cans	1 00
24 pounds best patent flour	60
Meal, water ground, per peck	13
Honey drip syrup, per gal	40
Butterine	18
Silver Churn	23
Headlight oil, per gal	10
Kerosene oil, per gal	08
Levering's coffee, per pound	24

These Goods Are Guaranteed.

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HOTEL MARION,

Rates $2.50 to $3.00 Per Day.

Traveling public solicited. Special rates for family by the week and month. Rooms en suite with bath.

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Cheney's Expectorant
Cures Your Colds.

China:

Haviland China:

It's the finest in the land—and we sell it. In fact, our salesrooms are chock-full of the choicest importations from all parts of the civilized world.

The people of the south are our patrons, and we study how to please them.

There is nothing in the Crockery or Glassware lines we do not handle. Every thing new, stylish and up to the times.

As to prices—they are specially suited to these 'hard times.'

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Easter Suits,
Easter Pants,
Easter Hats,
Easter Neckwear,
Easter Shirts,
Easter Collars,
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All kinds Men's and Boys' Fixings. New, Stylish, Attractive, Prices Right.

HIRSCH BROTHERS
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Coal, Coal, Coal!

Domestic and Steam,
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Stocks Coal Co.,

Write for Prices. ATLANTA, GA.

COAL $1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 203. SCIPLE SONS.

BUY ANTHRACITE, MONTEVALLO, JELLICO, SPLINT,

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R. O. CAMPBELL,

Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T., Va., and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 394.
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree..... Telephone 1035.
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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
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FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.
Endorsed by the United States Government.
For information address Keeley Institutes.
Correspondence strictly confidential. ATLANTA, GA. and AUGUSTA, GA.

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NEW MACHINERY.

One 16"x5' bed "Reed" engine lathe with countershaft.
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One 10"x4' "Reed" engine lathe, foot power.
One 12"x6' Barnes engine lathe, foot power.
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One 25" back-geared power feed drill press, "Snyder's."
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One 20" wood turner's lathe with countershaft.
One 12" wood turner's lathe with countershaft.
One 26" band saw, iron table, with countershaft.
One 8" hand jointer, "Herbert Baker's."
One 4-h. p. vertical engine with 6-h. p. vertical boiler combined, "Dutton's."
One 2-h. p. vertical engine, "Barnes."
One 16-h. p. horizontal, center crank engine, with governor.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

One single spindle shaper, wood top.
One 2-spindle wood shaper, "Rowie's & Hermance."
One Houston mortiser, with boring attachment, complete.
One iron frame railway cut-off saw.
One lot of barrel machinery.
One 40" Cupola blower, "Buffalo."
One No. 5 Monogram exhauster, "Sturtevant."
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One 20" Pony planer, "Fay's."
One wood lathe 18" swing, "Rodgers."
One double-acting blind wirer, "Hoyt's."
One 4-sided 8" molder, "Fay's."
One single mortiser door clamp, "Williamsport."

The above are only a few of a great many new and second-hand machines which we offer for metal and wood-working, and if bought at once will sell at reduced prices to make room for other goods.

We also carry a full and complete line of general supplies for mills, railroads, quarries, etc.—belting, pulleys, hangers, belting, packing, etc.

Wrought iron pipe, fittings and brass goods.

Send for prices and discounts.

The Brown & King Supply Company
47 and 49 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

"For the Stomach's Sake."

At this season of the year take a few doses of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. System run down, no energy, no appetite—that's how you feel.

A few doses will fix you all right.

"It Strengthens."
"It Invigorates."
"It Appetizes."

One dose will correct Indigestion in five minutes, and a few doses will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia.

Price: 50c. per Bottle. For sale by all druggists.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

Dr. Chas. O. Tyner, Druggist
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REMOVAL!

I desire to announce that on March 26th I shall be located in my new quarters, Nos. 7 and 9 West Alabama Street, between Whitehall and Broad, next to the Linen Store.

You are cordially invited to call.

Charles W. Crankshaw

JEWELER.



We are Engaged

in engraving and printing—in our own establishment, 47 Whitehall street—Wedding, Reception and Commencement Invitations, Calling Cards, etc.—at reasonable prices. Shall we engrave yours? J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers and Steel Plate Engravers.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 164½ Whitehall St.



These fine glasses for sale by—
R. J. Miller, Chattanooga.
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Also in all leading towns South and West, and at

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A Fit Guaranteed.

A. K. HAWKES,

Manufacturing Optician.
Caution—These glasses are not peddled.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

Fain & Houston,

48 N. Forsyth Street—The "Grocers on the Big Bridge"—Spot Cash Prices.

21 pounds Granulated Sugar $1.
15 pounds Cut Loaf Sugar $1.
15 pounds XXXX Pulverized Sugar $1.

COFFEES.

Good Rio, roasted, 25c. per pound.
Good Arbuckle's, roasted, 25c per pound.
Mocha and Java, roasted, 35c per pound; 3 pounds for $1.
Good Rio, green, 23c per pound.
Old Government Java 32c per pound.
Fine Mocha, green, 32c per pound.

MEATS.

12 pounds bulk Bacon $1.
9 pounds ice cured Bacon $1.
Ferris Hams and Breakfast Facon 16½c per pound.
Dove Brand Hams 14c pound.
Compound Lard 8c pound.
Pure Leaf Lard 10c per pound.

BAKING POWDERS.

Royal Powders 45c per pound.
Cleveland Powders 45c per pound.
Dixie Powders 45c per pound.
Pierce's Powders 45c per pound.
In our wine department we are selling:
Catawba Wine $1 per gallon.
Sherry wine $1 per gallon.
Scuppernong wine $1 per gallon.
Roxbury Rye (finest whisky manufactured) sold under a guarantee, $1 per bottle.
Belle of Bourbon $1 per bottle.
Best Corn Whisky 50c per quart.
We carry the finest and choicest goods and will be pleased to serve the public.
FAIN & HOUSTON, 18 N. FORSYTH ST.

TOLBERT BROS.

Cheapest Grocery Store in Georgia

186, 188 and 190 Decatur Street.

22 pounds granulated sugar.. ....$1 00
50-pound can best leaf lard, per pound. 8½c.
10-pound bucket best leaf lard.. 90
Arbuckle's and Levering's coffee, pound 25
3 pounds Mocha and Java coffee.... .. 1 00
12 cans 2-pound tomatoes.. 90
6 cans Eagle milk.. .... 1 00
6 cans 2-pound corned beef.... .... 1 00
1 barrel Tolbert's Pet flour.. .... 4 25
50-pound sack Tolbert's Pet flour.... .. 1 15
25-pound sack Tolbert's Pet flour.. 60
1 barrel good patent flour.. .... 3 50
50-pound sack good patent flour.. .... 1 00
25-pound sack good patent flour.. 50
Water-ground meal, per peck.. 12
Water-ground meal, per bushel.. 48
Maple syrup, per gallon.... .... 1 25
Best N. O. Syrup, per gallon.... 60
Good N. O. syrup, per gallon.... 25
American sardines, per box.... 05
7 bars Glory soap.... 25

Tolbert's Pet flour we guarantee to be as good as any ever sold in Atlanta or money refunded.
Out of city orders boxed and delivered at depot free of charge. 'PHONE 71.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF Ordinance for Constructing Sewer.—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 19th day of March, 1894, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer from Orme street sewer at junction of Third street, along and in Third street to Spring street.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From Orme street sewer to Williams street, of 4 feet by 6 feet, and 3 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 9 inches; from Williams street to Spring street, of 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, of brick and stone.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of forty-six hundred and ten dollars.

Said sewer is to built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing 90 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer. Said ordinance will come up for second reading at next regular meeting of council.

PARK WOODWARD, City Clerk.
mar 21-11t

BOLLES, THE STATIONER

53 Peachtree Street,

Directly Opposite Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Blank Books and Office Supplies. Bibles. Prayer Books, Games, etc. All the periodicals of the day. Postage stamps for sale. Out of townorders promptly attended to

Chaney's Expectorant Will cure your cough

SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Crows Are Marshaling Their Forces to Tackle the Cornfields.

THE CROW AS A MILITARY GENIUS

A Way Devised by Which These Birds Can Be Exterminated—Interesting to the Farmers.

For The Constitution.

There is much being said just now about "The Last Days of the Confederacy," but how to outgeneral the crows is what is uppermost with our folks.

You only have to watch and study the crows to decide that they are natural military geniuses. It would be easy to convince an old soldier of the Virginia army that Longstreet failed in his duty as a general as it would be to convice Brown that the average crow was not possessed with military instincts. These crows are coming out from their winter quarters just now and forming into companies, regiments and brigades, and their maneuvers in the fields show that they are under the control of some master-hand in military tactics. Their changes in "base of operations," their knowledge of all the fields, their speedy movements and strict discipline speaks well of their commanders as generals and of them as a military tribe. Never can you catch them off their guard. A company of crows were never surprised. No matter where they halt or for how short a period they expect to stay, pickets are always posted. From some eminence which overlooks all the ground these pickets stand ready to sound the alarm and make a surprise impossible. Their discipline is so perfect that it is next to impossible for an enemy to get upon them. There is no struggling, no "personal" indiscretion, but at the sound of the alarm up they rise and away they go to pull corn some other day.

Ever since I can remember it has been a fight between the farmer and the crow. Away back in the long ago a "scare-crow" was common in every farmer's field. Old suits of clothes were stuffed and put upon poles and some of them looked ugly enough to scare anything, but the crow has outgrown all that. They have progressed with the rest of the world and laugh at such old fogyism. Soaking seed corn in poison has been resorted to, but still their increase is apparent, and today the "problem" of how to keep the crows from pulling up our corn is as much a question as ever.

There is but one way to combat the crows that me and Brown have ever found, with any degree of success. Find their nest and then you have them. I want every farmer to join in a fight against these pests this year, and so I give the process: When you have located the nest then build a "blind," close by it; when your blind—or several blinds—there should be one on every side of the tree—is ready, gather your neighbors with good guns and plenty of ammunition and place them in the "blinds." Have a cat ready with plenty of good strings to tie with. Tie the cat securely to the limb of the tree close by the nest and await developments. An old crow will pretty soon visit the tree and find the cat. Such a fuss will then begin as you never heard from a crow before. The alarm goes out and pretty soon from every direction crows begin to gather. The elements about the tree where the cat is bound will soon be black with crows and you can kill them at your heart's content—kill them all. The crow is a game bird, and they will stay by their nest fighting the cat till the last one has fallen. They die without understanding from whence it comes.

As I said in the start this crow question is of greater importance to the world than is "The Last Days of the Confederacy." But you can't suppress these lecturers nor writers nor talkers on such subjects, nor do I wish to do so. But the crow question is a live subject, a living, burning reality, and he who saves one grain of corn from their ravages is greater than he who indicts columns to round periods and pretty sentiments calculated to mislead in a knowledge of what "The Last Days of the Confederacy" really was. A man could not be found to arise and say to an average audience that "The Last Days of the Confederacy" were days of tyranny; that a man could not walk 100 yards without a pass that men were hunted and drug from their homes by tyranical hands; nor would the true condition of the brave privates and their families be mentioned—this would take the element away which coats the subject with glory and soothes to rest in sentiment. I say no man could be found who would go into these things and speak them, yet thousands believe it was so. I have always thought that there was no use to combat sentiment, but Brown says that the people have been fed from that spoon till they are disgusted with the diet, and that we must come down to such questions as crow or no crow, corn or no corn.

It won't do to depend on Brown, though, in hardly any subject. Last week he went over into South Carolina and came home hooping up the dispensary laws of that state. He was throwing up his hat for Tillman, and for state whisky, but at his lodge meeting, yesterday, he learned enough to convince him that it was only the old prohibition scheme, else, it was a scheme to get his great and grand third party into such a stew that they wouldent know who they were. Brown is not acquainted with but one real big word—that is "complicated." He likes to use this word, and he does use it in place and out of place, in season and out of season. He told me yesterday that they were going to get up such a mess of complicated complications as would completely complicate the whole political situation. Instead of throwing up his hat for the state dispensary business now, he swears that it is only a cat on the limb. He thinks that the politicians are going to tie this dispensary question somewhere, that from behind "blinds" they can exterminate the third party by "complications." I think he had better stick to the subject of crows.

There has some "complications" come up in Brown's goat-raising scheme that worries him and tickles me. He secured a pair of Truitt's legless goats, and was much enthused of the prospects. The goats did seem to be the very things till they had a little older grew, then trouble began. The goats could spread up and sideways, but not a bit could they spread themselves downward. As soon as they were old enough to turn into the rye patch, they were turned, and no one thought any more of them for a week. At the end of a week, their corporosity had grown to be greater than their legs. When we walked out to look at them Sunday morning, they were wriggling and straining to have their feet touch the ground, but not a touch. Brown shoveled out a hole under them, and they looked glad as they got a foothold. This did not solve the question. Of course, it would not do to have the goats stand stretched over a hole all the time, so Brown went to work to devise some plan whereby they could walk without dragging. Stilts was what suggested itself and stilts it is. It tickles me to see goats on stilts and it worries Brown to have to go out every night and put them to bed and buckle their stilts on in the morning. Brown says that Truitt did not think of the "complications" that must arise when he bred their legs as short as they are.

There will be many a field of corn planted in Georgia before this letter is read and all the signs for a good crop. There is many a lick struck with hoe and plow before "lay-by" comes, but the country boys are cheerful and hopeful, and this is half the fight. The picnics will enliven things along through April and May. In June the fruit will ripen and work begin to lighten—then July and lay-by. It pleases me and it pleases all the old people to see with what spirit the young are turning to work. There is one little boy at our home big enough to work, Milton is his name, his age, thirteen, and he now takes the hardest work off of me. In my settlement I can count Fage Scott, neighbor Cook's two little fellows, Bud Clay has three, the oldest but fourteen, and some others, I cannot name just now, who are working in a manner to deserve praise and to inspire confidence in a good time coming. I only mention these little fellows personally for a chance to praise every little boy who has gone to work resolved to stay upon the farm. It is so nice and encouraging to the old people to have such sons and it is a blessing to the settlement and the whole country that to be a plowboy has grown to be a popular ambition. God bless such, and give us wisdom to teach more on the same line.

When boys like these have grown old men
Their recompense will come—and then,
Free from remorse, in tranquil state,
Their happy stories they'll relate
Of how life's billows calmly roll
And waft a sweetness to their soul—
Sweet peace they'll have—content unknown
To those who leave a country home!

SARGE PLUNKETT.

BLOOD POISON
SYPHILIS
MAGIC CYPHILENE.
We give a legal Bond or Guaranty to cure or refund money. Treatment at home as well as here—same price, same guaranty. With those who prefer to come here, we will contract to refund their railroad fare and hotel bill, if we fail to cure.
Magic Cyphilene was discovered by accident in 1879, and after six years of rigid experimental tests with the most obstinate and hopeless cases that could be found, we placed it before the public in 1886. It is the only known remedy that will cure Syphilis. We challenge the world for a case we cannot cure, and solicit stubborn, abandoned and hopeless cases. $500,000 capital back of our Guaranty. Absolute proofs, and 100 page book, illustrated from life, of patients cured, free by mail, securely sealed from observation. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.
WE GUARANTEE A CURE.
COOK REMEDY CO.,
307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
COOK REMEDY CO

CONSUMPTION
SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.



Clear Complexions Guaranteed

If you are annoyed with freckles, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, blackheads, moth, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be removed by Madame A. Ruppert's world renowned Face Bleach and nothing will so quickly remove them as this remedy. A single application will refreshen and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing, bona fide guarantee is given to every purchaser. It sells at $2 per single bottle, which in some very severe cases is sufficient to cure, or three bottles for $5. Madame A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the only remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photograph of Madame A. Ruppert, New York city, and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

JACOBS' PHARMACY

SEXUAL
decline may be arrested before decay; strength may be restored; powers when impoverished by youth's reckless overdrafts may be reinvigorated by our home treatment.

CONFIDENCE
never has its citadel in the breasts of those who have weak, shrunken, undeveloped or diseased organs. The evil that men do through ignorance in boyhood and errors of early manhood leaves wasting effects.

RESTORED
to vigorous vitality you might be successful in business, fervent in spirit. Our curative methods are unfailing. Write for our book, "PERFECT MANHOOD," sent free, sealed.

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Dr. E. Grewer,

The Philadelphia Specialist.

And his associated staff of English and German physicians, are now permanently located in

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Rooms 52 and 53. Entrance Forsyth street and Marietta street, opposite post office, Atlanta, Ga., where they may be consulted daily and Sunday on all acute and chronic diseases of men, women and children free of charge.

The doctor is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly demonstrator of Physiology and Surgery in the Medico Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia. He is also an honorary member of the Medico Chirurgical Association, and was Physician and Surgeon in Chief of the most noted American and German hospitals and comes highly endorsed by the leading professors of Philadelphia and New York.

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Cures 48 Hours

The Tripod Paint Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

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ATLANTA, GA.



BE A MAN WHOM WIVES ADORE
NEWLIFE does it. Benefits in a day. Gives vigor and size. Removes every sexual obstacle to happy married life in 2 to 6 days. Never fails young or old. By mail, $1.00 a package. 3 for $2.50. Guaranteed. Easily carried in vest pocket. Indorsed by America's best doctors. DR. GATES IMPORTING CO., 4 Adams Express Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., taught by specialists. 12 Teachers. Time Short. Instruction Thorough. More than 700 graduates in positions in Atlanta. Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S BUS. COLL. Kiser bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH
Taught by native teachers. Trial lessons free.
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Scientific Opticians,

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There is nothing in the Crockery or Glassware lines we do not handle. Every thing new, stylish and up to the times.

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All kinds
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NEW MACHINERY.

One 16"x6' bed "Reed" engine lathe with countershaft.
One 11"x5' bed "Reed" engine lathe with countershaft.
One 10"x4' "Reed" engine lathe, foot power.
One 13"x6' Barnes engine lathe, foot power.
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One 22" back-geared power feed drill press, "Snyder's."
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One 20' wood turner's lathe with countershaft.
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One 36" band saw, iron table, with countershaft.
One 8" hand jointer, "Herbert Baker's."
One 4-h. p. vertical engine with 6-h. p. vertical boiler combined, "Dutton's."
One 2-h. p. vertical engine, "Barnes."
One 16-h. p. horizontal, center crank engine, with governor.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

One single spindle shaper, wood top.
One 2-spindle wood shaper, "Bowie & Hermance."
One Houston mortiser, with boring attachment, complete.
One iron frame railway cut-off saw.
One lot of barrel machinery.
One 40" Cupola blower, "Buffalo."
One No. 5 Monogram exhauster, "Sturtevant."
One 2-h. p. vertical engine, "Willard's."
One overhanging carriage cut-off saw, "Rodgers."
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One wood lathe 18" swing, "Rodgers."
One double-acting blind wirer, "Hoyt's."
One 4-sided 8" molder, "Fay's."
One single mortiser door clamp, "Williamsport."

The above are only a few of a great many new and second-hand machines which we offer for metal and wood-working, and if bought at once will sell at reduced prices to make room for other goods.

We also carry a full and complete line of general supplies for mills, railroads, quarries, etc.—safting, pulleys, hangers, belting, packing, etc.

Wrought iron pipe, fittings and brass goods.

Send for prices and discounts.

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"For the Stomach's Sake."

At this season of the year take a few doses of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. System run down, no energy, no appetite—that's how you feel.

A few doses will fix you all right.

"It Strengthens."
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One dose will correct Indigestion in five minutes, and a few doses will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia.

Price: 50c. per Bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

REMOVAL!

I desire to announce that on March 26th I shall be located in my new quarters, Nos. 7 and 9 West Alabama Street, between Whitehall and Broad, next to the Linen Store.

You are cordially invited to call.

Charles W. Crankshaw

JEWELER.

GARLAND IN DEBATE.

He and Cable Discuss Two Schools in Fiction.

HAMLIN WEARS PLAIN CLOTHES

Everybody Else Was in Evening Dress—A Long Chase to Identify Ward McAllister—Finally Run Down.

New York, March 23.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Constitution was correct the other day when it mentioned that Hamlin Garland was on his way to New York to appear before the Nineteenth Century Club. He did appear. It was a "swell," or what is later and better, a "swagger" event. In fact, I can't remember ever attending anything quite so swagger in my life. It was at Sherry's, the fasionable restaurant, which long ago knocked the Delmonico establishment out of the fashionable ring. The gentlemen's cloakroom looked like the stock exchange. The procession slowly moving from the ladies' dressing room to the audience room was like Fifth avenue on Easter Sunday in low-neck-and-short-sleeves. Now and then a man would escape from his coat and hat and grab a woman and thus wedge himself into the delicious current of perfumed loveliness and slide on through the gauntlet of swallow-tails toward the goal—the door where a fat, bald-headed man with the aptness of a postoffice delivery clerk, was catching whispered names and pitching them stentorially at the vast audience. I felt for the fellow who was in front of me, for he had just discovered that he had forgotten the name of one of the two ladies whose escort he was and was frantically endeavoring to get it from the other lady. But she, alas, was bowing to an acquaintance and the avalanche behind him had brought him face to face with the fat man, who wanted to know who to announce.

"Miss Van Norton, Miss Bmum-mum-m—and Mr. Jones. Said the desperate fellow. The fat man reproduced it with phonographic exactness and the swallow-tail scowled furiously and said to Miss Bmum-mum-m-m that the fellow was a stupid idiot.

"George W. Cable, Mrs. Cable, Miss Cable!" rang out over our heads as we made our way to some reserved chairs at the side of the platform and there was a feeble applause from the four or five hundred in the audience.

The occasion was a debate between Hamlin Garland and George W. Cable on "The Realistic or Romantic School of Fiction," and a speech on both schools by Hamilton Mabie. Hamlin Garland is a picturesque sort of fellow anyway, and on this occasion he was more so than I ever saw him. There was not a man within the four walls of Sherry's establishment that night who did not wear a dress suit—not one, and yet Garland appeared in ordinary street dress, thick-soled boots, Prince Albert coat and puff scarf. He looked honest and hot as he sat between slick Mr. Cable and dapper Mr. Mabie, but he wasn't a bit afraid. Indeed, when he got up to speak and calmly faced the audience with his steady eye many must have felt that it would be nice to have more brains and less clothes. He spoke with feeling and great earnestness and evoked a great deal of applause and merriment when he ridiculed the tendency of modern writers to end stories according to their sensational blood and thunder taste rather than to make their work true in every particular to life as it is. But, somehow, with all his eloquence and fervor, he seemed strangely unable to rise above the earth, and it was generally conceded by the audience that Mr. Cable had the best of the argument. In alluding to the wonderful powers of human imagination and spirit he almost succeeded in relegating the realist to a place beside the photographer, in making him appear a mere imitator instead of a creator or an inspired prophet. Mabie made a strong, scholarly address, which leaned as far as courtesy would allow toward the idealistic side, and the speaking was over. Garland slipped out at a side door and went home and all the male portion of the vast throng was at once metamorphosed into slim black ants that began to dart around on their hind feet and bump together desperately with plates of salads, sandwiches and ices for the white ants that had kept their seats and were gossiping about the speeches and Garland's clothes.

"I think," said a bright little woman, "that he ought to have had enough respect for the ladies to have dressed differently, even if he did not want to do so. He looked so much like a plumber, don't you know, that I could not think of him as an artist. Plumbers are never artists."

"O, my dear," protested the young lady's mother, "you are too impulsive. "He said frankly that he had risen from the work bench and the plow. There would have been something inartistic in that statement from a man dressed like a swell club man. Every one would have missed his point in wondering how he would look sawing wood or nailing shingles on a henhouse."

"Well, waiters wear them and they don't feel out of place," returned the half silenced girl.

"Born in them, my child; the cases are not comparable.."

"He is sensible," put in a white-haired dame in a gentle, sympathetic voice. "I admired him as the countess admired the peasant who played the part of Christ in Von Hillern's story of the passion play, for his fearless simplicity and sincerity, but I am really afraid that he didn't have anything to say. He got me all mixed up."

"I hope he will do well," said the young lady's mother, "but we will never have another Apocalypse from a man who, in this spiritual age, is mad because we are not all as materialistic as he is."

"He has beautiful eyes and beard, and—" But a young man had just brought the young lady some tart-shaped ices in pink and light blue papers and she had another use for her mouth.

Ward McAllister was there, but I did not see him. I have always wanted to get a good look at that man for a psychological purpose and becauuse I have passed a man on Fifth avenue a hundred times that looked like McAllister's picture. I would have dismissed the thing from my mind, but I continued to meet him and could never reconcile myself to the idea that McAllister could look so seedy. He wore a short, old-styled overcoat, a silk hat carelessly wiped, a pair of striped trousers, cracked patent-leather shoes, tan over gaiters and always carried an umbrella high up under his left arm. He had a sensual, sporty look in the face and a sort of a brow-meeting scowl that would lead one to think his pork had not been seasoned properly or that he had met with some other equally frightful disaster. I met him one day recently and became overwhelmed with the desire to know if I had actually seen him. I stepped up to a policeman, a genial looking fellow, and, glancing after the portly figure, I said:

"If it is not against the law, will you tell me if that is Ward McAllister?"

He shot his keen glance along the high iron fence of Vanderbilt's mansion for a moment and then delivered himself of this:

"I can't see his face, but I don't think this chap has got Ward's walk. There," he concluded, "he spoke to that fellow; ask him; he'll tell you."

But I did not ask the fellow, for he was a swell. A swell will answer you graciously if you ask him the direction to a certain part of the city, or even if you beg him for a dime to get a lunch, but he would snub you if you asked him anything about McAllister without formal introduction. That is one of the things policemen do not know. But the next day I saw my man in front of me and walked at his heels for ten blocks down Fifth avenue, for I was going in the same direction and that was more fun than taking a 'bus. I began to think I had wasted a lot of attention on a nonentity who didn't even have a social reputation, for nobody noticed him any more than they did me. "Is it possible," I said to myself, "that all this stream of people are meeting Ward McAllister and not realizing it?"

Just then I saw two cabmen sunning themselves in front of the Grand Windsor hotel. "Is that Ward McAllister?" I said. They both smiled broadly and in a breath said: "That's him! That's him!"

Again I thought there might be some mistake. One policeman had said no, and two cabmen yes, and I did not want to take any chances. "Doesn't dress very well," said I tentatively.

"No, plain man," replied one of them and his companion added: "He ain't rich."

I walked on not satisfied. Cabmen as a rule like to gratify people. They will say yes to anything if they think you want them to, and I am sure I looked my desires. I soon caught up with the object of my chase. He had stopped in a crowd of men and boys to look at a painting in a shop window. "No use bothering about it," I said to myself, "McAllister would not be caught dead looking in at a window in a vulgar crowd." I followed him down the street and saw him turn into a fashionable meat market, and as I passed he was standing with his hands on his hips looking admiringly at the body of a young lamb that was hung up against the wall by its hind feet.

It was McAllister! No other man on earth could look at a piece of uncooked flesh so soon after breakfast with his epicurean eye. But I have no right to talk. McAllister never got nearer the queen than her kitchen nor I nearer him than his butcher's. Everything is relative. The boy that sold me The Sun for a cent a moment later got down in the mud to pick up the money, which I accidentally dropped. There is some satisfaction in that anyway. I wonder who the boy is crowing over.

WILL. N. HARBEN.

VIVID PICTURES OF WAR.

The Shock of a Bullet Described by One Who Was Hit.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Hooker opened the fight on Lee's left at Antietam. McClellan meant that to be the battle of his life. His scouts had brought him information that Lee's army was strung out from Sharpsburg to Harper's Ferry, and that the force in gray on the line of hills above him numbered only a few thousand hungry and foot-sore men, most of whom had marched all night. Lee had to halt at Sharpsburg. He had to fight there. When he looked down on those moving masses of blue his heart must have grown faint. He had sent word to Jackson the day before to close up. He had sent him word at dark that haste was urgent. Another courier had departed at midnight with the message: "If you do not reach me before noon this army will be prisoners or exterminated!"

Jackson was coming, and praying that the federals would delay. Every horse was carrying double—every vehicle filled with his infantry—every thirsting, hungry, halting man was entreated to hurry. While Hooker was opening the fight on McClellan's right, Jackson's men were coming up. There could be no halt for rest or food. Lee's left was being held by three or four skeleton brigades, and the musketry had hardly begun to volley before they were forced to give ground. Jackson rode on ahead—his men followed in twos and threes and groups. At last as they came up they formed a battle-line. Some were killed before they knew the position of the federals dashing at them.

It was hardly daylight when we, under Hooker, pushed forward. Every private in the ranks realized the object—to smash Lee's left and take his center in flank; that would roll him away from the ford, and the center and left would wipe him off the face of the earth. Hooker was a fighter and a rusher. Half an hour more and we should have doubled that flank back. It was falling back—falling back, but fighting for life—when Jackson came up. We heard the cheering and suspected the cause. The advance had disarranged our lines. The order came to cease firing and dress for another forward movement. That cornfield made famous by the historians was on our brigade front as we moved. Every man who was there that day will remember how the cornstalks waved and rustled as we pushed through them—how the silken tassels became detached and floated into our faces like spider webs on a dewy summer's morning. They were waiting for us—the men who had come up from Harper's Ferry without a halt, ready to die to save Lee's left wing. At first a scattering fire—a man falling out here and there. The pop! pop! pop! increases in rapidity—now it becomes a continued roar—here comes the command to charge! There is a cheer—a rush, and we are checked. Men cannot dodge bullets, but we dodge nevertheless, as they zip and spit and whistle by our ears. A storm of bullets cannot be breasted like a gale of wind laden with snowflakes, but we bend our heads and advance.

What had happened? I am down among the cornstalks! Did I stumble and fall as the line swept forward? It is like waking out of a deep sleep—like coming back to earth after a physician has administered chloroform. Ah! Now I get a twinge of pain—I have been hit! A bullet has crashed into my shoulder, spun me around like a top and then dashed me to earth in a heap. Men struck that way lose consciousness for minutes or hours. The roar swells out again. I hear men cursing and cheering, and I finally understand that our lines have been driven back. I lift my head for a hasty look around, and I find that I have lots of company. The dead and wounded are as numerous as the cornhills.

A bullet in the shoulder is nothing. A gill or two of blood lost from the body is of no accunot. I turn over, seize a dead man by the arm and pull myself up, but everything dances before my eyes and I sink down in a heap. It isn't the wound itself but the shock to the nervous system. I've seen a six-footer drop in a heap and cry like a woman because a bullet had made one of his fingers an inch shorter, and he was never charged with being a coward, either.

There is no such thing as time on a battlefield. A general may watch its flight, but a private soldier has no thought of it. The sun may have been at meridian when the battle opened. All of a sudden he is amazed that the orb has gone from sight. He has fought on and given no heed to time.

Only half conscious—only half realizing that I was hit, I by and by felt the cool breezes of evening, and lost the glare of the sun. Some one gave me water, but I felt too dreamy to open my eyes. Some one pulled a dead man off my legs—a wounded comrade who had crept over to me in search of water, and died. But I did not open my eyes. I could not. It seemed as if great weights had been placed on my eyelids to keep them shut. There was a babel of sounds around me, but I heard only one voice. That sounded miles away, as it said:

"Here is an 'F' company man who was hit this morning, and he must have got it hard, or he would have crawled back to us!"

The Best of Reasons.

The reason why Allcock's Porous Plasters are popular is that they may be relied on to cure,

1, Lame back, sciatica, stiffness or twitching of the muscles.

2. Chest troubles, such as pleurisy, pneumonia, consumption.

3. Indigestion, dyspepsia, billousness kidney complaint.

The success, however, will depend upon the genuineness of the plaster used. The popularity of Allcock's Porous Plasters has been so great that multitudes of imitations have sprung up on every hand. The only sure cure is to get the genuine Allcock's Porous Plasters.

Troup for Evans.

LaGrange, Ga., March 23.—(Special.)—General C. A. Evans has accepted an invitation from the Evans club at this place to address the people of Troup on the first Monday in May, that being the day on which the spring term of the superior court opens.

The Evans club here numbers about 150 and the list is constantly increasing. Put Troup county down in the Evans column, notwithstanding the fact that she adjoins Coweta.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For billousness, constipation, malaria, colds and the grip.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headaches.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart disease, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons combined with other vegetable liver tonics.

At the Capitol.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney.

1225 F street, Washington, D. C.

W. A. James, Bell Station, Ala., writes: I have suffered greatly from indigestion or dyspepsia. One bottle of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir did me more good than all other medicine I have ever taken.

Gratitude.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches, and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells.

MRS. ETTA JONES,
Parkersburg, W. Va.

We heard a mechanic say that he would not be without Salvation Oil. It kills pain.

PECULIAR BURIALS.

Different Methods Practiced by the Nations of the Earth.

CREMATION AN ANCIENT FORM

Assyrians Placed Their Dead in Honey Egyptians Embalmed—Parsees Expose the Bodies to the Beasts.

The origin of the two principal methods of disposing of the bodies of the dead—cremation and burial—is unknown, since both were practiced at the earliest epochs of which we have any certain knowledge. The first men, being scarcely more intelligent than the animals from whom they are presumed to have been evolved, retained their blind instincts, among which was the effort to conceal by covering with earth certain things that they wished to preserve or to decently conceal from sight. As the bodies of the dead were useless and offensive they were probably buried by primitive man or placed in remote and inaccessible places, while cremation, which may have been suggested by superstitious modes of worship, came into use later.

Both methods had their advocates in the heathen world long after mankind had risen to a high stage of civilization, or even Christianity had banished cremation as a relic of heathenism.

The ways in which the two methods were practiced were varied and often eccentric. The Egyptians embalmed their dead with formalities that were more or less costly, according to the means of the surviving relatives. The Ethiopians, who lived to the south of Egypt, probably in the regions now inhabited by the Abyssinians, placed the corpse in a glass column, where it remained for a year, after which the remains were buried outside the cities or villages. Certain vague ideas of salubrity seem to have in all ages entered more or less into the question of interment. Tradition relates that certain tribes of troglodytes, who may have inhabited the Atlas mountains, threw stones upon the dead body until it was covered with the mass, when it was left to the mercy of the elements. This tradition doubtless transmits the record of an authentic custom, since it is still common among the Arabs, and was until recently common in Scotland, for every passer to throw a stone upon the spot made memorable by a tragedy. The Parthians buried their dead in the vicinity of a dunghill The Assyrians put the remains in honey as a method of preservation, as at the present day alcohol is used for its antiseptic properties. The Persians left their dead to be torn in pieces by dogs and birds before giving them burial. Certain tribes about the Caspian carried them into the desert and left them there to be eaten by animals or birds of prey, or to be shriveled by the sun and winds. The Scythians, before burying the body, during forty days carried it about in a cart to the dwellings of all persons who had known the deceased, to pay, as it were, a final visit. The German tribes who occupied the forests of the north of Europe before the Christian era, burned their dead on a funeral pile and then made a mound of green earth over the ashes, a poetical custom that, as far as the green mound is concerned, has survived among their Anglo-Saxon descendants. The practice of placing the corpse, enveloped in skins or bark, on platforms supported by poles, common among our Indian tribes and also among savages in all parts of the world, was suggested by the desire to preserve it from wild animals.

The Hebrews treated their dead with respect. Inhumation was general among them in the time of the patriarchs. Caves were generally preferred to graves as places of entombment, as affording greater security and for the further reasons that their habits were migratory, rendering the maintenance of cemeteries almost impossible, and that the country they inhabited was in great part a desert, covered with shifting sands. The caves used as tombs are often mentioned in the Bible, as well as spices, the use of which the children of Israel learned in Egypt, and which they used after their return to the land of Canaan as a preservative in the burial of their dead. The manner of construction of the sepulchers of the kings and the tombs of the prophets, still seen in a tolerable state of preservation near Jerusalem, conveys the idea that their builders had some knowledge of the interior of the pyramids. After the Jews had become more numerous and lived in cities the dead were generally buried in cemeteries outside the walls, called the graves of the children of the people. The potter's field, the name of which is retained in nearly all countries, is thought to have been so called because the dead were first thrown into pits whence clay had been taken for the making of pottery. The bodies of the dead, borne on a bier with the face exposed, as is still the practice in parts of Spain, were placed, if the means of the family permitted, in a fixed sarcophagus and covered with such an amount of balms, gums and spices as was consistent with the rank and wealth of the deceased. Ashes to ashes and dust to dust comes from the writings of the Arabians. Cremation was thought among the Hebrews to imply more or less dishonor.

Burial and cremation were alike practiced by the Greeks from the earliest times. The body was placed on the funeral piles with slaughtered animals and the bodies of captives or slaves previously put to death. When the fire had done its work it was extinguished with wine, and the bones and ashes were placed in urns, sometimes of gold. These urns were then placed in tombs, commonly constructed along the highways not far from the walls of the city. When a Roman died the nearest relative present endeavored to catch his last breath. In the earliest period of Roman history inhumantion was generally practiced and was never entirely discontinued even when cremation became the prevailing mode of disposing of the bodies of the dead. Persons struck by lightning were buried on the spot where the accident occurred, which was thereafter considered sacred.

Cremation was performed on constructions of firewood made to imitate an altar. On this the body of the deceased was placed, lying on the couch on which it had been brought. The nearest relative applied the torch with his face turned away. Sacred oil and objects, often of value, which had been agreeable to the deceased, were thrown into the flames, which, when expiring, were extinguished with wine as practiced by the Greeks. The bones and ashes were collected by the relatives and placed in urns, which were deposited with priestly rites in sepulchres, usually outside the city, though occasionally they were kept by the rich in tombs in their gardens within the walls. Those present at the funeral ceremony were sprinkled with pure water before leaving the sepulchre by the officiating priest, who used an olive branch for the purpose. This ceremony afterwards passed into the usage of the Christian church, and is still practiced by the Catholics. For the convenience of those who could not afford costly mausolea, buildings called columbaria were constructed with niches in the walls, in which the urns were sealed up. Several of these buildings are still to be seen in Italy. They will probably come into use should cremation hereafter become general. Death among the Romans was not kept so apart from the daily life of the people as it is in modern times. They had not the Chinese practice of keeping their coffins in their houses, the coffin in the modern sense being unknown to them, but their favorite promenade in the Appian way, lined as it was with tombs for miles beyond the city walls, was equivalent to a long drive for pleasure in the avenues of a cemetery of these days. In the smaller cities of Italy there was often, perhaps within or very near the walls, a street of tombs like that of Pompeii, familiar to every European traveler. The church yard has had its day in this country, but is still often seen in England in the rural districts. As a general thing in all countries the homes of the dead and the living are kept farther apart, not only as a matter of hygiene, but of melancholy suggestion, distasteful to this unphilosophical age.

In these times it is only the Parsees in India who expose the bodies of their dead to be devoured by birds of prey, a custom they have inherited from their ancestors of the region about the Caspian. The English have succeeded in depriving cremation in Hindoostan of most of its horrors. The advocates of cremation in civilized countries have still many prejudices to overcome before they can impose their theories on the modern world. In Europe the Catholic clergy goes so far as to refuse to officiate if the body of the deceased is to be cremated. Protestant prejudices are less tenacious, but it is hard to change a practice taught by Christianity from the earliest ages of the faith, and enjoined by the Bible. The Jews adhere to the teachings of the Rabbis. Only the absolute hygienic necessities of an overpopulated world it would seem, will ever succeed in bringing the burning of the dead again into general use, though in certain populous centers it may always have a certain vogue and popularity.

W. W. GOODRICH.



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Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"My wife, after using 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,' passed through the ordeal with little pain, was **stronger in one hour** than in **a week** after the birth of her former child.

—J. J. McGOLDRICK, Bean Station, Tenn.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.—MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

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A Picked Man, Plentifully Supplied with Torpedoes, Flags and Lanterns.

From The New York Sun.

After such a collision as that which occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad on January 15th, one hears much about the rear-end brakeman. Indeed, the whole responsibility for this terrible accident, which cost thirteen men their lives, seems to lie between the rear-end brakeman of the express and the engineer of the local that followed all too swiftly. Heretofore popular admiration has been about equally divided between the conductor, with his brass buttons and ticket punch, and the grimy, watchful genius in the cab who pulls the lever and makes the wheels go around. It would seem, however, that the modest young man in blue who stands idly gazing out the rear window of the last car is also entitled to his share of the praise. He is not lounging; he is on duty and his duty is to watch the approach of the rear with the same fidelity that the engineer bestows upon the forward prospect.

Every train is equipped with a conductor, a baggagemaster, a rear-end brakeman and a forward brakeman. Very long trains sometimes have also a center brakeman. The rear-end brakeman has graduated from the lower order of brakeman. He is the flower of his class. Henceforth there is no higher honor for him till he steps out of the rank of brakeman altogether and becomes a baggagemaster. The baggagemaster is a conductor in embryo, and on trains of more than four cars he gathers up the tickets in the extra cars nearest the baggage car. He is generally lord of the smoker.

The rear-end brakeman is a walking arsenal. On duty or off his pockets are filled with detonating torpedoes, with long flexible lead strips attached to fasten them securely to the tracks. These torpedoes are nearly as large as a silver dollar, and the explosive is contained in half a dozen caps hidden and protected under a mass of black wax. He has half a dozen red flags on hand and several colored lanterns. All around the lower part of the lanterns are hung torpedoes of a different sort from those carried in the pockets. The lantern torpedoes are said to make less noise than the others.

On those roads that do not have the block system of signals the rear-end brakeman's busy day is whenever there is a fog. It is then his duty, if the train stops between stations, to get off with flag and torpedoes and run back to signal the train following. Of course his own train goes on without him, and he has to clamber aboard the other train. His place is immediately taken by the forward brakeman, and if there should be another stop between stations requiring the brakeman to drop off, the baggagemaster has to condescend to the post of rear lookout. There have been times when the baggagemaster had to drop off to signal the following train. In this event the lone conductor, like the ancient mariner, constitutes the whole crew in his own person, and makes the remainder of the trip with one eye peeled for a big engine looming out of the fog in the rear.

A regular station is always a place of comparative safety. Approaching engineers are on the lookout for obstructions and have their locomotives well in hand. When the train stops at a regular station, therefore, the rear-end brakeman hurries to the front of the last car and assists the ladies to alight from the two adjoining platforms with every appearance of disinterested gallantry. He wears a pink in his buttonhole and a smile upon his face, and not one girl in a thousand who returns the smile has any suspicion of the load of responsibility that is upon his mind or the weight of the torpedoes that are in his pockets.

Two Cents

in stamps sent to Dr. Hathaway & Co., will, by return mail, bring you a valuable 64-page Medical Reference Book for men and women. This book has just been issued and is full of valuable information to those who are afflicted with any of those delicate diseases peculiar to men and women. Dr. Hathaway & Co. are considered to be experts in the treatment of such diseases and are, without doubt, Atlanta's leading specialists in the line of diseases which they make a specialty of. Consultation free. Cases not cured or improperly treated by other physicians especially solicited.



Specialties—Specific Blood Poison, Syphilis, Impotency, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges. Nervous Debility, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Eczeman, Pimples, Piles, Ulcers, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

CATARRH, throat, lungs, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases affecting the bowels and stomach, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

BLOOD and SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, blood taints, tumors, tetter, eczema and all troubles arising from impure state of blood completely eradicated from the system.

KIDNEY and urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, brick-dust or white sediment in urine, painful or frequent urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

NERVOUSNESS and its attending ailments, of both the young and middle-aged. The awful effects of neglected of improperly treated cases, producing weakness, nervous debility, weakness of both body and brain, dizziness, failing memory, lack of energy and confidence and many other well-known symptoms not necessary to mention here, unfitting one for study, business and enjoyment of life.

Ladies will receive special and careful treatment for their many ailments.

All persons who may be afflicted should consult us at once, as our great reputation in the past will guarantee to every one kind, honorable and satisfactory treatment.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of chronic diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and physicians.

Remember that there is hope for you. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. Free consultation at the office or by mail. Each patient treated gets the advantage of special study and experience and a specialty is made of his or her disease. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases.

All correspondence answered promptly, business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Call on or address Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ S. Broad street, rooms 34 and 35. Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway Co., simply write—Lock Box 69, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY.

Everybody wants to make money. In no way can it be made so quickly as in

STOCKS.

To make money one must have reliable advice and the right kind of broker. We have issued a market letter every day for over two years; it is open to inspection. It has correctly foretold the market. Hundreds have written saying it is the best and most accurate they ever read. WE WILL BE PLEASED TO SEND YOU THIS DAILY MARKET LETTER, ALSO OUR CIRCULAR CONTAINING A FEW SIMPLE RULES, WHICH, IF FOLLOWED, WOULD HAVE PREVENTED ANY LOSSES YOU HAVE EVER MADE.

We deal in stocks, bonds and grain. You can buy for cash, taking away your securities, or we will carry purchases on 3 to 5 per cent margin. We have large and elegant offices, with every facility that intelligence and capital can command for the transaction of our business.

T. E. WARD & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 41 and 33 Broadway, New York.

Or W. H. ALBERTSON & CO., 15 State Street, Boston, Mass. Connected by exclusive private wire.

mar 18—1m—sun, wed.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

"THE BOLLES PLACE"

CORNER ASHBY AND PORTER STREETS

In Seventh Ward.

I will sell upon the premises on Thursday, March 29th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon that beautiful place on the corner of Ashby and Porter streets in the seventh ward, formerly West End, known as the "Bolles place."

Every one who has passed the "Bolles place" agrees that it is one of the most charming and tasty homes in the city of Atlanta. The location is superb, the grounds picturesque and the building most convenient. It has one electric car line in front of the door and is only one block from the Whitehall street line.

The large amount of money now being expended in this ward by the city for water, sewerage and permanent improvements will make this property more valuable and desirable.

We fully realize the fact that this is not the most opportune time to throw such property on the market, but there is a mortgage on the place and the owner cannot hold it any longer, and is compelled to succumb to the inevitable. The place will be sold absolutely and unconditionally, without reserve or limit, and doubtless at a great sacrifice, and if you want a home and have the proper appreciation of good taste and all that is necessary to make a perfect home, attend this sale.

The purchaser must assume a mortgage for $5,000, with $528.48 accrued interest, and pay balance in cash. The mortgage is due March 28, 1896. Titles perfect.

G. W. ADAIR.

mar 11, 14, 18, 25, 27, 28, 29.

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

The Toon Lot,

Corner Courtland and Gilmer Streets,

100x200.

On Tuesday, April 3d, at 11 o'clock, sharp, before the courthouse door, I will sell to the highest bidder that large, magnificent central and valuable lot fronting 100 feet on Courtland avenue by 200 feet on Gilmer. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property in the city of Atlanta, and, on account of its central location, will prove a profitable investment. Such property always enhances in value. It must be sold in order to settle up an estate, and you are urged to examine it and attend the sale.

Titles perfect and terms easy.

G. W. ADAIR.

mar 21, 25, 28-apr 1, 2, 3.

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

The Gammage Property

AT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,

Tuesday, April 3d.

I will sell before the courthouse door on Tuesday, April 3d, at 11 o'clock, sharp, the Gammage property, near West End.

The home place I have divided into three large lots. Lot No. 2 has on it a 9-room residence, built by an architect, splendidly constructed, and admirably arranged, also a large stable and barn.

Lots 1 and 2 are vacant. They lie faultlessly and are beautifully shaded. This is one of the most complete and comfortable suburban homes near Atlanta.

I will also sell two lots immediately south of Mr. A. Murphy's home upon which the Gammage store is situated, also a lot in the McDaniel subdivision.

Go out and examine this property, and attend the sale. Titles perfect. Terms 1-3 cash, balance six and twelve months, with 8 per cent interest.

G. W. ADAIR.

mar21, 25, 28-apr 1, 2, 3.

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

Lovely Jackson St. Lots

—AND—

Cain St. Residence.

I will sell upon the premises on Tuesday, April 3d, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, 3 of the prettiest lots in the city of Atlanta, situated on that high commanding hill, corner Jackson and Cain streets. When you consider elevation, location, neighborhood, surroundings and everything in connection with this property you will come to but one conclusion—they are absolutely perfect.

Immediately after selling these lots I will sell a splendid, comfortable 7-room house on a nice lot, corner Cain and Dunlap streets.

This property must sell to wind up an estate. The owner of the other interest joins in the sale. The terms are cash and titles are perfect.

G. W. ADAIR.

mrch 18 21 25 apr 1 2 3

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.

No. 108 CANAL STREET.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

W. M. SCOTT & CO.

Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

INMAN PARK—Who wants to buy a home in Inman Park at $2,000 less than it cost to build? Now here's your opportunity. A large, commodious house with all conveniences, stable, servant's house, etc., lot 80x195. Come see us. Will sell at a big bargain. Very little cash required, as there is a mortgage of $4,500 with two years to run. W. M. Scott & Co.

NORTH SIDE—One and one-half blocks from Peachtree, paved street, electric cars in front, choice neighborhood, 7-room cottage, lot 50x200 running through to another street with alley on side. Price $7,500, $4,000 of which can run for 5 years at 8 per cent. Will exchange equity for other property. W. M. Scott & Co.

NORTH SIDE, near Boulevard, new 7-room house, lot 50 feet front on two streets, desirable neighborhood; $4,000, $200 cash, balance $30 a month. W. M. Scott & Co.

EDGEWOOD, near Inman Park, 5-room cottage, lot 102x150 to alley, stable, etc., high, commanding location. Only $1,750, $100 cash, balance monthly. See this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SIMPSON STREET, near West Peachtree, 203x200 to alley, corner, three 5-room houses, one 6-room, one 2-room and plenty room for three more houses; good neighborhood, splendid renting property; only one block to Williams street school. Price $15,000. Might take $5,000 home as part payment. W. M. Scott & Co.

SAM'L. W. GOODE, Attorney.
J. A. REYNOLDS. A. L. BECK.

GOODE, BECK & CO.'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

$9,000 buys the cheapest piece of property on our list today. It is in the seventh ward, West End, right at two car lines, in strictly first-class locality, and with best of neighbors, splendid class of improvements all around it, elevated corner lot 330x373 feet, with 2-story, 7-room brick house; property is worth at least $12,000, owner has an equity of $3,500 in it which he will exchange for a small unincumbered home in the city or suburbs; purchaser assuming balance purchase money due on the place. Give this your attention, it will pay you.

$3,750 buys the prettiest lot of the English View property on Peachtree, lies perfectly and is covered with beautiful grove, is 100x300 feet; every one posted in Atlanta dirt knows what these lots have been selling for and can readily see what a big bargain there is in this offer; an electric car line and chert road will soon be in front of it. Buy and you will make money.

$7,500 buys the cheapest piece of central property on the market today, just one block from the very center of the city on main business thoroughfare, lot 20x118 feet, with ell 24x28 feet in rear, is worth at least $600 front foot and price asked is only a fraction over $350; interior improvements on it, now rents for $15 a month, but can be made to pay a handsome interest on the investment; nothing like it offered in the city.

$15,000 for beautiful new 3-story 9-room frame, slate roof residence on one of the most prominent and desirable residence streets on the north side, house is handsomely finished throughout and is built of the best materials in the most workmanlike manner, every modern convenience, unusually fine mantels, grates and gas fixtures, lot elevated, 70x145 feet with east front, paved street and electric car at the door, good stable and servant's house; a model home in every particular. There is a $5,000 7 per cent mortgage on place with four years to run and owner will exchange his equity of $10,000 for vacant or improved property in the city or suburbs or a good farm convenient to the city.

$400 to $600 for beautiful, high, level and shady lots at Ormewood park, just outside city limits on car line, surrounded by beautiful homes and the best of neighbors. No suburban property like it near the city at the price asked. No cash required from those who build good homes.

$10,000 to $12,000 on hand to lend 3 to 5 years on first-class property.

GOODE, BECK & CO.,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Sts.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate and Loans.

$2,200 will buy a bargain on the north side that for an investment can't be beaten. It requires only $500 cash and balance in two and one-half years. Must come quick if you want to get it.

$8,000—Peachtree lot that is a beauty and cheap. Come see it.

$2,500—Corner lot, Capitol avenue; cheapest on street.

$15,000—Peachtree home, very desirable.

$400—Front foot Decatur street property near Loyd.

$2,750—Cheapest lot in Inman park—100x240.

$3,000 cash for a Woodward avenue home that is a sacrifice and a beauty. See it.

$3,500—House and three-quarter acre lot fronting railroad at Decatur.

Money to loan here now. Bring your "ap's."

Office 12 E. Alabama. Telephone 363.

WM. P. CALHOUN. J. P. McGRATH.

Calhoun & McGrath

Room 204 Equitable Building, Real Estate and Renting—Loans Negotiated.

We want good purchase money notes.

New 6-room house, Cherry street, must be sold this week. Come and make us an offer for it.

Farms all over Georgia for sale; or will exchange for city property.

North Atlanta lots, all around Piedmont Park, very cheap—$700 up.

Homes and lots on the installment plan.

Marietta lot, back to railroad, $5,000; 53 feet front; mile circle.

Homes and lots on Peachtree, West Peachtree, Piedmont avenue, Forest avenue and nearly all streets in the city.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange, call on us. It will be to your advantage.

T. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

Northen & Dunson.

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

CAPITOL AVENUE—Lot 50x200 to alley for only $1,050, $250 cash, balance easy terms. Paved street, brick sidewalks, water, gas, etc., in front of lot; in 100 feet of two-story residence now being erected. The lot is going to be sold. If you want a real bargain don't miss this opportunity to buy.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES—Wanted, several thousand dollars' worth of good notes for a customer.

MONEY ADVANCED—On real estate listed with us for sale, and a first or a second mortgage would be accepted as security for such an advance.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

For Rent by Green & Mathews, Renting and Sale Agents, 37 N. Broad Street, Telephone 756.

4-r. h., 151 W. Fair	12 00
7-r. h., 33 Johnson ave, gas	21 00
8-r. h., Pryor at Fair	30 00
7-r. h., 20 Castlebery	20 00
5-r. h., 386 Hilliard, garden	12 50
Three large floors on railroad suitable for manufactory or storage	
8-r. h., 53 Alexander	17 50
8-r. h., 20 and 24 Piedmont	22 50
Bakery on West Peters street	12 50
10-r. h., 139 Spring	40 00
8-r. h., West Peachtree	32 50
1 large room, 33½ Whitehall	20 00
8-r. h., 228 Spring	20 00
5-r. h., 310 E. Fair, gas and water	15 00
8-r h., 27 Luckie	42 50
6-r. h., 215 Ivy	25 00
1 store, 224 Marietta	60 00
9-r. h., 243 Capitol ave	33 35
10-r. h., 21 W. Cain	40 00
5-r. h., 192 Crew	13 00
5-r. h., 35 Garabaldi	8 00
4-r. h., 139 Randolph	9 00
4-r. h., 21 and 23 Mary's	9 00
3-r. h., 73 Gartrell	10 00
3-r. h., 5 and 11 Gartrell	7 50
7-r. h., 85 Crew	22 50
4-r. h., 344 and 348 Rawson	11 00

sun tues thur

HALE INVESTMENT CO.,

No. 53 N. Pryor St., 2 Equitable Build'g.

FOR RENT

1 6-R H., No. 97 Pulliam street.
1 8-R H., No. 101 Pulliam street.
1 7-R H., No. 57 Crew street.
1 7-R H., No. 40 West Baker street.
1 9-R H., No. 55 Crew street.
1 7-R H., No. 296 Crew street.
1 5-R H., No. 404 Central railroad.
1 4-R H. corner Boulevard and Irwin st.
3 unfurnished rooms suitable for light huse keeping in private residence at Inman Park, prettiest location in the city.

FOR SALE.

$740 will buy lot on Rankin street, near Boulevard, 50x190, if taken this week.

Nice cottages near Inman Park on car line, $20.58 per month, no cash payment required. You can get you a home if you will call and see us. DAYTON HALE, Sec.

tues thur sun

A. J. WEST. H. F. WEST.

A. J. WEST & CO.

REAL ESTATE,

16 Pryor Street, Kimball House.

BEAUTIFUL lot, Wilson avenue, between Peachtree street and Piedmont park cheap.

CHOICE Piedmont avenue lot at a low price.

104x186 FEET, high and pretty, Bowden street, $3,250.

FINEST LOT on Peachtree street, ready for building; bargain.

8 PRETTY LOTS on 60-foot street at the low figure of $2,000.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED to get an offer on a business lot, Decatur street; asking price $4,000, but we are going to sell it.

TWO ESPECIALLY GOOD bargains in suburban tracts, one of ten acres and one of eight acres.

FOR RENT—A splendid 10-room house, No. 130 Ivy street; first class in every particular, near in and neighborhood "tip top."

A. J. WEST & CO, Real Estate.

S. BOYKIN TURMAN,

Real Estate and Renting Agent.

$10,500 for choice central property renting at $720 per year.

$14,000 buys close in Washington street home inside half mile circle; lot 50x250 feet.

$8,500 will get Broad street store; rents well.

Washington street lot, 50x175 feet, $1,850; must be sold at once.

$1,000 for lot on nice street, worth $1,500; easy terms. Buy and build you a cottage.

Homes! have several can sell on monthly payments.

FOR RENT—7-r. h., 385 Capitol avenue, $35. See my rent list.

'Phone 164. 8 Kimball House.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE.

No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House.

Watch out for the following

AUCTION SALES,

THURSDAY, MARCH 29th—"The Bolles Place," a magnificent residence in West End, at absolute forced sale.

APRIL 3d, AT COURTHOUSE—The Toon Property, 100x200 feet, corner Courtland avenue and Gilmer street, at administrator's sale.

APRIL 3d, AT COURTHOUSE—The Gammage property, near West End, opposite the residence of Mr. Anthony Murphy.

APRIL 3d, ON PREMISES, at 2:30—That beautiful lot, corner Jackson and Cain streets, and house and lot corner Cain and Dunlap streets.

Cut this out for reference.

GEORGE W. ADAIR.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agent,

28 Peachtree St.

Some one is selling something and I am determined to do my share of same, hence take notice of the below bargains and call at my office, where salesmen are always on hand with vehicles to show any property I have listed on my books.

Any of the below will yield a snug profit in the next twelve months.

$1,200 buys three store rooms and rooms overhead that rent for $20 per month, large lot, on Markham and Tatnall streets.

$1,600 buys new 5-room and 3-room houses corner lot, 50x100, on W. Hunter St., $500 to run four and a half years at 8 per cent; balance cash.

$3,000 buys 30x103 running through to railroad on Marietta St., near Hunnicutt St.

$40 per front foot buys corner lot 125x90 on Decatur St. this side Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills.

$10,000 buys 105x140 on Decatur St. within half mile circle.

$1,500 buys beautiful lot 50x150 to alley on Grant St., near Woodward avenue.

$3,750 payable $40 per month buys new 7-room house, lot 50x200 on Morrison avenue, near Boulevard. A chance for a home.

$2,500 buys 50x100 on Decatur St., near Fort St.; $1,500 cash, balance in October; 7 per cent interest.

Beautiful lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue. Owner anxious to sell.

I have some beautiful land out Peachtree road, part of the Goodwin land that can be bought cheap.

I can make a few loans on city property.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree St.

YOU THINK YOU WOULDN'T

change your office under any consideration but

WE THINK YOU WOULD

be only too glad to secure the exceptionally desirable offices we have to sublet in the Equitable building at the figures we can offer on long lease.

Having consolidated our space, we have no use for these rooms and this is your opportunity.

Also a large safe and a lot of surplus office furniture at your own price for cash. Apply 643 Equitable Building. mar23—1m

J. B. ROBERTS,

Real Estate, 45 Marietta Street.

5-r, Forest avenue, $300 cash, $25 per month, $3,000.

8-r, one block Peachtree, close in, bargain, $3,400.

5-r brick, Newton street, 60x100, $1,050.

4-r, W. Pine street, 50x100, $100 cash, $15 month, $1,600.

7-r, Currier street, 50x175, $5,500.

7-r, Merritts avenue, 50x200, $6,250.

3-r and 3 lots, Pine street, $2,000.

8-r, Hood street, $2,200.

5-r, Georgia avenue, 50x100, $300 cash, $25 month, $2,000.

6-r, Windsor, 50x170, $3,800.

4 4-r, Simpson street, 105x100, $4,500.

9 acres at city limits, $5,000. Will take small farm in part pay.

Nice dwelling and factory in Gainesville to exchange for Atlanta property.

Do you want to exchange for a nice farm? If so come to see us.

Union Square,

Take the Decatur electric line for Union Square, only a few minutes ride from the center of the city. There you will see unsurpassed building sites. Every lot well shaded with beautiful trees. Art and nature combined have made Union Square the most delightful suburb of Atlanta. Now is the time to buy and build. Write or call at office of the Union Square Land Company, 40 Marietta street.

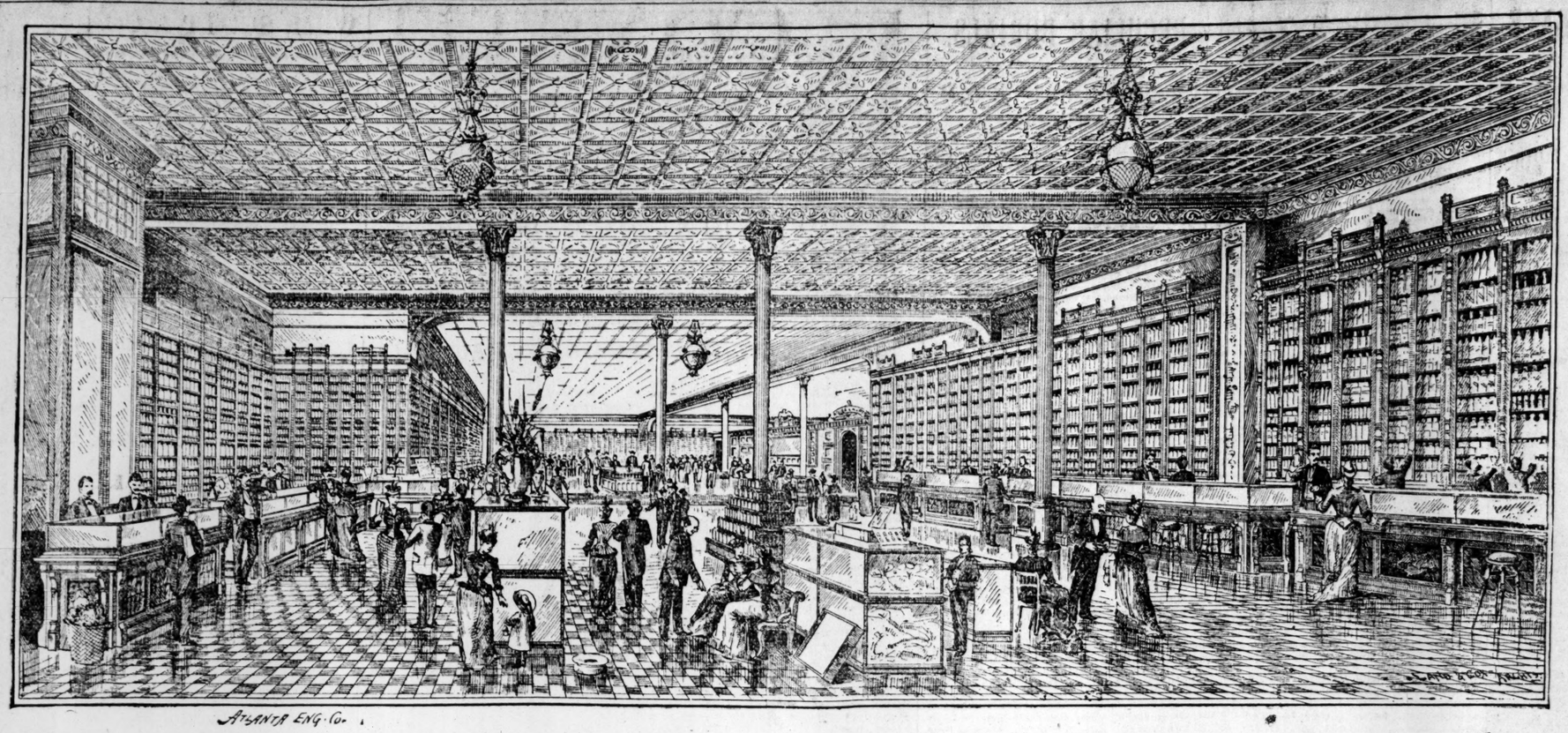
T. C. & J. W. MAYSON,

No. 11 Marietta Street.

$450 buys beautiful elevated lot at Decatur in block adjoining the famous Agnes Scott institute.

$1,000 buys a beautiful tract of 8 acres between Decatur and Engleside, 590 feet front on the Cavington road. Snap.

$1,500 buys a new 6-room house, nicely papered, on monthly installments.



ATLANTA ENG. CO.

Jacobs' Pharmacy. A Great Drug Store! Interesting to the Public!

We are pleased to note that the celebrated Jacobs' Pharmacy will soon be in better shape than ever before, and in order to enlarge their facilities for handling their large and ever growing business, they have secured mammoth quarters in the Old Capitol Building, opposite the Postoffic, where one of the largest and best arrayed retail Drug Houses in the United States will soon be established.

The entrance will be on both Marietta and Forsyth streets, and that corner will soon become the famous corner of Atlanta. Their floor space for the Drug, Fancy Goods and Surgical Instruments departments will be extensive, occupying as it will, 5,750 feet, and the basement and other space for the Laboratory and storage room will occupy 9,000 additional feet. The front will occupy 50 feet on Marietta and 100 on Forsyth street. Eight large plate glass windows will adorn the front, and the floor will be beautifully laid in Encaustic Tiles of blue and yellow, making a beautiful contrast, in keeping with the rest of the ornaments, which will be of quartered oak of the handsomest kind.

Bids for the elaborate fixtures were obtained from Cincinnati, Nashvill and New York, but the work was awarded to the Beutell Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta.

There will be a handsome and comfortable laboratory and resting room for ladies while shopping. A female attache will be on hand to see that the ladies are properly looked after and attended to. The whole store will be lighted by electricity, generated by a 25 horse power engine and electric plant. There will be six arc lights, each of two thousand candle power, and one hundred and thirty-eight incandescent lights of sixteen candle power each, the latter properly and artistically arranged around the store, walls, etc. A pneumatic store service will be used to make change with the cashier's desk, which will save much time to clerks and customers, and facilitate the transaction of business.

It is proper to say in this connection, that the cessation of business at Jacobs' Pharmacy by the late fire and falling in of the building has been a calamity to the whole city and country. In addition to retailing everything at wholesale prices Jacobs' Pharmacy carried a very large stock, one of the largest probably, of any similar establishment in the country, hence from their large reserve stock, which was always kept full, they have been enabled at all times to duplicate sales from their retail stores at a moments' notice. Thus they were never out of the thousands of articles needed by the public, and customers could rely at all times on getting just what they wanted, and at lower prices than could be obtained elsewhere.

It is safe to predict that Jacobs' Pharmacy will take on new honors. They are determined to lead and be the pioneers of all that can be done for the people's good and their own advancement. With an unbounded confidence in their own push and ability, coupled with plenty of money and an invincible courage that knows no such word as fail, they are determined to go forward to new victories and grander achievements. This, it may be said, will be an honor to Atlanta. Great enterprises make great cities, and business courage and ability always reflect and rebound upon those who design and carry these victories of peace to bright and enduring accomplishment. Look well to Jacobs' Pharmacy in the near future, and see if the Gate City of the south has not cause to rejoice.

It is proper to say that the designing of this most beautiful and elaborate store was done by Land & Cox, architects and designers of this city.

Further particulars of many new and novel departures will be given in due time, all of which will keep pace with the many grand advances of the century in which we live. All hail to Jacobs' Pharmacy! May its fame extend far and wide, and be like a green tree as it leans over running waters and feels the joy of its own blossomy breath constantly returned to it.

STORY OF THE QUARTER-DECK.

BY MOLLIE ELLIOT SEAWELL,

Author of "Little Jarvis," "Midshipman Paulding," "Maid Marian," "Children of Destiny," and Other Stories.

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CHAPTER XI.

Just at sunset that night the anxious group of officers on the deck caught sight of the smoke from the Naiad's funnels, and in a little while the great frigate came in sight. As she neared her anchorage in the sunset glow they could see the scarcity of officers on her decks; there were only Brydell, Manning and Buxton, for, although Verdery was on deck he was seated in a chair with his eyes bound up.

"Gentlemen," said Admiral Beaumont to his officers, as the ship was brought to and anchored in seamanlike style, "yonder shows what can be done by a lot of schoolboys who know their duty and can do it. The eldest of those young officers, young Brydell, is scarcely more than a boy, yet he acted with all the boldness and decision of a man, and has done as well as you or I or any of us could." And then a cheer went up from the crowds on the docks, the admiral leading and waving his cap enthusiastically.

As soon as a boat could be set off Admiral Beaumont, the captain and the officers went aboard. When Brydell met them at the gangway, he was far from being the trim and fresh-looking young fellow he had been twenty-four hours before. His eyes were heavy from want of sleep, and his face evidently needed washing. His uniform had got wet and dried on him without improving his appearance in the least. But Admiral Beaumont saw none of this; he only wrung Brydell's hand without speaking. Brydell, with a flush rising in his wan face, said smiling:

"No accidents, admiral, except Mr. Verdery's with his eyes, and the surgeon says that will not be serious, and one staysail torn, but I think it can be mended."

Verdery, holding on to the surgeon's arm, rose to shake hands with the admiral. "And I wish to tell you, sir," he said, loudly, so everybody could hear him, "that I was disabled at the very beginning of the storm and never gave an order, and the safety of the ship and her company is due entirely to the coolness, ability and courage of Mr. Brydell, who commanded through it all, and that of the other officers under his orders."

Brydell turned crimson; he had only done his duty, and he felt ashamed to be made a hero of in that way.

"Any other officer, I am sure, would have done as well," he managed to stammer. "Mr. Crawford, Mr. Manning, Mr. Buxton, all did equally well."

"Very true," said the admiral, smiling, "it is presumed that all officers do their duty intelligently in an emergency, but it is very great good fortune for a young officer to have a chance for distinction, and to be equal to the occasion, and I desire to express my very great satisfaction at your conduct."

The other two young midshipmen and the engineer were also highly praised, nor was Verdery's admirable example in remaining on deck frogotten, and the Naiad was indeed a happy ship. And in a little while a boat was seen pulling from the Spitfire, and in a few minutes Captain Brydell stepped aboard the Naiad.

Brydell was so worn out with fatigue and excitement that as soon as the captain resumed command he would have gone below at once except for the expectation of seeing his father, but he waited for that. Captain Brydell had meant to shake hands with him formally in the presence of so many officers and men, but before they knew it, almost, father and son were in each other's arms. The admiral took Brydell by the shoulder.

"Young man," said he, "do you go below and go to sleep. Captain Brydell and I want to hear all about the affair from some one who observed your gallant conduct, and will do it justice much more than you would, so go." Brydell needed no second order. He went below, and throwing himself, all dressed as he was, upon his bunk, in five minutes was sleeping like a log.

CHAPTER XII.

When Bryoell waked it was near daylight next morning. His first thoughts were confused and then the recollection of Black's blow and the terrible consequences to a sailor of striking an officer rushed to his mind. And he remembered poor Grubb, his early friend, and thought to himself, "if I can do anything for Esdaile I will, for Grubb's sake." He was so troubled that he could sleep no more, and dressed and went on deck very early.

As soon as the regular routine was gone through, the admiral sent for him into the cabin, where he asked an exact account of everything, especially in regard to Black's attack on him. Brydell at once told him that he felt convinced Black was Esdaile. This troubled admiral Beaumont as it had troubled Brydell. He had sincerely respected poor Grubb, and the spectacle of his boy's downfall was a painful one.

"I have issued an order this morning for a court martial, and you will probably be the first witness called," said he.

"Admiral," said Brydell, after a moment, "I would like your permission to see Black; I don't care anything for him, but I promised my poor old friend to do what I could for his son, and I'd like to tell him that I haven't any animosity toward him."

The admiral gave his permission, and Brydell went below to the dark place where Black was in irons. He was sitting up, with a scowl on his face, and even in the dim light of the grewsome place Brydell saw that it was Esdaile.

"I'm sorry to see you here," said he, when the marine on guard had turned his back. "The more so that I believe your father was a man I loved very much."

"I'm Esdaile, if that is what you mean," answered the supposed Black, coolly. "Of course I've gone to the dogs, driven to it by being driven out of my class. My money went a long time ago, and as I knew no way of making a living but by shipping before the mast, here I am."

Brydell said not a word, but the thought of poor Grubb, his simple honesty, his mistaken indulgence to his boy, his enduring poverty and privation all his life for this boy almost overcame him. Esdaile, watching Brydell's face, saw he was deeply moved, and so touching is the sight of magnanimity and sympathy that few hearts can withstand it. Esdaile's could not. After a few moments he broke the painful pause, saying hesitatingly and with something like a sob between his words, "and when I saw you standing there, last night, an officer, and with such a chance for distinction, I couldn't help hating you; and when you spoke to me sharply about my duty, I went crazy, I believe, and struck you. Now, I suppose I'll have five or ten years in prison, and after that I'll take my choice between the workhouse and the jail."

Brydell, like most courageous and upright men, had a tender heart, and the words of the man before him, scarcely a year older than himself, gave him a powerful shock. "I'm sorry to hear you talk that way," he said, after a moment; "but I want to tell you this, that although I shall have to tell exactly what happened before the court martial, I can't find in my heart the least feeling of revenge against poor old Grubb's son, and when you are let out of prison, if you'll come to me, I'll do what I can for you, because I promised him when he was dying"—Brydell paused, and a slight change came over Esdaile's face at this, but he said nothing, and Brydell turned away.

The next day but one, the court met, and it made short work with Esdaile. The testimony was complete, and the offense of striking an officer, under the circumstances, was almost as grave as if it were in time of war.

When Brydell was called upon for his evidence he gave it in a plain and straightforward way, and his examination brought out the fact that the alleged Black was the son of Grubb, the marine, who had been known to one or two of the older officers in the court. Brydell could not but make the best showing he could for Esdaile and something in Esdaile's face seemed to indicate that a humanizing process was going on within him. It was indeed the turning point in his life. Before that he had not fully realized the wrong-doing of his whole life, but finding himself on trial for a charge that must send him to prison gave him some awful moments of reflection.

Only a day or two were consumed in the trial. Every time that Brydell saw Esdaile led forward to his place to be tried for what was in military morals and discipline a terrible offense, it gave him a feeling of agony. He thought of his kind old friend, and the tears would come into his eyes in spite of himself. Esdaile was singularly cool, and behaved civilly and respectfully to the court.

At last the verdict was given out—five years in prison. Everybody was surprised at its leniency. Esdaile, when called up for sentence was asked if he had anything to say.

"Only this, if you please gentlemen," he answered calmly in the tone and manner of an educated man. "The time was when Mr. Brydell and I were not so unequal in our standing. I made a mistake—commited a fault, if you will—in my early youth that has made me what I am. I had not seen Mr. Brydell since; we had both of us been youths together. On the night of the storm I stood apart from my mates watching him and envying him. Here, thought I, is he an officer, suddenly finding himself in a position to reap the greatest credit, with the admiral, the captain and all the officers in the squadron to witness it, while I, a sailor before the mast, forced to conceal my real name, poor and friendless, might have been where he is. And when I went aloft I scercely knew what I was doing. When I came down on deck he spoke to me; I believe that he acknowledged that he spoke impatiently and some devil seemed to rise up in me and I would have killed him if I could. But that has all passed. I have been tried fairly and impartially and all I can ask is the mercy of the court."

In the midst of a deep and breathless silence the verdict was read—five years in prison. Esdaile, still wearing his impassive look, neither groaned nor fell as men sometimes do in his awful circumstances; he only said, after a painful pause of a few minutes:

"I thank the court for its very moderate punishment and I should like the favor of seeing Mr. Brydell."

Brydell was hastily sent for. He had purposely kept out of the way; the sight of Esdaile's misery was terrible to him. He was found, though, and at once came in response to the summons.

"Mr. Brydell," said Esdaile, in the same composed and reasonable voice, "I have received my sentence and nothing I may say or do now can mitigate it. You will therefore think me sincere when I ask your pardon for my conduct and tell you that if I live to get out of prison I will lead a different life. Won't you shake hands with me, sir?"

Brydell, choking with emotion, held out his hand and for the first time in the lives of the two young men they met in mutual good will.

It was now time for the Naiad to sail for home, and Esdaile had to be taken back in her before he was consigned to prison. He was kept in solitary confinement and treated rigorously but not unkindly. Brydell asked permission of the admiral to go to Esdaile's cell every day for a few minutes. They would talk together and Brydell began to see that Esdaile was indeed a changed man. These visits became the one bright spot in Esdaile's hard life, and when at last the ship reached New York he felt that he had at least one friend in the world.

* * * * *

One night some years after that, Brydell, now one of the brightest lieutenants in the navy, sat in his pleasant quarters writing. His wife sat near him under a softly shaded lamp reading. After a long silence, broken only by the scratching of Brydell's pen, he turned to her and handed her a paper.

"Read that Minna," he said, "Esdaile, I believe is a reformed man. These people will give him a place as bookkeeper, but as he told them frankly his past history, they write me if I will go on Esdaile's bond for $5,000 they will take him. I don't believe there is the slightest danger; his fault, you know, was not connected with money, but I don't think it right for any man to assume this sort of responsibility without his wife's consent. So it rests with you whether I shall guarantee Esdaile or not."

Minna took the letter and read it carefully, then handing it back said softly: "Of course you must sign it. Didn't you promise the poor marine when he was dying that you would befriend his boy?"

"It is you who are befriending him now," answered Brydell. "Whenever a man is saved there is always a good woman who has a share in it. Between us we will redeem my promise to dear old Grubb. Here goes!" And Brydell signed the letter.

The End.

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PART 2. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. 13 TO 24.

VOL. XXVI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Many of the leading American makers have contributed to our Easter Exposition of Parasol beauties. Each has tried to outdo the other. Result, such an outspread of sun-shading elegance and richness as is at once an airy monument to native enterprise and a revelation of picturesque and popular Parasol possibilities at petit prices. Note this. Our Parasol display is constructed out of the latest novelties. In some stores novelty and antique are synonymous. Novelty means *novelty* here—antiques in Parasols are unknown beneath this roof. The same applies to every department.

Laces!

A brief and superficial paragraph can't do justice to our peerless Lace stock. The greatest and daintiest array we ever had and prices never favored you so delightly. There are Bourdon Sets, Spangled Jet Sets, Point de Venise Sets, Oriental Guipure Sets, Madrid Chantilly Sets, including Bands, Insertings, Edgings and Flouncings in all widths. The designs, the fineness, the graces of these Laces can't be described in an advertisement. Women of taste know the variety here is unsurpassed and that's why the counters are crowded comfortably all the time. People discriminate wisely.

Value $1.00 Value $1.00 Value $1.00 Value $1.00 Value $1.00 Value $1.00 Value $1.00 Value $1.00 Value $1.00

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Imported Wash Silks. Delicate shades in Stripes, Checks, and Plaids. Warranted perfectly fast colors.

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Faille Francaise in all the desirable and seasonable street and evening shades, just in by fast express.

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Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25

AT **67c**

Value $1.25 Valne $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1.25 Value $1 25

A Grand Galaxy of Silks!

Striped and Checked Glace Silks. All the bright, lustrous and iridescent effects. Exactly half price.

Figured India Silks, light and dark grounds sprinkled with graceful floral and Oriental designs. Small quantity.

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Ombre Striped and daintily printed China Silks in favorite patterns and exclusive color combinations.

All the foregoing are 26 inches wide.

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Striped Armure Silks in the brilliant swivel effects that are the rage of the day. Prized by the economical.

Fine Crystal Bengaline Silks in small welt-like cords and the broche styles, all staple colors.

Satin Duchesse, the blue-blooded sort for quality. But the importer had more than he could carry.

Satin Merveilleux. These represent the spirit of our Silk business. Newest of the new, cheapest of the cheap. Remember this item.

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Extra!

Not in a spirit of boasting, but of satisfaction, we announce that thus far this season our Dress Goods sales have been matchless. The weather anticipated itself, but we were ready for the unseasonable and prematurely warm period. Spring Dress Goods were in extraordinarily early demand and our business has been a rousing one. Of course short lengths have accumulated. Hundreds and hundreds are here in all weaves, colors and patterns. Monday morning these clippings will be sacrificed! *sacrificed!* SACRIFICED!! They'll go at about thirty cents on the dollar.

200 ALL-WOOL NOVELTY DRESS SUITS. FASHIONABLE MATERIALS ALL.
Worth up to $7.50.
Our Price $2.98
And
100 OTHERS
Worth up to $20.00.
Our Price $9.98

The low prices this week on Dress Goods should distribute them widely. So far as protecting the wearer from wind or sun last year's Dress Goods are, very likely, as good as this year's. But so far as *style* and *fashion* are concerned they are mostly of as little use as last year's bird's nests. Remember—the Dress Goods stock here is vast and varied, but has few duplicates. Certain and sure it is that we were never so much into the ever-strengthening sweep of the Dress Goods business as to-day. See the items quoted.

AT **39c** A magnificent assortment of All-wool Spring-weight Dress Goods including all the popular colors and the following favorite weaves: Stripes, Checks, Plaids and Melanges in Homespuns and Cheviots; Honeycomb, Basket, Granite and Tailor Suitings; Changeable and Illuminated Jacquard and Foulard Novelties and scores of other seasonable effects that other houses do not show. Worth up to 75c.

AT **75c** A magnificent assortment of All-wool Spring-weight Dress Goods including all the popular colors and the following favorite weaves: Camel's-hair Serges, Striped and Plaid Fancy Mixtures and Bengalines; Silk-and-Wool Bayadere Stripes, Tamise and Moose Cloth; Shepherd Checks with brilliant variations in weaves, and scores of other styles. Worth up to $1.25.

AT **89c** A magnificent assortment of All-wool Spring-Weight Dress Goods including all the popular colors and the following favorite weaves: Striped Silk-mixed Glorias, Waffle Suitings, Natte, Bourette, Covert, Dentelle and Crinkly Crocodile Costume Cloths; Changeable Wool Glaces and a host of other desirable effects not seen elsewhere. Worth up to $1.50.

AT **99c** A certain French concern produces the richest and choicest Wool and Silk-and-Wool Dress Stuffs. Our most exquisite and exclusive Spring goods came from them. They had a limited quantity of the same patterns left over which we have just secured at much less than original prices. Uniting them with our own regular $1.25 values we to-morrow offer both lots at the remarkably low figure stated above. Worth up to $1.75.

Wash Fabrics!

Novices and connoisseurs are alike astounded at the countless Cottons we display. Examine the stock and then you will fully realize what the mastery of a market means. Qualities at par; styles absolutely standard; some at half; none far from it. The Dry Goods business of the South affords no parallel to our collection. The Spring Sale starts in earnest Monday and our record of it will be Napoleonic. There are: Imported Lisse Organdies, Embroidered Swisses, Printed Dimities and Embroidered Crepes. Domestic—Piques, Ducks, Japonettes, Marseilles, Fancy Shirtings, Printed Muslins and Ginghams. See the counters—mountains of woven lovelinesses are massed fresh as a field of daisies. This will be the gala week for these goods.

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Printed Persian Lawns at . . . . . 8c Worth 15c.	French Batiste and English Percales . . 10c Worth 20c.
Half-wool Challis & Printed India Dimities . . . 15c Worth 25c.	Scotch Zephyr Ginghams at . . . . 17c Worth 25c.
Fine French Sateens, new importations . . 17c Worth 25c.	Swivel Silks, lace and broche effects . . . 40c Worth 75c.

Spring Capes!

Ever since Spring weather started we've been doing a great Cape business. Yes, the kindly approval of unprecedented buying has been put upon our splendid stock. Another lot just received by express. Look them over. Makers haven't been very busy in the months just past. Glad to drop profits, or add little extras, or do better work—anything in reason so they could keep organizations intact. The "Castilian," newest and brightest Lace Cape of the season. The "Alsatian," the "Berthier," the "Eugenie" and the Roseberry" are some of our novelties in cloth. All full length and graceful sweep. Some are bedight with Ribbon streamers; others enriched with Lace Insertion. Each one artistic and temptingly priced. See them early.

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Best Cambric Skirt Linings 4c yard.
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New French Percales, 12½c kind, at 10c yard.
New Dress Ginghams at 8c up to 18c yard.
White Lawns in remnants at 5c yard.
Check Nainsook in remnants at 5c yard.
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New Printed Dimities at 19c, others ask 25c.
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This is a new department and we quote:
Fast Black Twill Parasols, 74c.
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Black and fancy handles in the new shapes have been selected for our new parasols.
See our parasols, first counter as you enter the store.

Underwear Department.

Ladies' Gowns, tucked and embroidered, at 50c.
Ladies' Drawers, lace trimmed, at 25c.
Corset Covers at 10c.
Baby Caps at 12c up.
Nurses' Aprons at 25c.
Nurses' Caps at 25c.
Baby Bibs at 5c.
New Blouses for boys at 75c; ask for them.

Toilet Articles.

Colgate's concentrated Perfumes in new odors, viz: White Violet, Apple Blossom, White Heliotrope, etc., 25c oz.
Florida and Violet Waters at 25c.
Bazaras's Witch Hazel at 25c.
Tetlow's Face Powder, 13c.
Vaseline at 5c.
Bay Rum at 25c.
Perfumes, choice odors, at 10c.

THE FAIR

Our Specials:

Alarm Clocks at 98c.
Brass Easels for plates, etc., at 10c up.
Extract of Vanilla at 9c.
Brass Pins at 5c.
Soda, one pound, at 5c.
Sapollo at 8c.
Dress Shields at 10c and up.
Canfield Dress Shields at 25c.
Silk Thread, 3c.
Velvet Binding at 9c.
Taffeta Binding, 15c a bolt.
Side Combs at 10c.
Celluloid Towel Rings, two for 25c.
Silk Garter Web at 21c.
Thermometers at 10c.
Rubber Hair Pins, 25c dozen.
Pearl Buttons at 5c per dozen.
Turkish Bath Soap at 40c per dozen.

Laces, etc., at The Fair.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 10c.
New Handkerchiefs at 5c.
Black Silk Gloves at 49c.
New Silk Mitts at 19c.
Kid Gloves at 75c per pair.
New White Gauze Fans at $1 each.
Black and Colored Lisle Gloves at 24c. per pair.
Drop-stitch Cotton Hose at 25c; best in town.
Colored Lisle Hose, in tan and gray, at 50c pair; superb.
Black Lisle Hose, Richelieu ribbed, at 39c
Fast Black Hose for misses, in drop stitch, 15c.
Linen Laces at 5c yard.
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Embroideries at 5c, in new patterns.
Embroidery, three inches wide, at 12c.
New Tucking, 75c per yard.
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Butter Color Lace from 8c to 50c per yard.
All of our laces are in choice designs.

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Ink, 4c; mucilage, 1c; Faber pencils, 4c; gold paint, 10c; liquid glue, 9c; Toilet papers 9c; wax tapers, 5c each; new writing papers.

THE FAIR

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We employ fifteen trimmers in our workshops, and we can get out work promptly and accurately. We invite your visits.
A rose and bud, with rubber stem and foliage, at 10c.
Violets at 8c dozen.
Silk Roses and bud at 48c.
New lace effect shapes for misses at 50c; see them.
New Tuxed Vellings at 25c.
New Jet Buckles at 48c.
New Cut Steel Buckles at 48c.
Jet Crowns, the new fad, at 25c up.
Jet Ornaments at 49c.
Turbans and Toques for street wear—copies of Redfern.
Leghorns at $1.48 up.
Leghorns are in demand. Order your millinery now. We shall be ready with new things Monday.

China at The Fair.

Ice cream saucers, 5c.
Berrybowls at 24c.
Ice Cream Sets at 69c.
Ice Water Pitchers at 39c.
Japanese Teapots, 24c.
Japanese tete-a-tete sets at $1.
Mustard Pots, 10c.
New Jardinieres at 49c up.
Flower Pots, 4c up.
Large size flower pots, 8 and 12c.
New Bowls and Pitchers at 98c.
Toilet Sets, in ten pieces, at $2.48.
Tin Water Sets at $1.48.
Water Coolers at 38c.
Refrigerators at cost! We'll sell you our $8 ice box for $5.
Steel Knives and Forks, 50c a set.
Bread Knives at 22c.
Double-plated Spoons, 25c per set.
Hatracks at 9c.
Cuspidors, china, 48c.
Cuspidors, tin, 10c.
Cuspidors, nickel, 98c.

THE FAIR

Carlsbad China.

We are opening new German china, and we ask your inspection.
French china, in new shapes now in; also, Haviland china in plain white.
CUT GLASS, in new designs, now arriving. We don't ask the high prices for cut glass usually asked.
Cut glass Tumblers, 50c.
Cut glass Salt Shakers, 49c.

Kitchen Goods.

Sweeping Brooms, 10c.
Good Wooden Buckets, 10c.
Wooden Bowls, 15c.
Wooden Spoons, 5c.
Towel Arms at 15c.
Tin Pie Plates, 3c.
Tin Cups at 2c.
Glass Lamps at 24c.
Chamois Skins, 13c.
Apple Covers, 5c.
Potato Fryers, 22c.
Butter Molds, 34c.
Tacks, three papers for 5c.
Tack Hammers, 5c up.
Brushes, shoe, 15c.
Brushes, stove, 10c.
Brushes, scrub, 10c.
All kitchen goods at low prices this week!

Curtains at The Fair.

Window Shades at 33c up.
Lace Curtains, three yards, at 75c.
The best 98c Lace Curtains in the city.
Curtain Poles and fixtures, 27c.
Dotted Mulls at 24c per yard.
New Oak Easels at $1.24.
New Oak Umbrella Stands at $1.48.
New Oak Music Racks at $1.48.
Leather Lunch Baskets at 39c.
Shopping Bags in willow ware, 15c

Toys at The Fair.

We have just opened our new tennis goods, new games and new dolls.
Hoops at 10c each.
Baseballs at 5c up to $1.50.
Tennis Bats at $1.
Hammocks at $1.

Look Up Our Departments!

We have enlarged our stocks, so that we are leaders in our special lines.
WASH FABRICS all in and awaiting your examination.

THE FAIR.

One Price, Plain Figures and Nineteenth Century Methods.

SIGNED AND SEALED.

Contractors Give Bond to Build Macon's Sewers Well.

POSTMASTER PRICE MAKES BOND.

Judge Speer Passes a Number of Sentences—Ball Players Are Reaching the City and Preparing for Work.

Macon, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—The long talked of sewer bond and contract has been signed, and the Macon public is delighted. The important instruments were duly and satisfactorily signed today. The contract is signed by Hon. Henry Horne, as mayor of Macon, and J. Dannanberg, as chairman of the board of public works, party of the first part; and by Gaboury & Noble, and J. A. Gaboury and Stephen A. Noble, party of the second part. J. A. Gobonny and Stephen A Noble compose the firm of Gaboury & Noble, the contractors to build the sewers, and the city required that the contract be signed by the firm name and by each member thereof individually. Gaboury & Noble gave a bond to the city in the penal sum of $25,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract. The American Surety Company gave the bond for Gaboury & Noble. As an additional protection the city will resere 25 per cent of the value of the work done each month on estimates made by the engineer, and which reserve will not be paid to the contractors until the entire contract shall have been fully performed, approved and accepted by the city. Under the terms of the contract Gaboury & Noble are required to commence the work of construction of the sewers within ten days, and complete the same within 220 working days from the signing of the contract, provided that the time lost by stormy and inclement weather shall be added. The contractors will not wait for the last limit of the ten days allowed them, but will begin work next week and push it to completion as rapidly as possible.

Postmaster Price's Bond.

Today Hon. S. B. Price, the newly appointed postmaster of Macon, forwarded to Washington his bond. The penal bond for the office is $35,000, but the bondsmen are required to qualify for double that sum. It is presumed that Mr. Price will be promptly notified that the bond has been accepted, and he will enter upon his duties immediately on receipt of notification of that fact. It is probable that he will take charge of the office about April 1st.

Osborn Didn't Come.

Osborn, the labor orator of Atlanta, was booked to make an address at the courthouse tonight, but from some cause he did not put in an appearance. There was quite a large audience present to greet him and in his absence speeches were made by several local gentlemen. In the crowd were quite a number of third party people.

It is understood that Tom Watson will speak at the Academy of Music about the 12th of April, and it is said that he will make an open air address at the park in this city next July.

Sentences Imposed.

In the United States court today Judge Speer sentenced the following moonshiners: John R. Thomas got thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of $100 and costs.

Arthur Goodman received three months and a fine of $100 and costs.

Ben W. Gray was sentenced to thirty days and a fine of $100 and costs. While the judge was imposing sentence in this case he thought he recognized in Gray the same individual who had been convicted in 1888 of illicit distilling and sentence suspended on condition that he would go and sin no more. The judge proved not to be mistaken and he thereupon sentenced Gray to imprisonment for one month and a fine of $100 and costs for the old case in 1888.

The criminal docket was ordered closed today for the term. Next week Judge Speer will give attention to matters in equity. Court will assemble in Augusta o April 2d and meet in Atlanta on April 9th.

District Attorney Gary has been exceedingly successful in the prosecution of cases at this term of the criminal court. About five defendants have been sentenced to the penitentiary and quite a number to imprisonment in jail. Colonel Gary is an efficient and zealous officer, eloquent, fair and fearless. He makes an admirable district attorney.

Macon's Ball Team.

The following four members of Macon's baseball club have reached the city: Hill, Gray, Hoover and Joannes. Others are expected tomorrow and Manager Hoggins will arrive on Monday. Of the above mentioned players Hill and Gray are pitchers, Hoover, catcher, and Joannes covers left field. The quartet shows up tip-top and if the others who are coming size up as well Macon will have a splendid team.

Court Matters.

Judge C. L. Bartlett returned this afternoon from Fayette county where he has been holding court for Judge Sam Harris during the week. Judge Bartlett made a splendid impression on all who came in contact with his court, and received many encomiums on the ability and impartiality with which he presided.

Solicitor General Felton and the members of the Macon bar who have been in attendance on Crawford superior court have returned to the city. No important criminal cases were tried. The most interesting trial of the week was the Jones case, which has been on the docket several years.

Newsy Notes.

Colonel C. M. Wiley, of the Second Georgia regiment, has ordered an election on the 29th instant for a captain of the Macon Light Infantry. Mr. Albert Jones has already been unanimously nominated for the position, and will make a model commander. The city marshal will commence to advertise the property of delinquent tax prayer on April 3d.

The street force will soon begin extensive improvements on College street from Wesleyan Female college to Mercer university. The position of the sidewalk will be changed, and the street straightened and graded.

One of the lodging cottages of Mercer university caught fire today. The department quickly responded, and the fire was put out with but little damage.

Captain J. L. Hardeman has resigned as a member of the local military examining board, and Captain E. Y. Mallory has been appointed in his place. The board now consists of Colonel C. M. Wiley, Captain E. Y. Mallory and Lieutenant P. G. R. Bell.

Recently all the inmates at the State blind academy were vaccinated. Out of the first fifty vaccinated forty-eight "took." This is remarkable. Some of the patients were made quite sick, but all are now doing well. The general health of the institution is splendid. There is not a case of smallpox in the community, and the vaccination was only precautionary.

Dalton Notes.

Dalton, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—The weather this week has varied so that it gave a touch of all the seasons. Vegetation is rapidly advancing and some of our citizens are enjoying early vegetables from their gardens up here among the mountains.

The "wets" and "drys" are warming up for the fight which comes off April the 4th.

Colonel and Mrs I. W. Avery, of Atlanta, visited the family of Colonel B. Z. Herndon this week.

Miss Fannie Farnsworth has returned from Atlanta, where she has been visiting the past two months.

Mrs. Pinkerton, of Cartersville, is visiting the family of Colonel Trammell Starr.

G. P. A's. at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—The American Association of General Passenger Agents, who have been in session at Palm Beach, Fla., will be in the city tomorrow about 150 strong. They will come in on a special on the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad and will remain here during the day. They will be shown the city.

Two Deaths.

Thomasville, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—There were two deaths in Thomasville the past twenty-four hours, which is a very unusual occurrence. James L. Wolcott, one of the oldest citizens of the place, dropped dead last night of heart disease. He was enjoying good health up to the time he was stricken. He was seventy years old.

C. H. Thrupp, aged thirty-seven, a civil engineer, died at noon today with consumption. Both of these men were highly esteemed citizens.

KILLED HER FATHER

Daughter and Mother on Trial in Banks County for Murder.

THE GIRL DESCRIBED THE TRAGEDY.

She Says She Cut Her Father's Throat to Prevent Him from Killing Her Mother—She Is Acquitted.

Homer, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—The Willis murder trial resulted in a verdict clearing the daughter. A true bill was found by the grand jury on Monday, charging Mrs. Willis and her daughter with having murdered J. F. Willis by cutting him in the head and across the throat with an ax. The news of the murder leaked out from the children.

A little boy, Francis Willis, eleven years old, tells a dramatic story of the crime. He testified on the witness stand Thursday that his father came home from work about dark and, setting his bottle of whisky upon the cupboard, called for his supper. After beginning to eat his meal a difficulty arose between the father and mother, but the former sat down on a chair before the fire, when Lillian, the girl about fifteen years old, struck him with the ax, cutting a gash in his skull. Rising up and screaming, Willis threw back his head and the mother took the ax from the girl and cut him across the throat with it.

The deed was done and in a very short time Willis died. The girl says she struck the blow with the ax after having cut her father's throat with a razor, while Willis was choking her mother to death. After drawing the razor across the throat of her father and seeing that he was not dead, she picked up the ax and finished him. Her plea was that she did the deed to save her mother's life.

Judge J. B. Estes of Gainesville, and Hubert Estes, of Macon, were appointed to defend Mrs. Willis and the girl and both of them made very fine speeches. Hon. R. B. Russell, the solicitor general, also made a very fine speech—one of the best criminal speeches ever made in this courthouse. The crowd remained anxiously awaiting the verdict of the jury until yesterday afternoon, when the jury rendered a verdict turning the girl loose. The verdict was met with demonstrations of applause by those in the courtroom, but was promptly suppressed by Judge Hutchins.

DEATH OF REV. T. G. POND.

An Old Episcopal Minister Dies Rather Suddenly at Mount Airy.

Mount Airy, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—Rev. Mr. T. G. Pond, an Episcopal minister, died very suddenly last night at 11:30 o'clock with something like asthma. Mr. Pond had retired for the night. When he felt the attack coming on him, he put on his clothes and tried to get to Dr. Rodgers's office, where he might get medical attention. His son, Thomas, heard him get up and he also got up and followed him, overtaking him about half way between his house and Dr. Rodgers's office. He told his father that he would run on and have the docotr up, to which he replied, "All right."

As soon as Mr. Pond reached the doctor's office, which is only about 100 yards from his house, he sank down on the steps before the doctor could get to him and died.

Rev. Mr. Pond had arranged to have Easter services tomorrow. The little church had been decorated suitably for the occasion by the ladies.

SAVANNAH'S INSURANCE RATES.

The Extra Charge of 25 Cents Suspended, Pending Investigation.

Savannah, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—The committee appointed to investigate as to insurance rates reported to the city council today the result of the conference with the representative of the Southeastern Tariff Association in Atlanta.

Recommendations were made that the charges made by the association be investigated and defects in the fire department remedied as far as possible.

The report was adopted by the council and steps will be taken to have the requisite improvement made where found necessary. The increased charge of 25 cents on the hundred has been suspended until the May meeting of the tariff association, when, if it is seen that the city council intends to make proper improvements, it may be suspended indefinitely.

THE CONTRACTOR HAS SKIPPED

And the Men Whom He Employed Are After Their Money.

Savannah, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—William Page, the contractor, who was employed to float the Norwegian bark Elma, stranded during the August cyclone, on Long island, has skipped out without paying his men. Thirty-one hands, employed in digging out the vessel, came up to the city today to take steps to recover, if possible, against the owners of the bark. Very few advances were made Page and his contract stipulated he was to remove and float the vessel before receiving the full amount. It is claimed by the owners that the laborers were subcontractors and are not entitled to recover against them unless the bark is floated. The matter may go into the courts in this shape.

MONEY DID NOT SAVE HIM.

A Wealthy Murderer Goes to the Penitentiary for Twenty Years.

Dallas, Tex., March 24.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the jury in the case of F. G. Randle, for the killing of Ed S. Randle, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and assessed the punishment at twenty years in the penitentiary. The jury was out exactly two hours.

The verdict of the jury was a surprise to the people who have watched the course of the case in the courts for the last year and a half and an acquittal or hung jury was expected. The murder occurred on Christmas night of 1892 and at the time and ever since has caused great indignation. The accused is a very wealthy man and the deceased was a saloon keeper. Major Randle has spent over $50,000 in defense of his life and will come out with a large fortune wrecked. Among other expenditures he paid the widow $5,000. He has paid his attorneys $25,000.

WORE A COAT OF MAIL,

But the Marshal Shot Richards Through the Head.

Jackson, Miss., March 24.—(Special.)—Shortly after midnight last night, at Canton, Miss., John Richards was shot and instantly killed by City Marshal Owens, who was attempting to arrest him. Richards was drunk, resisted the officer and opened fire upon him. Owens was forced to draw his pistol and shoot Richards. The ball struck him in the head.

Richards was a gambler by profession and had killed three men in his day. He killed Booth in Jackson, in 1886; Ross, at Canton, several years before, and another man at Kosciusko, whose name is not remembered. Those who know him best declare that he wore a coat of mail, and it is said that he had it on when killed. It is further stated that Owens knew he wore the steel breastplate, and, therefore, directed his aim at the head. Marshal Owens immediately surrendered to the sheriff.

SKELTON'S STAY IN JAIL.

They Try to Get Out on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Scottsboro, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—All of the attorneys for the prosecution and defense in the Skelton case were called here Thursday and habeas corpus proceedings were instituted by the defense to liberate John and Tot Skelton from jail, where they have been confined since the preliminary trial. Argument in the habeas corpus proceedings was continued through Friday and today. This afternoon Judge Bridges refused to grant John and Tot Skelton their liberty. An appeal was taken to the supreme court.

EVANS AT ROME.

A Large Delegation Meets Him and Escorts Him to the City.

BANDS PLAY AND THE PEOPLE CHEER.

At Least 2,000 People Are Expected to Hear the Third of the Joint Debates. Coweta Will Send a Crowd.

Rome, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—General Evans arrived in the city at 6:30 this evening. He was met at Kingston by fifty citizens of Rome, representing various classes. Among them were the following well known gentlemen: R. J. Gwatney, J. S. Fouche, I. D. Gaillard, J. H. Camp, M. A. Nevin, W. J. Griffin, J. J. Black, J. C. Printup, D. T. McCall, W. A. Wright, J. B. Bone, C. S. Harris, R. R. Harris, R. M. Towers, H. M. Hill, H. I. Grave, J. K. Ayer, Blount Hamilton, Dr. Lindsey Johnson, Colonel Lindsey Johnson, A. B. Montgomery, R. T. Fouch, A. J. Little, J. T. Moore, H. B. Parks, S. Funkhouser, R. G. Clarke, W. M. Gamman, W. M. Neel, C. M. Harper, George K. Green, V. T. Sanford, H. H. McLure, Alfred Harper, W. G. Cooper, W. T. Turnbull, John T. Erwin, S. F. Johnson, J. L. Davenport, S. T. Duckworth, J. T. Harmon, John Ramey.

The general was enthusiastically received and a perfect love feast was held all the way to Rome. Here a brass band and many citizens met the train. The band played "Dixie," and the crowd yelled. The general was driven in a carriage to the residence of Colonel C. I. Graves, and tonight hundreds of ladies and gentlemen called on him at the Armstrong. No man ever received a heartier welcome than he, and the esteem and admiration of the people here for him was shown to be of the highest character.

Arrangements for the debate Monday have been pushed today. For fear that the opera house would be too small to accommodate the crowd it was decided to change the place of holding the debate to Howell's warehouse. Seats are being rapidly put up, and no matter how large the crowd it will be accommodated. It is thought that two thousand or more will hear the speeches. Reduced rates have been put on by the railroads, and many will probably take advantage of them. It is said the Atkinson men are drumming up a crowd and that a special train on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road, from below, will bring in his friends from Newnan and that vicinity. Mr. Atkinson will probably arrive tomorrow afternoon. General Evans is in fine spirits.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

Mr. Moses's Amendment to the Postal Bill Passes.

Washington, March 24.—Another one of the cases where the secretary of the navy had filled a vacancy in the list of cadets in the naval academy was called to the attention of the house by Mr. Maddox, of Georgia. He asked unanimous consent for consideration of a joint resolution declaring a vacancy in the seventh district of Georgia, which is now represented by a cadet appointed by Secretary Tracey, residing in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, said the gentleman from Georgia was no worse off than several other members, and as it was apparent that no remedy for the present condition of affairs could be had, except by a general law, and that as long as this special legislation was kept up, no general bill would be enacted, he felt constrained to object.

Postal Appropriation Bill.

The house then went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Hatch in the chair, upon the postal appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, made a brief statement of the contents of the bill. It carries, he said, a total appropriation of $87,470,600, or $3,125,500 less than the estimates of the department. It included an item of $196,614 for "necessary and special facilities on trunk lines," which the treasury department did not recommend. Against this item in the bill Messrs. Kyle and Loud presented a minority report.

The postal revenues for the year ending June 30, 1895, are estimated by the postmaster general to be $84,427,748 and the deficiency in expenses is provided for in the bill by an appropriation in bulk.

Mr. Kyle moved to strike out the item appropriating $196,614 "for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., via New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans."

This was the item against which he and Mr. Loud filed a minority report. The minority stated that no postmaster general ever recommended an appropriation of this character and that railroad lines, which had heretofore been the beneficiaries of the fund and are not now receiving any part of it, were rendering as good, if not better service than when they participated in the distribution of the appropriation.

Mr. Kyle argued that the appropriation was not only useless because the railroads performed just as good service without the extra payment as they did with it, but that it was sectional, preventing the expenditure of any portion of the fund in any other than one direction.

Mr. Wise called Mr. Kyle's attention to the proviso "that no part of the appropriation shall be expended unless the postmaster general shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service, saying that if that official was opposed to the appropriation, as Mr. Kyle had said, the money would not be used.

Mr. Kyle responded that the passage of such an appropriation was held by the department officials to be an expression of opinion by congress that something of this kind was necessary and the experience demonstrated the fact that despite the views of the postmaster general the amount appropriated was necessary.

Mr. Loud criticised the construction of the bill, saying that the majority of the committee believed, in his opinion, that the full amount called for by the estimates will be needed, and will have to be provided for by a deficiency bill after the next election. He called attention to the fact that with a full democratic administration in contral the committee had accepted the full amount estimated for postoffice inspectors—$300,000—the largest sum ever reported by the commttee. This, he said, was in marked contrast with the manner in which the committee in the fifty-second congress made appropriations to be expended by a republican postmaster general. Then, every estimate was reduced, and the chairman of the committee could truthfully tell the house that there would soon be, if there were not already now, a bill providing for a deficiency of $1,200,000 for mail transportation.

An agreement was reached to close general debate on the bill except as to the item which Mr. Kyle sought to strike out and the bill was taken under the five-minute rule for amendment.

Free Rural Delivery.

Mr. Moses, of Georgia, pleaded for a continuation of the experiment initiated by Postmaster General Wanamaker for free rural delivery and moved to divert $20,000 of the appropriation for free delivery for that purpose. He criticised the postoffice department for failing to carry out the law of congress in this regard, which, he said, had been explained there to be due to the fact that the officials were too busy with other things to study the subject.

Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, warned the house that if the demands of the farmer were not heard and heeded in granting them the pittance asked for, the people of this great country would one day appear in person at the gates of justice, as was threatened now, to enforce their demands in a mood not easily to be reasoned with.

This was agreed to and Mr. Moses's amendment, as amended, was adopted.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the postoffice department to either purchase or lease steam cancelling machines.

The committee then arose and the house adjourned until Monday at noon.

WITHOUT A COLONEL.

Augusta's Soldiers Are Casting About for a Commanding Officer.

A NEW CEMETERY IS BADLY NEEDED,

The Old One Is Crowded and Is in a Bad Location—Governor Tillman Worrying the Liquor Dealers.

Augusta, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—Since Colonel D. B. Dyer has declined the nomination of colonel of the Sixth Georgia regiment, the soldiers are now discussing who will be Colonel Levy's successor. The commissioned officers of the several companies who have the naming of the colonel are looking over the field for a competent man who would make a prominent and influential officer and would add new spirit to the military in this section of the state.

The officers have about decided not to go out of their ranks to select a colonel, and if they carry out their present intentions it is possible that Captain A. F. Austin, of the Clarke Light Infantry, of Augusta, may be selected. He is the ranking officer of the battalion which will be changed into the Sixth regiment. Captain Austin is an experienced officer, a thorough tactician and a spendid disciplinarian. Captain Austin stands high in the community and holds several public offices. He would make a most acceptable colonel to all the companies. The question of who will be colonel will be decided next week.

A New Cemetery.

Augusta is to have a new cemetery, but where it will be located it is hard for the city council to decide.

It is likely that Monte Sano, a beautiful suburban spot just south of Sand Hills, will be selected. A syndicate has been formed and has been incorporated under the name of the Oakridge Cemetery Company. There are 100 acres in the tract and the city is asked to buy twenty acres at $100 an acre. The old city cemetery is about filled, and as the land is so low, it has been decided not to enlarge the grounds, but to establish a new cemetery. Mr. Hugh Middleton is trying to induce the city to select a new site in north Augusta, over the river, which he claims can be made easy of access.

Port Royal to Liverpool.

The Port Royal Company has made a bold step forward in being the first to run a direct passenger steamer from a south Atlantic port to Liverpool.

The steamer Mexican, of the East India and Pacific line, with a capacity of 5,000 tons, will start on her initial trip April 22d and will clear from Port Royal. The steamship is equipped with all modern conveniences necessary to make an ocean trip both enjoyable and pleasant, and has unexcelled accommodations for saloon passengers.

The company believes a big business can be worked up in that line, and that it will greatly help the work that is being advanced to develop Port Royal. A large number of passengers will be carried over on the first trip. Many have made application for staterooms. This new route will be cheaper and shorter than the old line from New York. The people of the west can reach Port Royal more quickly than they can go to New York. There will be a large crowd in Port Royal on April 22d when the Mexican leaves for Liverpool. It will be the opening of a new period in the marine history of Port Royal and the south Atlantic ports.

The Canal Dam.

The request of the Messrs. Townes, of Edgefield, made upon the city to remove from their land the canal dam at the head of the locks has not caused Mayor Alexander any uneasiness. The mayor says the city bought the property years ago and holds two deeds for the land, signed by the father of the complainants as trustee. He is amazed that the sons should put in a claim, for their father had sold and received pay for the land. The land in dispute is only three and one-third acres, which the Messrs. Townes estimate to be worth the fabulous sum of $100,000, but the mayor considers it only worth $5 an acre. Mayor Alexander said to the correspondent that if some one does not look out the city will tear away the dam and build a new one higher up the river, which he says he can have built for $8,000. If the dam was removed he says somebody's mill on the Carolina side of the river would have to shut down, for it would lose its water power. The suit does not alarm the mayor in the least.

Tillman's Constables.

Governor Tillman's dispensary constables in Augusta are giving the liquor merchants of this city some trouble. The dealers keep on the watch for the detectives. Each day new constables are found.

To Jim Coxey's Brigade.

Fifty wool hat boys have arrived in Augusta from Edgefield, S. C., to confer with those here who are in charge of the Coxey "march of peace" to the capitol at Washington. The appearance of the crowd upon the streets created somewhat of a sensation and they have arranged to send a delegation from the Edgefield district to join the Coxey army. Coxey's army is getting in readiness to move. The start is to be made Easter Sunday from Massillon, O. Arrangements, it is said, have been made along the route of march for the care taking of the "army of peace." It is said that at least fifty will go to the capital city to appear with the crowd that go to implore congress and the president to pass certain laws which they believe will bring about remunerative employment.

For the Unemployed.

The people of Augusta to assist the deserving unemployed have arranged to tender them a concert at the theater on the 7th of April. The best talent of the city will take part and the entire proceeds will go to the benefit of the laboring people, who appreciate the kind consideration that is being manifested for them by the sympathetic people of this community.

Personal.

Among the Atlantians visiting in Augusta today are C. E. Pierson, J. D. Cloudman, John C. Whitner, H. L. Morningstar, J. A. Sams and James T. Prince.

Chief Hood, of Augusta, will attend the police convention to be held in Atlanta.

The marriage of Miss Savannah Barrett and Mr. Ed Butt, in the First Presbyterian church next Wednesday evening will be the most brilliant social event of the season.

Mrs. Harriet Jeffries, who has been visiting in Washington city, returned home yesterday.

The Augusta wheelmen are going to Charleston in a crowd to attend the races to be held there an the 3d and 4th of April.

The Mabel Paige Comedy Company will be at the theater every night next week and will play at popular prices.

A large number of Augustians will spend this summer in Europe.

Miss Josephine Crane left today for Greensboro to visit her sister, Mrs. A. P. Norman, for a short time, and from there she will visit friends in Atlanta.

Miss Elizabeth Calloway, of Louisville, Ky., who has been visiting Miss Effie Jack here, has gone to Waynesboro to visit friends before returning home.

The Hayne Circle, Augusta's literary society, met tonight at the residence of Mrs. Thomas P. Branch and the subject discussed was "American Humorists." Three delightful papers upon the subject were read. Mrs. Carlton Hillyer discussed the humorous poets, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, the prose humorists, and Mr. Henry Hammond's argument was upon the writings of Bill Nye.

Miss Teddie Clark has returned home after a pleasant visit to Wilmington and Norfolk.

Mr. Hugo S. Dodenhoff has resigned his position here with the South Carolina railroad and will go to Albany, Ga., to accept the office of chief clerk to Agent Briggs, of the Central road. Mr. Dodenhoff is a pleasant and popular gentleman and his friends here all regret to have him leave.

Captain Austin, of the Oglethorpe Infantry, who is in charge of the Sixth regiment until a colonel is elected, has ordered an election to be held in Waynesboro Monday night for the election of Captain H. B. McMaster's successor as captain of the Burke Light Infantry.

Misses Celeste and Lizzie Allen, Miss Hattie Phinizy, Miss Maydele Burrows and Miss Maria Bones will leave for Athens next week to attend the opening of the Athenaeum on the 29th.

The Augusta Bicycle Club will reorganize next week and a big interstate tournament will be arranged for next month.

Exceptionally fine musical services will be held in all the churches in the city tomorrow.

Revival services are being held in the white and colored churches here and many conversions have been made.

THE SOUTH STARTLED

Wonders Are Treading on the Heels of Wonders.

TRIUMPH MEETS WITH TRIUMPH.

Atlantians and Well-Known People All Over the South Say So—Repeated Tests With Uniform Success.

At each new achievement of success, the world doubts and questions until overwhelming evidence compels it to believe. When Stevenson built the first railroad locomotive, the public curled its lips and said, "No go." When Morse proposed to annihilate time and space, the wise ones said: "Impossible!" When Daguerre announced he had made shadow independent of substance in a photograph, everybody exclaimed, "Absurb!" Yet everybody was wrong, and today the iron horse is a slave of commerce and pleasure. Electricity puts a girdle around the world in less than forty minutes, and we hang our shadows upon the parlor walls. Thus, when Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the oculist, announced that he treated all diseases of the eye and nervous system by methods of his own, not a few laughs went up at his expense, and "humbug" was not unfrequently linked with his name. But he commenced treating the eye for various diseases, and performing operation after operation for cross-eyes by his familiar method on patient after patient, many of whom had consulted other oculists of well known ability until the public was forced to admit that he possessed extraordinary ability, and that his operations for cross-eyes were not only successful, but original. It is not his success in straightening cross-eyes, however, that is causing the most talk, but the result he obtains in the finer operations where one eye is a trifle higher or lower than the other, or where one or both turn out or in a trifle. These defects, which cannot be detected without a thorough test of the eyes being made, cause double vision, neuralgia, extreme nervousness, twitching of the muscles, nervous dyspepsia, severe headache, etc., and have been cured by him either by proper treatment or a slight painless operation. There is hardly a town or city in Georgia or, for that matter, the entire south, but what now contains living witnesses of this great man's skill, but to illustrate better, the case of John McColgan is given. He is twenty-seven years old, is employed at the Southern Agricultural works, and lives at 362 North avenue, Atlanta, Ga. He says:

"I have had chorea, St. Vitus dance, ever since infancy. My general health was poor. I had severe headaches, and an impediment in my speech, and my nervous system was about wrecked. I had been treated by various physicians for every imaginable ill, but all to no effect. A few weeks ago I called on Dr. J. Harvey Moore as a last hope. He said he could help me immediately by a slight, painless operation on each eye. While I could not see how he could benefit my general health by treating my eyes, I had heard so much about him I made up my mind it would be no worse for him to fail than the dozens of other physicians before him. He operated on each eye without the slighest pain. My sight improved immediately. I have gained in weight steadily since. That terrible nervous feeling has passed away. My speech has greatly improved, and there is not the slightest mark on my eyes, and the chorea better than ever in my life. All this in a few weeks, after doctoring, all my life continually getting worse, convince me that Dr. Moore is not only an original and highly educated in his specialties, but a specially gifted man." And Mr. McColgan voices the sentiment of Dr. Moore's other patients.

While the doctor is meeting with unlooked for success here, he has fairly earned it all by his remarkable skill.

THE EMPEROR AND AMERICA.

Having Formed a Commercial Treaty with Russia, He Turns This Way.

Berlin, March 24.—(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.)—Emperor William's high-flying intentions do not stop at the success achieved by the Russo-German commercial treaty. He recognizes that the unbounded resources of America constitute a standing menace to European trade and industry; and although he has the greatest sympathy for America and Americans, the emperor is also awake to the danger of the repetition of such a blow as that inflicted by the McKinley policy. His idea is that Europe must be prepared to take a common stand against any commercial measure which directs itself not against any individual nation in Europe, but against all Europe. The well known ambition of the emperor to bring about a friendly common relation between the European nation showed itself years ago by the calling of an international congress in the interest of the better protection of workmen. His many travels enabled him to look upon such matters with an eye which does not halt at the borders of Germany. The movement spoken of, though still in embryo, may be expected when events necessitate it. This is now held to be the idea underlying Chancellor Von Caprivi's Dantzic speech.

The so-called Miquel intrigue is still canvassed in the conservative press, where the doctor's prospects and fitness for the chancellorship are openly discussed. The intrigue is fomented by disappointed place hunters and from the fact alone that Dr. Miquel has utterly failed to gain the support of the center party, which has many grievances against him, and which distrusts the effect which his promotion might have upon Germany's prestige abroad.

There is no need to think that Chancellor von Caprivi's position is the least shaken. The frequency with which Emperor William has suddenly and unexpectedly called the garrison of Berlin under arms has generally been regarded as evidence of mere caprice upon his part; but it is now becoming generally accepted as being part of a well-defined scheme of the emperor to overawe the lawless classes, such as the socialists and anarchists and other dissatisfied elements of the population.

In this connection it is now remembered that the emperor suddenly turned out the garrison of this city on election day, then on May day, and lastly on the day following the socialist celebration of the anniversary of the revolution of 1848.

The Hamburg Nachrichten maintains the accuracy of the statement heretofore denied that arrangements are being made for a summer or autumn meeting between Emperor William and the czar, and in spite of the official denial, the meeting of the two emperors is generally regarded as probable.

Since the conclusion of the Russo-German commercial treaty Count von Eulenberg has returned to his duties as Prussian minister at Munich, after a short sojourn here, which led to the report that he had been summoned to attend the emperor on the latter's visit to Abbazia. It is now learned that the count's visit to this city was connected with his impending appointment to succeed Prince Reuss as German ambassador at Vienna, the most important post in the diplomatic service of Germany.

Count von Eulenberg is a brother of the Prussian premier, and seems likely to prove a successful ambassador. Dr. Thielmann, the negotiator of the Russo-German commercial treaty, will succeed Count von Eulenberg as Prussian minister at Munich.

The Cologne Gazette says it is authorized to state that Herr Benigsen, leader of the national liberals, does not intend to retire from political work upon completing his seventieth year.

The very representative suit which Emperor William has taken with him to Abbazia seems to indicate that he anticipates very important political matters to arise during his sojourn at the seaside. The suite includes the headquarters commandant, the military and naval secretaries, a high official of the foreign office, and a physician, Dr. Leuthold. Emperor William is not expected to return from Abbazia until towards the end of April, when he will reside at the new palace at Potsdam.

TWO CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Hooper and Hudson After the Vacant Solicitorship.

Americus, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—In consequence of the death of Solicitor General Hudson, the argument before Judge Fish, in chambers today, on the motion for a new trial in the Hinkle case was postponed until March 29th. Colonel E. A. Hawkins has been appointed by the court solicitor general for this case pending Governor Northen's appointment of a successor to Colonel Hudson. There are two applicants for the vacancy, Solicitor F. A. Hooper, of the county court, and Mr. J. B. Hudson, son of the late solicitor general, both of whom will be vigorously pressed for appointment.

Baseball at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.—The Southern League Nashville team played ball with the Vanderbilts today and defeated them 25 to 3. They could have as easily added a hundred to their score, but didn't have to.

LINGERED A WEEK.

E. T. Craft, Who Was Stabbed by Smith, Is Dead.

Athens, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—Mr. E. T. Craft, the man who was cut so badly by the negro, Will Smith, better known as "Billy Bob," about two weeks ago, died from his wounds yesterday and his murderer has fled to parts unknown.

The fight between these two men occurred on Monday, March 12th. Craft, who is a cropper on Jackson & Vincent's farm, about three miles from Athens, went to Smith's house to get a mule which belonged to him. He found the negro saddling the mule to ride to Athens and made the negro get off. Smith was insolent and said that he was tired of being bossed by white men. One word brought on another, and both men became very mad. Craft had his knife open to fix a bridle and advanced to the stable to get a rope for his bridle. As he passed Smith, Smith grabbed Craft's arm and both men having knives they both began slashing at each other at a great rate. Craft received one very severe cut over the collar bone, which severed the subclavian artery, and this was the wound which caused his death. Beside this, he received two slight wounds in the breast and one gash in the upper part of his left arm. The negro was cut but very slightly on the right hand and one stab under the left arm, four inches below the nipple.

As soon as Craft received the severe wound in the neck, he desisted from the fight and went to Smith's house, which was near by, but Smith would not let him remain, and Craft laid down on the ground a few yards from Smith's house completely exhausted. Dr. Whaley, of this city, was sent for and he stitched up the wound. Craft rested quietly, and seemed to get along first rate until Saturday, the 17th, when the doctor took out the needles, and after the doctor left, the wounds again began to bleed.

Monday morning Drs. Petrie and Holliday attended Craft expecting to unite the artery, but the blood rushed so freely that it could not be done, and the wound was stuffed with cotton, but the blood could not be stopped and Craft gradually weakened until death came yesterday.

Mr. Craft was a quiet, inoffensive, industrious man, and never heretofore had any serious rows with the negroes of the farm. His body was carried to Jefferson today where most of his and his wife's family live. He leaves a wife and two children, a boy twelve and a girl fifteen years of age to mourn his death.

Smith fled the day of the fight and has not been heard of since, though Craft swore out a warrant for him, and Sheriff Weir and the Athens police have been hunting for him energetically.

Smith is very black, of small stature but rather thick set, weighing, probably, 150 pounds. His eyes are noticeably large, and he drinks freely whenever he can get whisky.

Newsy Notes.

Dr. Hall gave a very interesting lecture on "How to Get Married and Stay Married," last night at the Christian church, which was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. W. O. Tift, of Tifton, reached the city tonight, and is the guest of Mrs. W. P. Welch.

Mr. John White and Captain W. P. Welch will leave Monday for Philadelphia to be gone about to weeks.

Judge Hutchins, of Lawrenceville, is in Athens today.

Mr. William Wadley, of Bollingbroke, is visiting here this week.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

How Lord Roseberry Will Carry Princess Maud to the Altar.

London, March 24.—The queen and the prince of Wales have given their consent to the marriage of Premier Roseberry to Princess Maud of Wales, and the official announcement may be expected any day. This was the business which caused Roseberry's urgent summons to the queen's presence on the Saturday before the announcement of Gladstone's retirement and the mysterious hobnobbling of the ministers on the Sunday following. How the radicals will relish the leadership of the prince of Wales's son-in-law, who will, presumably, be peculiarly susceptible to court influence, remains to be seen.

Princess Maude, or "Harry," as she is often called at home, was said, a while ago, to be growing prettier every day and more like her royal mother. She is a very bright, lively girl and full of fun. There was a report, as long as four years ago, that she would probably marry Viscount Chelsea, the eldest son of Earl and Countess Cadogan, who gave £175,000 for the Culford Hall estate, which comprises 10,000 acres in Suffolk. There was nothing in the rumor, however. For about a year past it has been the gossip in fashionable London that Lord Roseberry was likely to wed the princess. Princess Maude is twenty-four years old, and is next to the youngest of the six children who have been born to the prince and princess of Wales. The youngest was a son, who died the day after his birth in 1871.

Would Grace Any Court.

A writer said of the three daughters, just after the eldest, Princess Louise, was married to the duke of Fife in 1889:

"The uneventful yet happy and diversified lives of the three young daughters of the prince and princess of Wales can hardly be considered separately, for the sisters have been very loving to each other, though the eldest, Princess Louise, of course, was the first to become her mother's right hand and companion. The trio were educated by Mlle. Vautriere and Fraulein Nodelan. As befits the daughters of a royal house, they have learned to be proficient in several languages at once, and consequently will be at their ease in every European court. They are also very well read, not only in English, but in French and German literature, and have decided musical talent and artistic proclivities. The princess of Wales, like every other right-minded English lady at the head of a household, has diligently taken her family to church—at Sandringham to the parish church; in London, not only to the Chapel Royal, St. James, but also to Berkley chapel, Mayfair, of which the Rev. Teignmouth Shore is the incumbent, and it was he who was selected to instruct the princess in the principles of the Christian faith. All three princesses are very fond of animals and of flowers, and take almost as much interest in the kitchen garden at Sandringham as in the flower beds. They have their especial pets among the dogs and birds and horses."

Roseberry's Former Marriage.

Archibald Philip Primrose, earl of Roseberry, is nearly forty-five years old. It was sixteen years ago last Tuesday that Roseberry, already one of the most popular men in England, was married to Miss Hannah de Rothschild, who was not only very wealthy, but was also known as a charming and excellent woman. When Roseberry was thirty years old he had made his mark in several departments of life. Shortly after he left Oxford, and when he was still a boy, he became the owner of a racing stable and devoted his attention to improving the breed of English horses. After a few years' experience of the ways and means of the turf he sold most of his studs and took to political life. His first public appearance of any importance was at Glasgow, where, as president of the Social Science Association, he delivered an address which amazed the members of the association by his ability, versatility and knowledge, and gave promise of an important future. People wondered how so much varied information and such mature judgment could coexist with a juvenile appearance and a love of field sports and other frivolities. He was then twenty-five years of age—an age which in England, in nine cases out of ten, is little more than boyhood. His subsequent brilliant career as one of the foremost liberals in Great Britain, is well known. It is only a few days ago that he became the premier of England upon the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. Roseberry is a happy, offhand speaker, and his ability, geniality and good sense have made him one of the most popular men in the country. His wife died in 1890, leaving four children, all of whom are now living.

Georgians at the Capital.

Colonel C. C. Duncan, of Perry, Ga., who is now in the government service as Indian inspector, arrived here today. He has been out in southern California inspecting Indian agencies.

Colonel Sam Small, of Atlanta, is here. He will remain several weeks, and during his stay will write a series of letters in his brilliant and catchy style for The Constitution.

FOR 30 DAYS. FOR 30 DAYS. FOR 30 DAYS.
Owing to a change in my business I will offer for the next 30 days goods AT COST, including
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, &c
We Mean Business and No Humbug. Come and Give Us a Call.
F. J. STILSON.

LOOKS YEARS OLDER.

This Seigniorage Bill Is Aging Mr. Cleveland Rapidly.

HE WEARS A WORRIED LOOK NOW.

Before Sacrificing the Party Which Elected him, He Hesitates.

WALL STREET WOLVES IN WAITING.

One Representative Reads the President a Lecture on His Duty to the People. Senators Boycott Him.

Washington, March 24.—(Special.)—It is said tonight by those who are close to the president that he will not communicate to congress his action on the seigniorage bill until next Wednesday. They all say that he will veto the bill and that he will read his veto message as it will be sent to the house to the cabinet on Tuesday. This performance on his part will, however, be like a school teacher reading an essay to a class. In all things the president treats his cabinet as a teacher would a class. He is gentle and tender with them, for they have no views of their own. When he is present they apparently think as he thinks and have implicit confidence in the correctness of his thoughts. They kick outside, but not in the cabinet meetings.

Cabinets are usually advisory councils, but this cabinet is not. If it was and Mr. Cleveland should veto the siegniorage bill there would be several resignations tendered. It is rumored that Mr. Gresham will resign if Mr. Cleveland persists and vetoes the bill. He would be stronger and more popular with the people of this country if he did resign under such circumstances. Men of less ability than he has would resign, but it remains to be seen what he will do.

Really the cabinet officers deserve the sympathy of the people. They are not children, yet they are treated as such and they submit with a docility that is amazing. There may be no break in the cabinet if the bill is vetoed, but there will be a break in congress and the noise it makes will be heard from one end of this country to the other. Senators and members have stopped calling upon him now. All have been who intend to go.

Sore on the Senators.

While a large number of southern members have been to see the president not many senators have called. The president and the senate are decidedly at outs. Mr. Cleveland has not been very courteous to the senators who voted against the confirmations of Peckham and Hornblower. He made these matters personal and has endeavored to retaliate upon the senators who voted against him. In consequence the relations between the president and nearly all the democratic senators are decidedly strained. With the exceptions of Messrs. Mills, Gordon, Palmer, Vilas and Gray the president is not on good terms with any of the democratic senators. As he does not treat them with courtesy they decline to go to the white house any more. Senator Gorman has not been to the white house in many months. Of course Hill and Murphy never go. Smith and McPherson do not go any more, neither do Morgan and Pugh, and in fact Vilas and Mills are the only two who go unless sent for or unless it is absolutely necessary.

Indeed, Mr. Cleveland has become so great in his own estimation that he no longer wants advice from congressmen. When the southern men call he is polite and smiling, but treats them as a teacher would his scholars who are tendering advice. In consequence the average southern congressman would rather go to a dentist than to call upon the president.

Among the congressmen there is much pent-up wrath against the president. If he vetoes the bill this will explode and there will be some very lively debates in both houses on the motion to pass the bill over his veto.

Congressman Call.

At one time today fifteen friends of the seigniorage bill were ranged about the president and earnestly pleading with him. They had come singly and in state delegations. Representatives Williams, Forman and McDonald, of Illinois, came with Representatives Martin, Brookshire and McNagny, of Indiana. Accompanying the Indianians was a son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, who came as a western banker to urge the signing of the bill. Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, was there to urge the desires of the far northwest that the bill be signed. Representative McMillin, of the ways and means committee, was just back from a visit to his state, which satisfied him, he said, that a silver veto meant political disaster. Representatives Tucker and Wise, of Virginia, were there with the junior Virginia senator, Mr. Hunton, on the same mission. Representatives Patterson, of Tennessee; Wheeler, of Alabama; Caruth, of Kentucky; Black, of Illinois, and Sibley, of Pennsylvania, added to the formidable gathering of congressional leaders.

All Want the Bill Signed.

Every one of the callers was an ardent silver man, except possibly Representative Black, of Illinois, and he, too, was there to urge that the people of Illinois wanted the Bland bill signed.

The president had a cordial greeting for the various silver men and showed much interest in the various pleas presented.

Kicks on the Second Section.

When the main body of congressmen had retired, others followed, and thus a stream of silver pleas continued throughout the public hours of the president. To one of the congressmen, Mr. Cleveland pointed out that his main fear was against the second section of the Bland bill, which may cause a run on the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes in gold.

Another important criticism advanced by Mr. Cleveland was that the phraseology of the Bland bill was defective, in the judgment of eminent legal authorities. The president pointed out that the wording of the section directing the coinage of the seigniorage was such that while it seemed to authorize $55,000,000, it was open to the construction that the amount should be $110,000,000. While not stating that the defect was fatal the president seemed to regard it as a serious matter in such a measure.

One congressman after another was heard. They spoke with great earnestness. No effort was made to conceal the feeling that the existence of the present majority in congress depended on the signing of the bill. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, said that no democrat could be elected to congress in his state who would endorse a silver veto. He was just back from Tennessee, where, he said, the most intense feeling existed in opposition to a veto. Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, took for his text the significant fact that the center of population in the United States was 800 miles west of New York. He said that the northwestern people, whether right or wrong, feared that the president had closed his eyes to them and thought only of the east.

Mr. Cleveland interrupted to say that he knew no section and that he had the deepest desire to act for the welfare of the whole people, east and west alike.

Representatives Brookshire and McDonald voiced the views of Indiana and Illinois, respectively.

Drew Him Out.

Then occurred a striking scene which will be long remembered by the representatives present. Mr. McCulloch, son of the exsecretary and now an Indiana banker, had urged that the western banks were not afraid of an over-supply of silver. He instanced his own bank, in which he said there was a constant call for silver. The metal was never on hand in quantities greater than the demand. The people appeared to hoard it as much as any other class of money.

At this point President Cleveland framed the reply to the many pleas which had been pouring in upon him, and which, up to this point he had not attempted to answer or parry, except by casual remarks. He stood beside his large desk, with one hand resting on it, and spoke to the fifteen or twenty earnest men before him. His words came slowly and with deep earnestness. He spoke of his anxiety to help the congressmen and their people by such action as would be best for the whole country. It was a question above majorities in congress or of any other personal or selfish consideration. He told them that they had his sympathy and that he earnestly wished that he was at liberty to look at the matter and act solely from their point of view. In fact, nothing would please him more than to leave the matter to be settled by congress. But congress had turned it over to him and upon him rested the responsibility which he could not and would not evade. The performance of his full duty obliged to consider not the interests of this or that section, but the welfare of the whole people, and that duty he should endeavor to discharge to the best of his ability. To that end he had sought information from all sources and heard all interests. He intended to take all facts into consideration and to base his decision upon the conviction he should reach as to the interests of the whole people. The president spoke feelingly of the gravity of the responsibility thus imposed upon him by the differences in various localities. He pointed out some of the features urged against the bill. He did not say that they were fatal defects, yet the tendency of his statements was to show that he could not yet reconcile himself to the views the silver men had expressed. Mr. Cleveland spoke for fully five minutes.

The Country or Wall Street.

A gentleman who shares Mr. Cleveland's confidence to a large degree, and who himself is sturdy opponent of the Bland seigniorage bill, stated this afternoon that there was no doubt of the president's action in the matter. This gentleman saw the president early in the day. Mr. Cleveland gave no intimation of what his purposes were, but he said he was considering the bill calmly and dispassionately and without regard to any other consideration except its effect upon the country. If that effect would be good, in his judgment, he would sign it. If it would be injurious, he would veto it. There could be, he said, no middle course. It was not a question of courage, he said, but whether the bill was right or wrong, and his actions regarding the measure would be based wholly upon the conclusions to be drawn from these propositions.

He Looks Older.

The president's visitor stated that Mr. Cleveland was showing the effect of the terrible pressure which had been brought to bear upon him for and against the bill. He looked years older than he did when he returned from his munting trip a few weeks ago.

From what the president is quoted as saying today, it is obvious that he will avail himself of the full limit of time afforded him in which to dispose of the bill. Whether he signs it or vetoes it, his action will not be taken in all probability before Monday of next week.

Benefits All the South.

There was quite a contest in the house today during the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, over the special appropriation for fast mails between New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans. Mr. Kyle, of Mississippi, is leading the fight against it. The appropriation, however, had such good effect last year in giving the southern states fast mails from the east that a majority of the members are for it, and will probably so vote on Tuesday next. This special appropriation has caused Atlanta to get the eastern mail six hours earlier than formerly. Without it the Richmond and Danville fast trains would have to be taken off or the time made slower. Southern members, as a rule, realize what an advantage it is, and are almost solid for it, notwithstanding Mr. Kyle's effort to gain a little cheap notoriety by opposing. Mr. Moses, of Georgia, made quite a fight for the appropriation to continue the experiment of free delivery of mails in rural districts.

The Tariff Next Week.

The debate on the tariff bill opens in the senate Monday week. The hottest fight is going to be over the sugar schedule. Many democratic senators are indignant at the charges that have been made about how the schedule was incorporated in the bill. They think the people deserve protection rather than the trust. They are opposed to taxing the people for the benefit of the trust. The bill will raise sufficient revenue without a duty on sugar. It is only put on for the benefit of the Louisiana planters, and the trust, and the majority of democrats are against taxing the whole people for the benefit of these.

Do you know that last year the amount of benefit the trust derived was to 35 cents per capita for every man, woman and child in this county, and besides this, there was a tax of 15 cents per capita exacted to pay the bounty to the Louisiana sugar growers. In other words the people of this country last year paid over $30,000,000 into the pockets of the sugar trust and Louisiana sugar growers. Why the people of this country should have to pay this enormous tax is a question the people will ask. The democrats of the house are certainly against it, and will strike it out of the bill.

Judge Maddox's Resolution.

Judge Maddox attempted this morning to have the house pass his joint resolution to give the seventh Georgia district a cadet at Annapolis. It, however, went over until next week under objection from Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, who was deprived of the privilege of naming a cadet from his district and who wants the resolution to include his case. Later in the day the resolution was fixed to provide for all such cases and it will be passed next week.

The Judge at Work.

New York, March 24.—Judge Newton, of Coney island, was today transferred to the Kings' county penitentiary and set to work. Two more of the Gravesend indicted men were turned over to the sheriff this afternoon. They were Conrad Steubenbord, Jr., and Victor Bausenwein. Their bondsmen did not want to be responsible for them any longer.

COXEY'S ARMY.

Five Hundred Men Join Him to Start for Washington.

FARMERS ARE FEEDING THEM.

Dime Museums Make Him an Offer to Exhibit Himself.

PEOPLE ARE GETTING EXCITED.

The Fear the Toughs in the Mob Will Pillage and Murder—The Leader Is Proud of His Band.

Massillon, O., March 24.—The great army of the Commonweal of Christians has finally been organized. During this afternoon and evening nearly two hundred tramps, bums and cranks, together with a few men who would doubtless work if they were given an opportunity, arrived here from various parts of the country and placed their names upon the registration slips provided by Chief Marshal Brown. After being registered the recruits were formed into groups, each consisting of fifty men and a deputy marshal. These groups, which are numbered consecutively, are in turn made to compose communes, communities and cantons. The army is encamped under a circus tent on the left bank of the Tuscarawas river, where fires were kept burning all night and a din sufficient to destroy the sleep of Massillon was maintained.

The first meal in camp was supper this evening. It consisted of hot tea, served without trimmings, and soda crackers. Louis Smith," who poses as the " great unknown," was appointed marshal of the day, and under his orders a guard was placed around the camp with orders to admit none but the brothers who were able to give the countersign. All the others were required to send cards to headquarters in order to gain admittance.

The first official order of Marshal Brown was issued this afternoon. It was as follows:

"In the field, Camp Concord, March 24.—The commonweal will arise at 6 o'clock Easter morning. All groups, communes, communities and cantons will report at once to their marshals. At 10 o'clock there will be services in camp. The undersigned will read from Revelations and make remarks thereon.

"The commonweal will start from this camp at 12:30 o'clock p. m. Sunday. The right of line will be given to the group from the farthest point west. The army will proceed to Redurban and from there to Canton, where Camp Lexington will be struck Sunday evening. All members of the army except those assigned to special duty are expected to remain in camp, so that if any depredations are committed they cannot be laid to the commonweal.

"CARLE BROWN, Chief Marshal."

Late this evening Brown made a speech to the army. He addressed his hearers as "fellow dogs," and declared that another revolution was at hand. He was wildly cheered by the soldiers who stood around munching crackers and declaring that the money sharks were about to reap the whirlwind. The mayor of Massillon anticipates trouble and has placed an extra force of police on duty, with instructions to tolerate no undue boisterousness or unlawful acts by the soldiers of the commonweal.

The most noted arrival of the day was Honore J. E. Jackson, of Chicago. Jackson is a quarter breed Indian, and was Louis Riel's secretary during the Canadian rebellion. Jackson has declared his intention of marching to Washington, whether any one else goes through or not. He is here in the interest of the Indians, he says, and he intends to travel as an Indian.

Jackson expects to induce George Francis Train to join the army on the way to Washington. It is now pretty certain that Coxey will have at least five hundred followers when he starts for Canton Sunday afternoon. It is known that several large bands of recruits are bearing down upon Massillon as fast as possible and the people living along the line of march are becoming excited. Both Coxey and Brown have, during the day, received offers of large salaries if they will exhibit themselves in dime museums. The offers have been spurned.

FEEDING COXEY'S ARMY.

Populists Furnishing the Army with Rations.

Massilon, O., March 24.—There seems to be no danger of the soldiers of Coxey's commonwealstarving. The populists along the proposed line of march are bestirring themselves. At Alliance, a storeroom has been set apart as commissary headquarters, and this is packed with an endless variety of eatables. A farmer down the road towards Pittsburg sends word that he has slaughtered three oxen and will have them nicely roasted before the commonweal arrives. At Canton arrangements have been made to give the soldiers their breakfast on Monday morning, and the populists of the town have been asked to contribute provisions.

General Fry's Army.

San Antonio, Tex., March 24.—The first company of sixty of General Fry's so-called industrial army of 100,000 men, are on their way to San Antonio from El Paso, and are due to arrive here tomorrow afternoon. The remainder of the army will come in on freight trains in companies of from fifty to 100 each. The populists of San Antonio have arranged to feed and entertain the army during their stay here. General Fry, who travels in advance of the army, did not arrive today as expected.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Deficit in Great Britain's Budget This Year Is Small

London, March 24.—(Copyrigted, 1894, by the United Press.)—The draft of the registration bill, which is about to be introduced in the house of conmmons, confirms the impression which has lately obtained that it is the intention of the government to bring about a dissolution of parliament next autumn. The bill is a much briefer measure than was expected. It provides simply for a half-yearly registration with a three months' residence qualification, and that all elections shall take place on the same day, instead of spreading over several weeks, as has hitherto been the custom. These two provisions are all that are contained in the bill. The one-man-one-vote principle upon which the opposition relied as a pretext for demanding the redistribution of the electoral areas will form a separate measure in the introduction, in which the government will not be in a great hurry. The decision to introduce this measure as a distinct bill has taken the opposition by surprise. The liberals, in effect, aim at the destruction of the system of plural voting, which will be accomplished by the establishment of a system of simultaneous elections. The unionists, of course, will not take kindly to this device, which completely takes the wind out of their sails, but the opposition to registration cannot help themselves. A bill drafted in the simple form indicated will meet no obstacles to its passage by the house of commons, and it is difficult to see how it can be rejected by the house of lords. As a matter of fact, the lords, inconsistent as they are, can find no pretext for the rejection of a measure that affects the official status of nobody but the members of the lower house, who have themselves voted to abide by the results of its operations. No other leading measure will be introduced until the registration bill is out of the way. The programme of the voting is designed to put the house of lords still further on record as opposing needful legislation and it is difficult to see how it can fail of its purpose. Before the ministry resigns and appeals to the country, the electors will be given several new illustrations of the hostility of the house of lords to popular legislation. The evicted tenants bill will contain clauses which will insure its rejection by the peers and the one-man-one-vote proposal, when a separate measure, will be introduced after the passage of the registration bill and will also be of a character calculated to secure for it the condemnation of the lords. Then the Welsh disestablishment bill, and the proposal to relegate Scottish measures to a Scottish grand committee will follow, and these two are relied on to awaken the enmity of the upper house. The almost certain rejection of these measures will have the effect to confirm the determination of the people to shatter the legislative power of the house of lords.

A decisive exposition of the attitude of the majority of the house of commons towards the house of lords has been arranged, and this will be put forth very much in the form of a challenge through the resolution which is soon to be introduced by James Henry Dalziel, a Scottish liberal, representing the Kirkcaldy district. Mr. Dalziel, who is a pronounced home ruler, and holds advanced views on all political and social questions, will unquestionably secure to his resolution a strong Scotch support. The resolution will be framed under the approval of the government, so that, though Mr. Dalziel may be its father, it will have the sponsorship of the ministry. The exact terms of the motion have not yet been decided upon, but it wil define with precision the intentions of the government towards the house of lords, and pretty clearly outline the future status of that body, as the opponents of the hereditary house think it should be. The measure will be seriously discussed by the cabinet before it is placed on the notice papers of the house, preliminary to its formal introduction. It is expected that the debate on the resolution will be finished so that a division can be taken on April 17th. In anticipation of the struggle over the resolution all the parliamentary whips are mustering their forces. A full attendance is assured, and the event will be undoubtedly the most momentous of the session.

Mr. Gladstone's constituents do not accept the ex-premier's letter to Mr. Cowan, chairman of the Midlothian liberals, as a farewell address, but merely as a definition of the political situation as effected by his retirement from active leadership. Everybody is satisfied that there is to be no departure from the Gladstonian programme, but that Mr. Gladstone is still the leader of the liberal party, though Lord Roseberry is nominany at its head.

The operation which will necessarily be performed upon Mr. Gladstone's eyes, will likely be delayed for three months, and until that time the ex-premier will rest, though it is possible that he may make his appearance in the house in the meantime, should any important occasion require it. The understanding is that if the operation is successful, and Mr. Gladsone is assured that it will be, he will immediately return to public life and lead the election campaign as a candidate for re-election from Midlothian, and after months of perfect rest what is more likely? Baring the trouble with his eyes and slightly defective hearing, he is physically well and strong. His return to active political work would ensure him an ovation every time he made his appearance on the stump in the populous centers, and that, together with his eloquence, would make such an effective appeal to popular sentiment, that he would carry the liberals back to power with increased majorities. This is one of the possibilities that the unionists dread, and one of the probabilites that the liberals are looking forward to wth feelings of confidence.

The latest calculations of experts increase the prospects that the budget will show a deficit much greater than was expected. According to The Economist, the deficit for the fiscal year ending March 31st, will amount to £1,400,000. For the coming year the total revenue is estimated at £91,500,000, as against the estimated expenditures of £91,000,000. As the figures are approximately correct there is certain to be a pretty sharp debate over the budget when it is discussed in committee in the house.

The failure of the New Zealand Loan Company, has very seriously affected a prominent and very useful member of the cabinet—A. J. Mundella, president of the board of trade—together with two ex-cabinet ministers, John Eldon Gorst, and Sir James Fergusson, respectively solicitor general and postmaster general in the cabinet of Lord Salisbury, and Sir George Russell, member of parliament for Berkshire. These gentlemen were directors in the company and were largely instrumental in its promotion. The receiver of the company's affairs, after a thorough examination of its condition, as to the causes which led to its insolvency, has made a report in which he arraigns the financial board of directors as having given their assent to misleading statements of the company's assets, etc., in their official reports, and has even hinted at fraud in their issue of debenture bonds. The receiver concluded his report with a demand for the public examination of the directors and the court has decided that the examination shall be proceeded with. Mundella, after the publication of the purport of the receivers' report and the decision of the court thereon, tendered his resignation to Lord Roseberry, but the premier deferred his acceptance until he could ascertain whether or not the developments of the examination in court justified Mundella's retirement. The political career of every one of the gentlemen named is involved in the outcome of the court proceedings and their political future will enevitably be blasted if they cannot clearly prove themselves innocent of the charges of the receiver of the New Zealand company.

According to stock exchange gossip, several brokers of the highest standing socially and financially, have been discovered to have dealings with Frank May, the deposed chief cashier of the Bank of England, and have been asked by the governing committee of the exchange to explain their violation of the rule which prohibits any member of the exchange from transacting business with officials or clerks belonging to a public establishment without the knowledge of the latter's superiors or employes. It is said, however, that as some of the members of the exchange committee are known to have acted as brokers for May in some of his transactions, the inquiry into the matter is not likely to be very exhaustive or very disastrous to the culprits.

He Wishes It Made Known.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is very proud of his election to the Carlton Club, and especially desires to have it known that he was chosen to membership out of his turn and over the heads of hundreds of gentlemen who were ahead of him on the list of proposed candidates. Mr. Astor also wishes it to be known that he is the first American who has ever been so honored. He was proposed by the marquis of Abergavenny, and this fact also Mr. Astor would like to have known. The money that Mr. Astor has been spending in the cause of the conservative party was what elected him, but it is not stated whether Mr. Astor wishes this to be known or not. Any way it is known.

Today's issue of The Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. Astor's newspaper, contains an article with the captions in big type: "Irish Misgovernment—The United States Municipal Degradation." The article says that the Irish have shown by their administration of the municipal affairs of certain American cities that they are dangerous to civilization and points the moral that home rule for Ireland would ruin the united kingdom, adding: "The Irish ought to be kept down."

NEGROES REGISTER.

Blacks Are Getting Ready to Vote in the Columbia Election.

AN UNUSUAL STEP FOR THEM.

For the Past Ten Years They Have Not Been Active.

COLONEL LIPSCOMB DECLINES TO RUN

Whites Talk About Withdrawing Support From the Colored Schools if the Blacks Get Active in Politics.

Columbia, S. C., March 24.—(Special.)—The negro movement to take part in municipal politics is more formidable than expected. Today was the first day of registration and although only about 100 negroes registered, that is ten times the number that have usually registered. It is currently reported that fourteen white men, some of them prominent citizens, are encouraging negroes to vote with a view of getting offices for themselves. These rumors caused great indignation among democrats today and a meeting of the city democratic executive committee was called immediately. The committee issued an address which will be published tomorrow, urging upon democrats the great necessity of registering, as for the first time in ten years, the colored line has been drawn in local politics.

Colonel Lipscomb, an active and enthusiastic anti-Tillmanite, was mentioned in connection with the mayoralty on the ticket to be supported by the negroes and disappointed politicians, but in a card in The Evening Journal, he emphatically denies that he had anything to do with it or would run under any circumstances. Colonel Lipscomb is a good man and splendid citizen and people here would not believe the reports concerning his candidacy, although they were repeated almost every minute this morning.

It is said that negro preachers in their sermons tomorrow, will urge their members to register, and a large number are expected to follow their advice. The negroes had watchers at the registration places today and took down the names of every man who came up to register. They are ready to dicker with any white man who will promise to give them representation on the police force or on the school boards. It is not thought that they can get anybody of any influence to run, but they have approached several gentlemen and promised their support if promised some representation in the city government.

In view of the fact that the negroes are raising trouble about the election, a strong sentiment is being expressed that the white people take away the support for their city schools. The negroes have excellent schools in the city and a vast portion of the money comes from white taxpayers who levy a speial tax to keep up city schools. The people here want no trouble, but if the worst must be met they will do it.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Senator Butler Is Active—John Gary Evans Looks a Winner.

Columbia, S. C., March 24—(Special.)—On this side the Savannah the political outlook is misty. It is even foggy.

During the last week the newspapers representing the conservative or anti-Tillman, anti-Ocala faction have betrayed symptoms of an incipient rebellion against Senator Butler. Not since Cleveland's inauguration, not since the policy of the senator relative to South Carolina appointments developed itself, have there been any evidences of conservative enthusiasm for him, but the appointment of a Tillmanite as postmaster at Columbia through his tacit consent, if ont active co-operation, has led two or three of the conservative dailies (there are only five in the state) to critizise him in anything but extenuating terms.

It is not to be understood yet that General Butler will not receive the solid support of the conservatives as against Tillman, but the signs are multiplying that something else is possible. The conservatives say that they have borne the heat and burden of the struggle which Senator Butler has hitherto been identified with, and that at this period of the game he is leaving them "the bag to hold," while he uses the federal patronage in a way which means advantage to himself and recipients.

It is scarcely probable that a third man will enter the senatorial contest, for the reason that it will be difficult to find a man willing to go in with all the odds against him.

Senator Butler does not care to have the active backing of the conservatives at this time. He doubtless thinks that his one chance of success lies in making successful foraging expeditions into Tillman territory in search of votes while the conservatives are resting on their arms, inasmuch as any kind of conservative demonstration throws the Tillman forces into a state of great nervous agitation.

Evans Has a Confident Air.

In the gubernatorial race kaleidoscopic changes continue and any part of a day is apt to bring forth something new and novel in the situation. If recent events have proven anything it is that Senator John Gray Evans's strength is considerable. Here and there leading reformers have announced themselves for him, and in all his recent appearances he has had the air of a confident fighter.

The Bowden alliance wing, on the other hand, which opposes him as the representative of the Irby element, appears to be bothered to find a man to meet Evans. Ellerbe's weakness as a stump speaker was so evident at the Lexington meeting that he is now regarded with diffdence. The Bowdenites do not seem to accept W. D. Evans, president of the state alliance, as a candidate in whom deliverance is sure. This Evans is a farmer, pleasant-mannered and agreeable, but drenched with Ocalistic views. He was defeated two years ago for the nomination for congress by McLaurin, who is now a representative at the national capital, and at the time there were charges of treachery against McLaurin made by him. W. D. Evans has plenty of shrewdness, but is neither oratorical nor declamatory.

Several days ago there was a boom started by the opposers of John Gary Evans, in favor of McLaurin for governor, but McLaurin promptly declared that his desire was to return to congress. He is a forceful, keen and adroit speaker, and a man of talent. He is of physical perfection, and is as quick with his tongue as he is with his fists.

Where Gantt Is in It.

The breach between the Irby and the Bowden factions gapes wider. Just now it has taken on the interesting and rather amusing phase, to non-combatants, of a newspaper squabble between The Piedmont Headlight, Larry Gantt's paper, as the spokesman of the Irbyites, and The Cotton Plant, an official alliance organ, edited by Bowden, and The Columbus Register, and supposed to represent anything to "down" the junior senator from South Carolina. The Register published a vicious leader a few days ago in which Larry Gantt was repeatedly referred to as "T. Liar Gantt," and describing him in anything but the lingo of polite circles.

Gantt comes back at The Register in his paper charging its editor with having been an original and intense vilifier of Tillman and reform, and declaring that he is now a reformer for salary only. The Hedlight spares neither space nor vocabulary in the castigation of Editor Koester.

This clipping from The Marion Star, an intense "anti" paper, will show how the scrap is considered from the "anti" standpoint:

"A blackguarding bount seems inevitable between The Columbia Register and The Piedmont Headlight. Such a contest would be rather suggestive of a war of words betweent a couple of fish women. It will be ink shed, paper spoiled and energy worse than thrown away."

The Cotton Plant of yesterday also has a savage editorial onslaught on Gantt.

The Headlight is very severe on Congressman McLaurin, laying numerous sins of omission and commission at his door.

The administration's triumph in the railroad cases recently decided by Judge Simonton will greatly strengthen Governor Tillman and the reform faction. Besides adding to the popular belief that he and it are invincible and inevitably right, it will render the condition of the state treasury much more presentable as an argument in the coming campaign.

JUMPING ON GANTT.

Larry Makes Congressman McLaurin Mad About a Free Pass.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 24.—(Special.)—The openng meeting of the campaign was held here today. All the candidates for governor were present and addressed about 1,000 voters.

John Gary Evans seemed to have the best of the crowd. After the regular programme was finished Congressman McLaurin, Congressman Shell and General Farley had a spat with Larry Gantt about certain utterances that have appeared in Gantt's paper, The Piedmont Headlight. Gantt asked McLaurin if he did not come to the meeting on a free pass. McLaurin replied that he did not and the man who insinuated such a thing was a liar. He said he had been invited to address the brave, chivalrous people of the Piedmont country, and while on the stand as their invited guest had been insulted by an imported hireling from Georgia, referring to Larry Gantt.

All of the politicians are in consultation trying to single out a candidate who can cope with Gary Evans on the stump. Strong pressure will be brought to bear to get McLaurin to run, but he is now in congress and will have a walkover. In the event he declines to be a candidate General Farley will likely enter the race, provided some of the other candidates can be induced to withdraw.

SNODGRASS CARRIES THE FIRST.

He Captures the First County to Act in His District.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 24.—(Special.) The first shot in the battle of votes in the third congressional district was fired today in Sequatchie county, which instructed her delegates for Congressman Snodgrass in the coming nominating convention, which meets in Athens May 15th. Sequatchie has only four votes, but the friends of both Frazier and Snodgrass have been pulling very hard for her favors, as here the campaign opened. Of the 375 democratic voters in the county, 241 were present. The primaries were called in the open air because the courthouse was too small to accommodate the people. The moving spirits of the convention were C. H. Carpenter, chairman of the county executive committee, and Postmaster L. H. Hill, both Snodgrass braves, though Frazier had a very respectable following. By a vote of 199 to 142, Lawrence Stewart was chosen chairman of the meeting, furnishing a fair illustration of the strength of the two Richmonds. The campaign is waxing exceedingly interesting. Bledsoe county will be heard from next. Delegates were also chosen to the judicial convention with instructions to cast the vote of the county for Snodgrass, McAllister, Beard, Wilkes and Caldwell for supreme judges, for Judge T. M. McConnell and Judge John A. Moore for chancellor and circuit judge, and C. P. Garee for attorney general.

HOLDING HIS OWN.

Senator Colquitt's Condition Remains About the Same.

Washington, March 24.—(Special.)—For forty-eight hours Senator Colquitt has held his own admirably. This evening his temperature is not high, his pulse is good and he is able to take some food. His brain is yet perfectly clear, though he cannot utter a word. Once today he indicated that he would like to write something, but did not have the strength to move the pencil over paper. Scores of telegrams have been received by the family. Among those that came today was a pretty and touching one from Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage. The members of the family are even more hopeful today than they were yesterday, though Dr. Walsh tells them that entire recovery is hardly possible.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN IN NASHVILLE.

He Calls on Governor Turney and Major Thomas.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.—(Special.)—Governor W. J. Northen, of Georgia, spent today in Nashville. The object of Governor Northen's visit was twofold. Part of his business was in connection with the Western and Atlantic lease and he spent several hours with President J. W. Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. Later he held a conference with Hon. M. T. Bryan, president of the Southern Immigration Society, which is to meet in Augusta this summer.

Governor Northen is an enthusiastic advocate of immigration to Georgia. Governor Northen visited Governor Turney at the capitol this afternoon. Governor Northen declined to discuss the political situation in Georgia, saying he was out of politics. The illness of Senator Colquitt, he said, made the senatorship question "a very delicate one," and he asked to be excused from discussing it."

KOSSUTH'S SONS

Appeal to the Hungarians to Keep the Peace.

Buda Pesh, March 24.—The sons of Louis Kossuth have sent the following telegram to the chief burgomaster of this city:

"Learning of the serious excesses in the Hungarian capital, we beseech the public in the sacred name of our father, that there be no further trouble. There must be tranquillity, otherwise we shall be placed in the painful position of withdrawing our consent to the transfer of our father's body to Hungary."

Upon the receipt of the dispatch the burgomaster issued an address to the people to respect the wishes of the sons of the dead hero. The city is now free from disorder.

From Paint Rock Valley.

Francisco, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—George Burke, an invalid pauper, who is physically unable to resent anything, was attacked by James Dodson, a rather hard case, some days ago, and was almost beaten to death with a club. Dodson was promptly arrested and hurried off to the county jail in time to prevent a probable lynching.

Captain Johnston's gubernatorial boom has struck the valley and has worked a revolution in politics. Ten days ago Captain Johnston's name was almost unheard of. Now, almost every man is clamoring for his nomination.

Savannah's Players in Trim.

Savannah, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—John McCann, Savannah's center fielder, arrived today. Jansen is expected this week. The team is practicing daily and is already in fine trim for the opening of the season. vorable. Over the whole great plain, from

HEARD IN PRIVATE.

Judge Bradley Hears the Lawyers Argue in Chambers.

SOME DEPOSITIONS OBJECTED TO.

The Statement of Madeline's Blind Lover Is One of These.

A DOCTOR'S STATEMENT INDEFINITE.

Rosell's Story About His Making Love to Miss Pollard Is Not Likely to Be Admitted in Evidence.

Washington, March 24.—Last Thursday in the trial of the Pollard-Breckinridge case objection was made by counsel for Miss Pollard to evidence contained in the depositions presented by the defense concerning Miss Pollard's age, conversations regarding her, held with James C. Rodes, her deceased lover, and with reference to her ability to resist improper advances from men. Some of the objections were sustained and the evidence ruled out, to which exception was taken by the defense. In other instances Judge Bradley decided to postpone the reading of certain objectionable passages in the depositions until he could examine into the matter, and accordingly it was agreed that he should hear argument on the admission or exclusion of the disputed evidence this morning at 10 o'clock.

Shortly after the appointed hour the arguments began, but behind closed doors. Only Colonel Breckinridge and his attorneys and the counsel for Miss Pollard were present. The reason for the secrecy was to prevent the objectionable testimony from being made public through the newspapers, thus bringing it in a measure before the jurymen, who are to be kept in ignorance of the character of the evidence unless Judge Bradley decides it is competent and may be read in court.

The private room where the arguments were heard adjoins the regular circuit court room, which was abandoned for the purpose of the trial because of the great pressure for admission and the largest courtroom in the courthouse used in its stead.

Colonel Breckinridge arrived at the courthouse alone this morning and went immediately to the private room. He looked fresher and less worried than he did last Thursday. Major Butterworth, Judge Wilson and the other lawyers in the case came in slowly and it was half past 10 o'clock before the arguments began.

The most interesting points argued were in reference to admitting the depositions of Alex Julian, W. W. Rosell and Dr. Lewis. Julian is the man referred to by Miss Pollard as "my blind sweetheart—my modern Barnabas," who deposed that one Christmas day, while in the house of Squire Tinsley, Miss Pollard, after drinking too much eggnog, went through the form of a mock marriage with Julian and then proposed that they carry out the marital relations.

The testimony of Mr. Lewis was that Colonel A. L. W. Swope, who was killed in a street duel in Lexington by Cassius Clay Goodloe some years ago, had requested him to perform an operation on a Miss Pollard, with whom he said he had become involved. Dr. Lewis refused to take the case. He testified that he did not know whether the Miss Pollard mentioned was Madeline Pollard or some other Miss Pollard.

W. W. Rosell is the man who was engaged to Miss Pollard at the time, according to her own admission, that she was under contract to marry James C. Rodes or pay him the money he advanced her and was expecting to be confined of her first child. "Yes, Mr. Butterworth," said Miss Pollard in admitting this state of affairs, "as bad as it sounds, that was exactly the case."

Rosell deposed that he had taken liberties with Miss Pollard at Wesleyan college and that when he was about leaving Cincinnati for a trip to Chicago she begged him to take her along.

All the testimony was objected to by Miss Pollard's counsel—Julian's on the ground that it concerned a time pryor to Miss Pollard's meeting with Colonel Breckinridge, Dr. Lewis's because he could not specify any particular Miss Pollard as the one about whom he alleged Colonel Swope spoke to him, and Russell's asaffecting the competency of evidence offered, covering a period subsequent to the alleged betrayal by Colonel Breckinridge.

The technical objections to the admission of the depositions on the ground that they had been taken de bene esse, or, in other words, subject to estimation at their proper value by the court, to be admitted or rejected as evidence and opposed on any grounds the plaintiff might see fit to make, were argued by Messrs. Wilson and Carlisle and Johnson for the plaintiff and Messrs. Butterworth and Shelby for the defense until nearly 4 o'clock.

Judge Bradley reserved his decision, saying he would render it when the case was called Monday.

A MERCHANT IS MISSING

And Mounted Men Are Looking for Him—Other North State News.

Raleigh, N. C., March 24.—(Special.)—At Wake Forest today, the baseball team of that college, defeated the State Agricultural and Mechanical college team 14 to 4.

Charles E. Crabtree, for twenty years in business at Durham, is missing. Many mounted men are searching for him. It is thought he was crazy and has committed suicide.

A report on the State Normal and Industrial School for Girls was made today, showing ... percent.

The committee today chose as the subject for the intercollegiate debate at the next session of the North Carolina teachers' assembly: "Resolved, That great men make circumstances and circumstances do not make great men."

The North Carolina Liquor Dealers' Association today sent a letter of thanks to Congressman Henderson, of North Carolina, for his stand against the revenue spy appropriation.

President Winston, of the State university, accepts the invitation to deliver the annual address before the South Carolina Teachers' Association, at Spartanburg, in June.

They Were Indicted.

Richmond, Va., March 24.—The grand jury of the Henrico county court found today a true bill against James Halloran, William Wilson and B. F. Ashby, judges, and William P. Woodson and Lee W. Brauer, clerks of election of Smithers's precinct, for allowing and abetting fraud at the last election—gubernatorial.

They were indicted on six counts and bailed in the sum of $500 each to appear at the next term of the court.

Editors Give Up the Trip.

Birmingham, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the Alabama Press Association met in this city this afternoon. After some discussion it was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Alabama Press Association in Montgomery on September 12th. The committee failed to adopt Secretary Rountree's motion to make the proposed trip to Asbury park in June and to carry along a car containing exhibits from the products of each county of the state, the county exhibits to be collected by the country editors. Mr. Rountree stated he had received letters from eighty-five newspaper men in the state favoring his scheme, but the committee thought the editors were too busy with politics to collect creditable exhibits in the short time intervening and decided the scheme was inexpedient at present.

With Pistol and Knife.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.—(Special.)—There was an exciting street fight in Altamont, Grundy county, last evening in which one man was instantly killed and another one probably fatally injured. James Lockhart was a witness in a case before the United States commissioner on Thursday, and he and Tom Gwen became involved in a fight over the evidence given by Lockhart. The latter was shot through the lungs and died, while Gwen was badly wounded by a knife in Lockhart's hands.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, &c
We Mean Business and No Humbug. Come and Give Us a Call.
F. J. STILSON

TABERNACLE TALK.

Surrexit: "He Is Risen."

When the mother of the Savior visited the tomb in the early twilight of the first Easter morning she was greeted by an angel at the doorway of the sepulchre with the announcement, "He is risen!"

Through the mist of early morning,
Ere the splendors of the day,
In the pale east dimly dawning,
On the hills began to play:
Sadly, in her sorrow, weeping
Hastens Mary to the tomb,
Where, in death's cold grandeur sleeping,
Lies her king amid the gloom.

'Tis the king of earth and heaven—
Christ, the child of Mary born,
He who brought the world its leaven
On that starlight Christmas morn;
See! the snowy bands are broken!
Look, the stone is rolled away;
Naught remains there but the token
Of the shroud in which He lay.

"He is risen," breathed an angel
Lighting up the walls of death;
"Go! this glad day's first evangel
Bear the world its Easter breath!
Breathe it softly to the weary,
Sweetly, gently let it fall,
Dim no more the world nor dreary
In its Christ-light free to all!"
Thus, to woman's eyes beholding

She who once in Eden reigned,
Came the gospel's first unfolding
Gleams of Paradise regained;
Thus, oh woman, twice atoning
Thou didst give the Savior birth,
And on that sweet Easter morning
Preach his ransom to the earth!

See! the glad, new day is breaking
Through the floodgates of the spring;
Rapture with the morn awaking,
Joy once more is on the wing!
Through the morning's silken splendor
Mary speeds her way along,
While, upon her pure lips tender,
Breaks the world's new Easter song.

Thus, with each returning Easter,
As the earth renews her bloom,
When the cold days have released her,
'Tis the bursting of the tomb;
'Tis the breaking of death's prison,
Fresher, purer life to bring;
'Tis the whisper, "He is risen!"
From the bloom-lips of the spring!

—L. L. KNIGHT.

Origin of Easter.

The return of Easter brings with it an interesting story of the manner in which the day has been observed and how it originated in the early days of Christianity.

In this connection it may be noted as a matter of interest, before passing further, that Easter happens to fall in March—the only time it will do so for the remainder of the century. A table showing the time when Easter has arrived since 1890 and the days on which it will fall until 1900 is given below for the benefit of those who may be interested:

1890, April 6th; 1891, March 29th; 1892, April 17th; 1893, April 2d; 1894, March 25th; 1895, April 14th; 1896, April 5th; 1897, April 8th; 1898, April 10th; 1899, April 2d; 1900, April 15th.

The celebration of Easter commemorates the resurrection of Christ from the dead. It also marks the expiration of Lent as very largely observed throughout the Christian world. In the ancient church the festival continued for eight days. After the eleventh century, however, the time was limited to only three days, and became a favorite time for administering the rite of baptism. From a high standard of decorum, however, the celebration relaxed into one of great levity. The courts of justice were closed and money, in great abundance, was scattered among the poor. It became a season of merry-making and revelry. Popular sport and dances were ushered into general fashion and even in the pulpit the legends and other stories associated with the day were narrated. The observance of the day as a religious and sacred event was overshadowed by the levity which presided on such occasions, and there was urgent need of a reformation. This came about in the sixteenth century, when the solemnity of the festival was reinstated. The "Easter kiss" was a beautiful custom, which prevailed in the early Christian church. It was accompanied by the greeting: "Surrexit," signifying "He is risen." This was answered by a similar response, "vere surrexit," meaning "truly He has risen."

For quite a long time there was a marked controversy between the Christians of the eastern and western churches as to the time for celebrating Easter. The Christians of the eastern church celebrating the 14th day of the first Jewish month, considered it equivalent to the Jewish Passover. The Christians of the western church, however, observed the Sunday after the 14th, as commemorating the resurrection of the Savior. The council of Nice, which convened A. D., 325, decided in favor of the western church. The time of Easter is determined by the moon; not, however, by the real, but by the calendar moon. Easter is always on the Sunday after the paschal full moon; if the full paschal moon happens to fall on Sunday then the following Sunday is observed.

Easter eggs, for a long time, have been associated with the observance of this important festival. A number of reasons have been ascribed for the adoption of this custom, but the one which possibly obtains and is no doubt the proper solution of the difficulty, is drawn from the fact that eggs signify a renewal of life. The resurrection of Christ from the dead was a renewal of the life which had ebbed away at Calvary, and a pledge that all who should die in Him would have their lives, in like manner, renewed. Eggs, therefore, interpret the meaning of Easter to the worlds awakening into a new life through the resurrection of Christ from the dead.

It is a common weakness, with religious people, to expect too much of the ministry. A preacher—according to the scale of measurement now in vogue—must be able to answer all of the questions of his congregation, including those which are put to him by the children in the Sunday school; he must have the proper height, complexion and quality of voice; he must be fairly good looking; and, added to all of this, he must be a man of immaculate piety. Few preachers, of course, come up to the rigid application of this standard.

In this connection an amusing incident may be related. A vacancy having occurred in the pulpit of a certain church, the officers began to cast about for a bright young minister to serve the congregation. At last they found him—so far as the mere discoverey was concerned; and one of the officers, acting in behalf of his committee, addressed an offer to the young minister. It was expected, so the letter went on to say, that he would preach two sermons on each Sunday, raise the hymns for the congregation, conduct a weekly prayer meeting, also a cottage prayer meeting, in addition to such other contingencies as might be entailed upon him by sickness, death and matrimony. As compensation for his services he might expect the sum of $400 per annum.

The young preacher, who had a vein of humor running through his piety, replied that he was not, at that time, in a position to accept the kind offer of the church; that after he had been in heaven for about a hundred years he would then be good enough to serve the congregation and by that time he would be sufficiently etherialized to exist on a salary of $400 a year.

It is well to reverence these evangels of our religion, but we should not forget that ministers are human, and subject to the influence of heat, cold, fatigue, hunger and even temptation. At the best they are only good men, whose commission alone is divine, and whose arena of action is the harvest-field of humanity. A preacher is a guide and not a paragon; a servant of Christ and not a substitute for Him. This fact should not be overlooked—although the pen which now stresses it belongs to only a weak brother and a poor layman. One of the best paragraphs which has yet appeared on this line is clipped from a recent issue of The Sunday School Times: "Preaching is one factor of Christian service, but one only. There must be a hearer as well as a preacher; and even though the preacher preaches and the hearer hears there may still be no practical result from the preaching and the hearing. Unless he who hears is roused to action, and acts, the preacher's work in his behalf is vain." After all, to briefly summarize, and to compress the argument into a nutshell, the plan of Christian work must be co-operative, and efforts, which seek the conversion of a soul and the evangelization of a world must be alike mutual. It is too much for a preacher to carry his church on his back; his congregation should divide the burden.

A well-known Christian worker has written the following brief article for insertion in this column. It is a condensed sermon, and the hasty reader, busy with the cares and burden of the day, will do himself a great service in reading it carefully:

There is much encouraging; there is much discouraging in all life. To the pastor who is sufficiently well-balanced, a word of good cheer is lifting. To the pastor who is not well-balanced, a word of commendation may be unwise. "Wisdom is justified of her children" in the pulpit and out of it, even in the pew. The congregation often is not in sympathy with the preacher. Many of the people are inattentive to the preached word, and therefore, are not prepared to say anything commendatory of the sermon. Such cannot give a word of encouragement. An old jaded mule, just off the road, is so grateful for a peck of oats and a little curry comb and brush. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Is a minister of the gospel a beast? And will mercy be shown him? A man is supposed to love himself. Is his pastor a part of himself?

Many, seemingly, connect themselves with the church for what they can make out of the church. Such, perhaps, forget that the Master came on earth to serve, not to be served. Church membership is not necessarily salvation from sin. Judas Iscariot was a member of the church, as the church then existed. Judas had his place; that is, we are told, "that he might go to his own place." He reached his own place, through the church. Is there no difference, then, between the church and the world? I suppose the same ground produces tares and wheat; I presume that both will grow until the harvest. Will there be a harvest, then? I was thinking of the Apostle Paul, and of what he said to the churches of Galatia, iv, 7: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Were I a pastor or a preacher of the everlasting gospel, I would desire the love of my people shown me in many ways. Especially would I have need of "a peck of oats," and a "little curry comb and brush." And there are many, very many loving Christians, and many loving congregations, and many loving pastor. And love "works no ill to his neighbor," if he is a neighbor and will so regard his pastor. Love cuts a deep furrow. Love breaks up the fallow ground.

In Harrisburg, Pa., a few days ago, the centennial anniversary of the Market Square Presbyterian church was celebrated. This is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the country. In front of the church, on scarlet streamers, fluttered the likenesses of John Knox and John Calvin, the heroes of Presbyterianism in the old world. On the window ledges were printed the names of Francis Herron, Jonathan Edwards, John Witherspoon, John Rogers, John McMillan, Archibald Alexander, Davd Elliott, Charles Hodge, Albert Barnes, Philemon Fouse, John Elder and Charles Nisbet. It was a great day for the Presbyterians of Harrisburg. The sermon was preached by Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., L.L.D., whose father, for fifty years, had been the pastor of the congregation. His subject was "The Beginning Presbyterianism."

Dr. W. J. Scott, whose pen is rarely idle, and who is confessedly one of the ablest writers of the present generation, has paid a glowing tribute to the character of Rev. William D. Anderson, D.D., who died a few weeks ago at Marietta, Ga., and who was one of the leading exponents of Methodism in the South.

The career of Dr. Anderson, embracing the achievements of the soldier, the lawyer, the legislator and the man of God is familiar to nearly every one in the city. Dr. Anderson was at one time the pastor of the First Methodist church and the tribute of Dr. Scott, which is sired by a long personal friendship, will be widely appreciated:

"'Anderson of Cobb,' as they were wont to call him at the old capitol building, 'Bill Anderson,' as the confederate boys were accustomed to salute him, had qualities of head and heart that sooner or later impress the generation. Not always in life, for some of the noblest of men have gone down to their grave 'unwept, unhonored and unsung.'

"But sooner or later they are found out and henceforward their graves become the Vernon shades of Mecca scenes of human pilgrimage.

"Dr. Anderson combined those qualities that are not always found in accord. They were humility and courage. In the intimacy of close personal friendshp I have perhaps foolshly charged him with a morbid self-depreciation. Not that he was an ecclesiastical Uriah Heep, but because his standard of moral character was lofty beyond the appreciation of the average Christian. But his most striking characteristic was his courage. This he illustrated on battle fields amidst the shrieks of the dying and the screams of shells; in legislative halls amidst the strife of tongues; in cold and hunger as he traveled hard mountain districts.

"Years ago he might have been in congress or in the gubernatorial chair, but he preferred to go on his lonely way singing:

"'Jesus I my cross have taken.'

"He never alluded to these political possibilities. He was too modest for that, just as he winced when Emory college made him a doctor of divinity. In the pulpit his courage was as conspicuous as on the platform. He did not scold like a drab, but he rebuked sin in no mincing tones.

"While he did not affect the airs and tricks of a word-monger, he preached at short intivals with immense power. I could readily name a half dozen Georgia preachers who are more attractive to the majority of churchgoers, yet I cannot name half that number who were his equal in logical ability and forceful utterance.

"In debate he had the stature and bearing of an intellectual athlete. While he was gentle and courteous to a fair-minded adversary when brought to confront an opponent with great issues in legislative halls or on the conference floor, he was not sparing of incisive and emphatic utterances.

"Long years hence his conference brethren, when talking about some good deed or noble word wrought or uttered, they will say one to another, 'that was ever 'Bill Anderson's' way.'

"Miss Thackeray, I believe it was, who said of great authors what applies in an eminent degree to my late friend:

"'Who never turned his back, but marched
breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed the right was worsted—
Wrong could triumph
Held—we fall to rise—baffled to fight better
Sleep to wake.'"

The entertainment given by the Willing Workers' Society of the Christian church at the residence of Mrs. Albert Howell, on Ivy street, was a very enjoyable affair, and also netted quite a neat sum for the treasury. Among those who lent their talent to the occasion were Miss Nelms and Miss Stockdell, whose recitations were greatly enjoyed. A well executed piano solo, by Miss Woodward, was received with much applause. Particular mention must be made of the singing of Miss Bessie Pierce, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Richards, who charmed the company with her exquisite voice. The society's paper, "The Tattler," read by Mr. Oscar Turner, the editor, abounded in bright and witty sayings, and local hits and personal allusions were keenly appreciated.

The Willing Workers have fortnightly entertainments, and these meetings are always most pleasant.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Atlanta, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, of Massachusetts, will deliver a lecture in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Thursday, March 29th, at 3 p. m.

Miss Elizabeth is a sister of Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Francis E. Willard's secretary, and the sisters have been traveling in Spain, and were afterwards guests of Lady Henry Somerset in London. Miss Bessie is, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the temperance workers across the ocean and will be able to interest those who will hear her next Thursday. A cordial invitation is extended to every one. No admission fee will be required.

St. Philip's Church.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. Albion W. Knight, vicar. Easter day services: 7:30 a. m., celebration of holy communion; 10 a. m., special service of admission of sisters; 11 a. m., morning praper, sermon and second celebration of holy communion; 4 p. m., childrens' Easter service. Bishop Nelson will preach at 11 o'clock service. Seats all free. Public cordially invited. Ushers in attendance.

The music at St. Philip's this morning will be especially fine. The choir at this church is a vested boy choir and, although it has been in training only about four months, it has won high praise from all who have heard it.

When the Rev. Mr. Knight was made vicar of this parish he immediately set about to organize a boy choir. The work of organization and training was entrusted to Mr. Edward G. Warner, who had been connected with St. Philip's choir for some time, serving first as basso in the quartet choir and afterwards as organist. Any one familiar with the work of boy choirs can appreciate the splendid work accomplished by Mr. Warner as organist and choir master. The rendition of the music by this choir shows careful and painstaking training, and for so short a time the results are truly wonderful. Besides being a singer himself, Mr. Warner is particularly fortunate in being able to impart his knowledge to others. It is the policy of the choirmaster to use only music of the highest character, as the programme of today will show. Very soon it is hoped to increase the number of men in the choir. The following is a list of the present members, which includes eighteen boys and seven men:

Sopranos—Otto Abel, Richard Everett, Robert Moss, Frank Everett, Bryan Dickson, Angier Eastman, Marcus Skancke, Russell Compton, Lester Anderson, Robert Bostrom, Geddings Tupper, George Norton, Miller Gowen and Henry Phillips.

Altos—John Everett, Ollie Milson, Garfield Thiberdean and Harry Yearndle.

Tenors—Mr. R. G. Cordon, W. H. Harrison and W. S. Ansley.

Bassos—Mr. Sam Chapman, Mr. H. Storer, Mr. M. A. Payne, and Mr. Randolph Rose.

Organist and Choir Master—Mr. Edward G. Warner.

Programme.

Processional Hymn, No. 110...... Hymnal.
Christ Our Passover.... ......C. Fisher.
Gloria Patri Nos. 1, 2 and 3.... ....Hymnal.
Te Deum Laudamus, in F.... ....Garrett.
Jubilate Deo, in E flat...... ....Garrett.
Intreit, anthem "Awake Up, My Glory,"........ ....J. Barnby.
Holy Communion.
Kyrie Eleison, Gloria Tibi, Credo, in A ....E. G. Monk.
Hymn, No. 121,...... ....Hymnal.
Gloria Patri.... ....C. Fisher.
Offertory, anthem, "As It Began to Dawn,"........ ....Miles B. Foster.
Offertory, Sentence,..... ....Hymnal.
Sursum Corda, in A,...... ....E. G. Monk.
Sanctus, in A,....... ....E. G. Monk.
Nunc Dimittis, in F.... ....B. Tours.
Gloria in Excelsis, in A,....E. G. Monk.
Nunc Dimmittis, in F. ....B. Tours.
Recessional, Hymn No. 117,..... ..Hymnal.

The delegates to the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, now in session, will occupy the several churches of the city this morning and tonight as follows:

First Baptist, 7:30 p. m.—C. J. Hicks.

First Methodist, 7:30 p. m.—Professor H. W. Williams.

Moore Memorial, 7:45 p. m.—J. Nicholson, Jr., and J. Akerman.

First Christian, 7:30 p. m.—A. T. Jameson.

Fifth Baptist, 7:30 p. m.—C. I. Stacey.

Fourth Presbyterian, 7:30 p. m.—H. P. Anderson.

West Side M. E. Church, 11 a. m.—W. F. Baxter, W. L. Kirmesey.

Henderson's Store, 11 a. m.—A. E. Lashley.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, 11 a. m.—C. I. Stacey.

Men's mass meeting, Young Men's Christian Association building at 3:30—James A. Doritee. B. C. Davis, music.

Railroad mass meeting, men only, at rooms 4 p. m.—C. J. Hicks. Athens orchestra.

Boys' meeting at building, 3:30 p. m.—W. F. Baxter and A. A. Jameson.

Mass meeting for ladies at 3:30 p. m., First Methodist church—H. P. Anderson and A. T. Jameson.

Consecration service 9 a. m. at building—W. M. Lewis, state secretary.

Farewell meeting, First Methodist Episcopal church 9 p. m.—W. M. Lewis.

At St. Luke's today the services will be specially attractive. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer, communion and sermon by Dr. R. S. Barrett, dean, at 11 a. m. Childrens' Easter service at 4 p. m.; confirmation service and sermon by Rt. Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., bishop of the diocese, at 7:30 p. m.

The music for all the services has been specially prepared by the choir, and will be beautiful and appropriate.

All seats are free, all are invited to attend and visitors will be cordially welcomed.

Music for morning communion:
Processional Hymn, "Jesus Christ Is Risen Today"—H. Careys.
"Christ, Our Passover"—Savage.
"Te Deum Laudamus," (in B flat)—King Hall.
"Benedictus"—Ouseley.
Hymn, "To Him Who For Our Sins Was Slain"—Lord Cecil.
"Kyrie Eleison"—W. H. Monk.
"Gloria Tibi"—Tallis.
"Credo"—W. H. Monk.
Hymn, "The Day of Resurrection."

Catholic Church.

The services at the Catholic church this morning, on account of Easter, will be peculiarly interesting. The following is the programme of music:

Soprano solo, "Etin Carnatus"—Mrs. Belle Dysdemon.

Mezzo soprano, "Guitollis"—By Mrs. O'Brien.

Baritone solo, "Domine Deux"—Mr. Frank Wheat.

Alto solo, "Veni Creator," from Verdi's "Rigoletto"—By Mrs. O'Brien.

Duet, bass and tenor, "Quoniam"—Messrs. Hubert and James Lynch.

Duet, soprano and alto, "Agnus Dei"—Mrs. O'Brien and Miss Dempsey.

Kyrie solos—By Miss Kate Lyman.

Offertory, "Regina Caeli"—Mrs. Belle Dykeman.

The choir is composed of the following singers:

Sopranos—Mrs. Belle Dykeman, Miss Kate Lyman, Miss Minnie Carroll, Miss Clara Loyd, Miss Josie Manley.

Altos—Mrs. Dr. O'Brien, Miss Nellie Flynn, Miss Dempsey, Misses Lizzie and Fannie Johnson.

Tenors—Mr. James O'Neill and Mr. Chapman.

Bassos—Mr. Frank Wheat, Messrs. James and Peter Lynch, Mr. Frank X. Bililey.

Baptist.

Dr. Hawthorne, at the First Baptist church this morning, will preach on "The Living Witnesses of the Resurrection." The following is the programme of music:

Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly, organist and director; Mrs. Annie Mays Dow, soprano; Mrs. C. A. Sindall, alto; Mr. William Owens, tenor; Mr. Eugene Hardeman, bass; Mr. T. C. Wurm, cornetist. Assisted by Wurm's orchestra.

PROGRAMME.

Organ prelude, "Grand Offertoire"—Batiste.
Cornet Solo—Mr. C. T. Wurm.
"Sanctus," Gounod—Wurm's orchestra.
"Come, See the Place Where Jesus Lay"—Parker.
"He Is Risen"—Shilling.
"Christ Our Passover"—Shelley.
Easter Offertory, "Faure"—Mr. William Owens.
"Behold Now! Fear Ye Not," Gilchrist—Mrs. Annie Mays Dow and choir.
Cornoration.
Organ postlude, choral march (in Canon form)—Dudley Buck.

Services at the Second Baptist church: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 by the pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, subject, "Heaven." Services at night at 7:30; baptism at the close of sermon. The special services will be continued next week at night, commencing at 8 o'clock and lasting one hour.

MORNING.

Organ Voluntary—Communion in G—L. Wely.
Anthem, "Christ Our Passover"—F. N. Shepperd.
Hymn, "The Resurrection"—H. R. Shelley.
Offertory, "Hosana"—J. Granier.
Postlude, "Let the Heavens Rejoice"—A. R. Gaul.

EVENING.

Organ Voluntary—Selected.
Anthem, "The Strain Upraise"—D. Buck.
Offertory, "Evening Song"—F. Ries.
Contralto solo.
Postlude in F—Th. Sterne.
Choir—Miss Bessie L. Pierce, soprano; Miss Jennie C. Smith, contralto; Mr. E. D. Van Hoose, tenor; Mr. S. M. Burbank, bass; Mr. Joseph Maclean, organist.

The Second Baptist church is now holding a series of meetings every night, 8 to 9 o'clock, conducted by the pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald. Many souls are being converted and added to the church. A special Easter sermon will be preached by this gifted and scholarly man Sunday at 11 a. m. on "Heaven." The public and friends generally are invited to hear this sermon.

Central Baptist church, Rev. D. W. Gwin, D. D., pastor. Subject of morning discourse, "The Resurrection." Sunday school 9:30 a. m. All invited.

Rev. F. M. Haygood will preach at Beach Springs today at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Malvern Hill, superintendent.

The usual services at the Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Ward.

Methodist.

Rev. J. B. Robins, D. D., will preach at the First Methodist church this morning.

Programme of music:
Organ prelude.
Voluntary, "Christ Our Passover"—F. N. Shepperd.
Hymn, "Joy to the World," No. 59.
Offertory, "Alleulia! Christ is Risen"—H. R. Shelley.
Hymn, "The Resurrection"—H. R. Shelley.
Alto with violin obligato.
Sermon.
Response, "Prayer"—Massnet.
Violin solo.
Anthem, "As It Began to Dawn"—Dudley Buck.
Hymn No. 846.
Organ postlude.

Soprano, Miss Julia Carter; alto, Mrs. Charles O. Sheridan; tenor, Mr. Walter S. Garfield; bass, Mr. Edward H. Barnes; violinist, Mr. Gustave W. Pringnizt; organist and director, Mrs. Arthur Richards.

Trinity church, Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Services and sermon by Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D., 11 a. m. Services and sermon by Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D., 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. League meeting, 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Experience meeting Friday 7:30 p. m. Largest church in the city; inclined floor; free pews. Everybody welcome here. Special Easter decorations.

Special services will begin at Trinity on Sunday night, and continue throughout the week.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church. Easter service in church and Sunday school in the morning. Sermon at 11 a. m. by Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. At 7:30 p. m. preaching by Mr. O. P. Harris—trial sermon.

Park Street Methodist church, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor, and at 7:30 p. m., by Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist Episcopal church, junction of Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. H. Eakes pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by Rev. W. F. Glenn, and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, south, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30, S. P. Marbut, superintendent. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Preaching at night, 7:15 o'clock, by the pastor. Epworth League Monday night at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30. Everybody invited to come.

Preaching morning and evening at Edgewood Methodist church today. The church will be beautifully decorated and all the services will be especially arranged for Easter. Being conveniently located very near the line of the Inman Park electric cars it is expected that many people from the city will attend services in this delightful suburban chapel.

East Atlanta, W. D. Shea, pastor. Easter song services. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity Home mission, W. D. Shea, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Richardson, superintendent. Preaching by the pastor at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. E.H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Owing to the sad bereavement in the family of Mr. Alex W. Smith, in the loss of his infant child, the proposed programme of music to be rendered at the First Presbyterian church on Easter Sunday morning will in consequence be omitted. The following music will be substituted. The opening solo will be sung by Mr. Frank Pearson. "Come See the Place Where Jesus Lay," by H. W. Parker. The offertory will be sung by Miss Elizabeth Kinney. "Easter Morn," by W. H. Neidlinger.

The Barnett Presbyterian church, Hampton street and Highland avenue, Rev. L. B. Davis, pastor. Sabbath services, 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock p. m and 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m., Thursday each week. Easter sermon and baptism of children in the morning. A cordial invitation to all. Funeral sermon of little Pryor Jones at night. Proverbs iii, 9-10: "Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first."

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m. Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent; Charles D. Montgomery, Charles W. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets, W. H. Pope, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services at 7:30 p. m., Sunday and Friday.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 p. m., near Pearl street and Georgia railroad. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. Charles W. Dayton, superintendent; John J. Eagan, assistant.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner of Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatie, superintendent.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, on East Georgia avenue, near Capitol avenue, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. All are welcome. Seats free.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, corner of Forsyth and Church streets. Services for the day will be: Morning service at 11 a. m., preaching by the minister, Rev. William Roswell Cole. Subject: "The Solidarity of Life." The communion service will be held immediately after the morning service. There will be special Easter music by the choir. Easter celebration and service by the Sunday school at 9:30. Fortnightly Club, Wednesday, at 8 p. m. All are invited to the services of this church.

Congregational.

West Ellis street, near Peachtree. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Christian Endeavorers at 6:30 p. m. Easter will be observed in all the services. Anthems, music and responsive services led by Rev. G. S. Ricker.

First Christian.

Rev. C. P. Williamson, D.D., will preach at the First Christian church this morning at 11 o'clock. Services at night conducted by Mr. A. T. Jameson, of the Young Men's Christian Association convention.

Lutheran.

First English Lutheran church. Service at 11 o'clock, appropriate to Easter, and the Lord's supper will be administered. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Services conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner of Forsyth and Garnett streets. Divine Easter service at 11 a. m. Communion at the close. Sunday school at 10 o'clock, Mr. Albert Koppe, superintendent. All are welcome.

Spiritual.

The First Spiritual church will meet at No. 20 King street this Sunday night at 8 o'clock. Religious services and business. Friends are cordially invited. We are not creed bound.

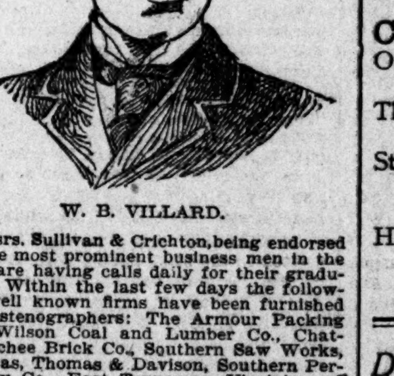
Christian Science.

Church of Chrst (Scientist), second floor of the Grand, Peachtree street. Divine services at 10:30 a. m., and Sunday school at 11:30 a. m. Meeting Wednesday, at 11 a. m., for study of the Bible, and Friday, at 8 p. m., for study of international Sunday school lesson. All are invited.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Take a Course in Sullivan & Crichton's Business College and School of Shorthand—Big Demand for Graduates.

Mr. W. V. Villard entered the shorthand department of Sullivan & Crichton's Business college when sixteen years of age. After less than three months' study, just two hours each day, he was prepared to accept his present position as stenographer to the Southern Granite Company. Mr. Villard is a nephew to the Rev. Dr. J. W. Heidt, of this city, and is one of the most promising young stenographers in the south.



W. B. VILLARD.

Messrs. Sullivan & Crichton, being endorsed by the most prominent business men in the city, are having calls daily for their graduates. Within the last few days the following well known firms have been furnished with stenographers: The Armour Packing Co., Wilson Coal and Lumber Co., Chattahoochee Brick Co., Southern Saw Works, Douglas, Thomas & Davison, Southern Perfumery Co., East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, Sciple Sons and Dr. Hopkins's Medical Company, Charleston; Constitution Publishing Company and others. Hard times do not affect Sullivan & Crichton's college, for here young people are taught to be self-supporting and independent. The college is crowded with students and new ones are entering daily.

$30,000

Wagered on the Word Figaro.

A very strange thing happened a few weeks ago at the press club fair in Chicago.

The owner of a large theater in Havana called El Figaro, the editor of the famous illustrated paper called Figaro, published in Paris and the manufacturer of the old Figaro brand of cigars all met by accident. The wealth of these three gentlemen, which is said to be away up in the millions, is acknowledged to be due to this word of unknown origin (Figaro), or rather the use they have made of it.

The conversation naturally turned toward the origin of the word, each one translating it differently and claiming its fatherhood.

The result was that a wager (or, as the Texas man would say, a Jack-pot) of $10,000 each was put and the word Figaro will be submitted to the glattologists of the world and if its origin is traced to any one of these gentlemen it will net him the sum of $20,000. Harralson Bros. & Co., of this city, have secured the state agency for this same old Celestino Costello & Co.'s Figaro cigar and while this international contest is going on they will offer $10 and a box of the cigars to any one giving them a satisfactory origin of the word.
su-tuth

Baby's Picture.

For ten days, beginning Monday we will make cabinet photos of children under five years at $1 per dozen; also cabinets of any person any style at $1.50 for the same period. Finest work guaranteed. Lenney's New Gallery, 83½ Whitehall street.

Another Big Horse Sale at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.—(Special.)—The Tennessee breeders will sell at auction 200 fine horses here on April 13th and 14th. Horses sold very low at their March sale, but they have determined not to carry them over another year. Nearly all of them are roadsters, saddlers and business horses.

Maier & Berkele's announcement that they would sell their stock at public auction, has excited the interest of lovers of choice diamonds, watches and jewelry. The sale will commence Monday, March 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will continue daily at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. until all is sold.

Notice.

I have this day sold and transferred my entire insurance business to Messrs. Harry L. English & Co., room 22, Inman building, 22½ South Broad street. All endorsements, transfers and renewals will be promptly attended to by these gentlemen. Yours very trulq. CHARLES C. THORN.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.
J. E. SIMPSON.
Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

Dr. R. R. Kime

Has removed his office to 63½ Whitehall street, and resumed general practice with his special line of work. 'Phone—Office 539; residence, 1051. mar18-4t sun

Water Cure Sanitarium.

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.
Mach 12, 1894.
DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.
mar 18-12 m.

Beechman's Pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old, Smith's Worm Oil and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.
S. W. LONG.

Messrs. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, have decided to sell all the contents of their store at 93 Whitehall street, at public auction. Large crowds are expected to be in attendance, and the choicest watches, diamonds and jewelry will be sold to the highest bidder without limit or reserve.

SIMON & FROHSIN

43 Whitehall Street,

EASTER WEEK OFFERINGS!

This week we shall PRESENT to every purchaser of Fast Black Hosiery or Gloves the valuable Hermsdorf SOUVENIR, and offer exceptional values in every department.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Imported Balbriggan Hose, regular made, double heel and toes, at.............10c.
Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Colored Hose, seamless, double heel and toe, at..............10c.
Ladies' French Lisle Hose, Fast Black, plain or drop stitch, double sole, high spliced heels, worth 5cc., at..............29c.
Children's Ribbed, Fast Black Hose, seamless, double heel and toe, worth 20c., at........7½c.
Children's Ribbed Lisle Hose, double knee, heel and toe, worth 40c., at................25c.
Knee Protectors, make Children's hose wear twice as long, at.......................25c.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, a 10c. quality tomorrow, at.... 5c.
Ladies' Bleached Swiss Ribbed Vests, tape on neck and sleeves, worth 15c., at....... 10c.
Ladies' Real Swiss Ribbed Lisle Vests, silk finished and silk taped, worth 35c., at......... 19c.
Men's Gauze and Balbriggan Shirts, in white and colors, Drawers to match, at........ 25c.
French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in unbleached or fancy solid colors, silk front, Drawers finished with suspender straps, worth $2 a suit, at ....50c. each
Men's Heavy Lisle Shirts and Drawers, worth $2 a suit, at ....50c. each.
Infants' Ribbed Balbriggan Vests, worth 25c., at........12½c.
Children's Gauze Vests, Pants and Drawers, at lowest prices.
Children's All Wool Gauze Shirts, long and short sleeves.

CORSETS.

Our 50c. Ventilated Summer Corset, at...................40c.
The C. & B. Summer Corset, extra long waist, worth $1, at 75c.
Style 23, a long waist Coutille Corset, in white and drab, worth 75c., at...............50c.
HER MAJESTY'S Corset, the best fitting Corset made, in white, drab and black.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Ladies' Percale Waists, front trimmed with ruffles, at......29c.
Ladies' Light and Dark Colored Sateen Waists, worth $1, at...50c.
Ladies' White Lawn Waists, worth 60c., at...............35c.
Boys' French Percale Waists, worth 50c., at..............39c.
Boys' Laudered Percale Waists, worth 75c. and $1, at.........59c.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Silk Gauntlet Gloves, worth 75c., at..............39c.
Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, with large pearl buttons, in all fashionable colors, fitted and warranted at...................$1.
Ladies' Silk Gloves, black and colors, with fancy stitching and large pearl buttons to match, at.........................50c.
Kayser's Double Finger Tip Gloves, do not wear out on end of fingers, at...............75c.

FANS.

New Japanese Fans, with corded sticks, at...................5c.
Novelties, Japanese Fans, special values, at......10c., 15c. and 25c.
Many new things in Gauze, Silk and Feather Fans, at popular prices.

UMBRELLAS.

Silk Gloria Sun Umbrellas, natural sticks, at...............75c.
Navy Blue Gloria Umbrellas, with Dresden handles, at....$1.25

MEN'S FURNISHING.

Bleached Jeans Drawers, with ribbed anklets, at..........25c.
Laundered Negligee Shirts, Collar and Cuffs attached, at.....50c.
Laundered Percale and Madras Shirts, made with link cuffs, worth $1 and $1.25, at.......75c.
All Silk Windsor Ties, in solid colors and plaids, at.........15c.

Children's Headwear.

Childrens' Embroidered Lawn Caps, from..............10c. up
Children's Embroidered Hats, from.....................15c. up
Children's Straw Hats and Caps ....25c. up

Douglas, Thomas & Davison. | *Douglas, Thomas & Davison.*

"That Basement."

That Cash Basement!

That Place where values as can be had nowhere else are offered every day.

Entrance from Broad Street and from center and rear of main floor.

36-inch Wool Mixed Dress Goods, any shades you please, 10c yard.

Black ground Satines, with colored figures, new styles, 10c yard.

Yard wide English Percales, the 12½c sort, at 7½c yard.

⅞ fine Sea Island at 4c yard.

Striped and Plaid White Lawns 4c yard.

Calcutta Cloth, a new Summer Dress Fabric, would be cheap at 12½c yard, down stairs, 7c yard.

Epangaline Suitings, a very serviceable and strong dress fabric 7⅞c yard.

Changeable Satines, never sold by any concern in existence less than 12½c; Basement price 7½c yard.

Standard Indigo and Red Prints 5c yard.

Novelty Dress Goods, yard wide, very special at 25c yard.

Double-faced Silesia Linings 10c yard.

Glory Soap (and plenty of it) 2½c cake.

Ivory Soap (it floats) 4c cake.

61 Whitehall—Through to Broad.

CLEVELAND OPPOSES

All Possible Silver Legislation by Congress.

SO SAYS COL. W. C. OATES

The Administration Candidate for Governor of Alabama.

THE GOLDBUGS RULE THE COUNTRY,

And It Will Not Do to Disturb Their Repose.

The Alabama Gubernatorial Campaign Arouses an Active Canvass with National Issues.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—"President Cleveland is opposed today to any system of silver coinage that is in sight, or that is possible."

This was the bold declaration of Hon. William C. Oates, candidate for the governorship of Alabama, in his Opelika speech on Thursday, followed by the still more remarkable statement:

"And yet he is on the democratic platform."

It was no wonder that the 300 Alabamians assembled in the courthouse listened in silence to the speech. It was bold, if not comforting, and the speaker merited one praise which his anti-silver colleagues do not—that of being entirely frank.

Colonel Oates reached the financial part of his address by telling the story of one Dr. Crawford, who, becoming an alliance light, developed wonderful capacity for understanding national finances, whilst always a failure when dealing with his own.

"Silver," said Colonel Oates, "was demonetized in 1873 and in 1878 was restored to its position as money. It is now as good as gold and has not been demonetized by the repeal of the Sherman act.

The People Expected Too Much.

"The last national election," said the colonel, "resulted in a signal triumph for the democracy, giving them the presidency and both houses of congress. Immediate reform of many things was expected, people forgetting that this government is an immense machine, and that large bodies more slowly. Now that the car is in our own hands we discover that it is a new field, wherein we are responsible. It is natural for democrats to differ, whilst republicans bow slavishly to caucus dictation.

"'Cleveland is deceiving us,' say many impatient democrats 'He has gotten off the platform. I don't like his appointments.'

"I do not like many of them myself. I believe that to the victor belongs the spoils. 'He sometimes appoints mugwumps,' but they are men of good character, and as they voted for him he owes them something. In carrying out the civil service law he is but obeying the mandate of the platform as well as the law.

Now the Cuckoo Sings.

"They say that Cleveland's greatest sin is on the silver question. As his position is misunderstood, I will explain it. When the special session of congress met the president's message called for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. In a consultation of democratic members I urged that in agreeing to the repeal of the Sherman act that we accompany it with the other legislation called for by the democratic platform. Not being able to secure unity of action in this matter I withdrew and determined to vote for democratic measures as they arose. I was in bed for weeks thereafter, and it was only by a desperate effort that I could be present at the vote on the repeal of the Sherman act. I voted on every proposition and did not dodge one. I voted against the coinage of silver at all the ratios from 16 to 19, but voted for it at the ratio of 20. I did this as a concession for the sake of compromise. I then voted for the Bland-Allison act, which would have secured a continuance of silver coinage. Now, what is free coinage? It is to open up the mints of the United States to all the bullion and pot metal of the world, no matter by whom presented. Mr. Cleveland told me that under free coinage there would be an increase of $50,000,000 per annum in circulation. Free coinage, as its advocates interpret it, is not to be found in the platform. The platform calls for the free coinage of silver on a parity with gold. Is 16 to 1 such a parity? Are sixteen parts of silver bullion equal to one part of gold bullion? Yet that is what the platform calls free. Free coinage is based upon the idea that the bullion must be of exchangeable value. It would now take twenty-nine measures of silver to equal one of gold. Its coinage at 16 to 1 is only a game to protect the proprietors of western silver mines, and is the worst kind of class legislation. Today the silver league is spending money to control the Alabama election, and I know of the sending of $10,000 here for that purpose.

"They call it 'the dollar of our daddies.' Are the relative positions of commerce the same now as they were with our daddies? The vast amount of silver production has changed the times. I differ with the president as to the wisdom of coining silver without foreign agreement. I believe that we are strong enough to float the silver dollar independent of international agreement.

"'Oh, hell! you want to break the thing down and establish the gold standard,' I hear them say.

This Is Official—Sure Enough.

"Now," said Colonel Oates, feeling that he had prepared the way, "what is the position of President Cleveland?

"He is opposed today," said he, in measured terms, "to any system of free coinage that is possible, and yet——

"He is on the platform!

"He is opposed to any system now in sight. He says it is difficult to get congress to legislate on the line of parity, and even if it did, the price of silver bullion would be changing daily, and the dollars would have to be as often recalled and recoined. I went to Mr. Cleveland and said:

"'If your friends take sides against the coinage of the seigniorage you handicap us and enable your enemies to say you are for the gold standard.'

"His answer was:

"'My God, Oates, I hope no man will say that of me. I am the friend of both gold and silver. Pass the seigniorage bill, but, for God's sake, do not accompany it with conditions. You don't know the trials I have. I am between two fires, with extreme gold men on one side, and extreme silver men on the other. The bankers of the country are pulling at me so that I do not know what to do.'

"The repeal of the whole Sherman law would not have re-enacted the former law. Senator Sherman is the brains of the republican party. He is not a little man, but is a very broad statesman, controlling more than twenty votes in the senate, and never slurring at the south."

At the Mercy of the Banks.

Colonel Oates then proceeded to notice editorial references in The Constitution, in which he sang the cuckoo song most delightfully—so delightfully, in fact, that his audience forgot to cheer, and the most dismal silence gave prominence to his expressions.

"The Constitution," said he, "quotes my repetition of Mr. Cleveland's words that the New York bankers could clean out the treasury in forty-eight hours.

"That is true.

"He did say it.

"Mr. Cleveland told me that these bankers have got the country by the leg. Then The Constitution goes on to say, 'That's what Sherman wanted.' Let me show you how false that is."

It would be tedious to follow Colonel Oates through the mazes of his explanation, but it was briefly this: That John Sherman was the author of the resumption act, under which greenbacks were to be redeemed and destroyed, which continued until that process was stopped years after by a democratic house. This left $346,000,000 of this money outstanding which is redeemable in coin. The gold reserve in the treasury is $100,000,000. The holders of these greenbacks have the right to present them at the treasury for redemption, and the gold would have to come. They could not only deplete the treasury of its $100,000,000, but hold claims which the country could not satisfy for $246,000,000 more.

"It was the democrats who stopped Sherman in having this coin-bearing obligation wiped out," culminated Colonel Oates, leaving the natural conclusion that it is bad democratic policy to which the country owes its present condition.

They Evidently Want the World to Stand Still.

"I know that neither Cleveland nor Carlisle wanted to sell bonds. When Harrison turned over the country, it was bankrupt. Two months before Secretary Foster had the plates ready, and was going to issue bonds, but he was stopped by Harrison, whose purpose was to throw the onus upon the incoming democratic administration. Thus, explains Mr. Carlisle, demands come to the treasury for gold, and, once it is rerused, the cry goes forth that the democratic party has run the country into bankruptcy.

"There is only one way to get money, Mr. Constitution, and that is to borrow it, unless you put a direct tax upon the people. The sale of bonds is only to fill up the gap until democratic policy can be built up, under which the remedy will come."

Colonel Oates then proceeded to argue for tariff reform, under the idea that Europe needed American agricultural products, which could be exchanged there for the cheaper manufactures which they had to sell us, and thus both parties would be benefited, and trade would be gradually improved.

"I have no special love for Mr. Cleveland," then said Colonel Oates, noticing the dead silence which had prevailed during the cuckoo performance.

"I sent him a telegram this morning, urging him to sign the seigniorage bill, saying the Alabama democracy called for it."

This brought the first applause during the statement.

"The last time I saw Mr. Cleveland he was very much distressed about the situation, and he said to me:

"'For God's sake, in passing the seigniorage bill, do not put any conditions to it.'

"I see, since I have come home, that conditions requiring the immediate enforcement of such coinage have been put to it, and that is the difficulty which greets Mr. Cleveland now. The bill, as passed, puts the mints on silver coinage to the temporary suspension of gold.

"Mr. Cleveland's idea is that the payment of any of the bonds in silver would send gold up to a premium, and I agree with him.

"What do you gain by fighting the administration?" exclaimed the colonel, winding up this part of his discourse. "What good will criticism do? This is a large country, and eastern democrats, as shown by the filibustering on the seigniorage bill, do not agree with other democrats on silver, and we cannot all have our own way."

Where Oates's Statement Leaves the Country.

To sum up the argument of Colonel Oates, which was very diffuse and jumbled, mixed up here and there with extraneous matters so as to destroy its coherency, the situation is this:

1. There are outstanding $346,000,000 greenbacks redeemable in coin, which Mr. Cleveland interprets as gold, supposed to be all in the pockets of the people, but most of which has been carefully laid aside and is now included in the immense bank reserve of New York city.

2. The New York bankers stand ready, at a moment's notice, to present these notes, and demand the gold, thus wiping out the reserve. "Got the country by the leg," as Mr. Cleveland says, through Colonel Oates.

3. President Cleveland sits in the white house, "between two fires," and acts through fear of what the New York bankers may do, instead of throwing himself upon the silver production of the country, and fighting the insolence of this threatening Wall street power.

4. Colonel Oates, like his chief, sits powerless, offering no remedy for this state of affairs, except to shell out the gold, when they might as well exercise the option of giving them silver, and submit to all the exactions of Wall street.

5. The people must quietly submit to all this, neither squirming when Wall street applies the screws, nor criticising those whose supineness offers neither remedy nor resistance.

6. This is stated by Colonel Oates, on the authority of President Cleveland.

7. Yet Colonel Oates and Mr. Cleveland are both "the friends of silver."

Colonel Oates's Campaign.

The series of campaign speeches which Colonel Oates closed today have not been attended by such crowds as he expected, nor has he succeeded in arousing those who heard him to any great degree of enthusiasm. It must be recollected that Colonel Oates's personality appeals strongly to all Alabamians. As colonel of the Fifteenth Alabama, he left an arm in Virginia; and, during reconstruction days, he was a host in himself. He is bluff and straight-forward, very impulsive, and his friendship is easily gained. He has served in state legislatures, in constitutional conventions, and is now serving his seventh term in congress. He has great faith in himself as being stronger than his party, as was illustrated in his Opelika speech, when he declared that—

"If nominated, I will be elected—and by honest means, at that!"

His pause before the latter phrase lent it emphasis. He had just told how his constituents in the third district "had been mortified by the vote in the August election (in which Governor Jones was the candidate), and their gratification that, in the November election following, I had reclaimed these counties." Later on in his speech, he referred to the same matter again, by saying:

"If you nominate me I will have an honest majority."

There were present friends of Governor Jones who are inclined to take umbrage at these remarks, as they hold them to be a reflection on the majority which the governor obtained in the last election. Does Colonel Oates, they say, mean by saying that his majority will be an honest one, that that given to Governor Jones was doubtful? It is known that Governor Jones is exceedingly sensitive to criticisms of the majority he gained in his last election, as he believes it was squarely won.

Colonel Oates attacks Colonel Kolb with a good deal of earnestness.

"He is a genial fellow," says he, "who knows how to shake hands. His principal claim to distinction is that he got his name attached to a watermelon which is a cross between a gourd and a pumpkin. He has an inordinate vanity for office, and reminds me of a story. A country boy, going to town, determined to see a show, and went into one of the grand city churches, instead, where he was shown away up to a front pew. The preacher was telling of the last day when the great division between the sheep and the goats should take place. Casting his eye over the congregation, the preacher asked:

"'Who'll be the goat?'

"No answer coming, the country boy, who still had it in his head that he was in a show, rather than see one of the characters missing, arose and said:

"'By G—d, I'll be the goat!'

"Colonel Kolb, in every election, insists upon being the goat."

Then Colonel Oates will create a diversion by saying over again:

"If I am nominated I am sure to be elected—and by honest means!"

As to the Senatorship.

There is no doubt but that Colonel Oates is sore over the statement that he has an eye on Senator Morgan's seat. Such an intention expressed would ruin his chances, though there are circumstances which tend to prove it. In Alabama the contest for governor and senator runs parallel. The same agency in each county which selects delegates to the state convention also nominates the legislative candidate. Thus, if Oates should gain a majority of the delegates he would have at the same time a majority of the legislature elected with him, and he could be sworn in as governor, only to go out a few days later as senator. It is not to be supposed that a man who has become so tied up in Clevelandism as has Colonel Oates would be willing to see the great advocate of free silver coinage re-elected to the senate. Therefore, the friends of Senator Morgan, in order to be forearmed, are preparing to take care of his canvass, so that Colonel Oates may not have the temptation of the senatorship dangling before his eyes.

The campaign from now on promises to become lively, and the Alabama yeomanry will show to the world that they are not to be snared by the song of a cuckoo bird.

P. J. MORAN.

For Babies Only.

For a short time I will make my best cabinet photos of babies and children for $2 per dozen. Each baby will be entitled to a chance on the following prizes: A diamond ring, five-dollar gold piece, and two-and-a-half dollar gold piece.

MRS. L. CONDON.
28½ Whitehall street. mar 21-5t.

The Best of Reasons.

The reason why Allcock's Porous Plasters are popular is that they may be relied on to cure.

1. Lame back, sciatica, stiffness or twitching of the muscles.
2. Chest troubles, such as pleurisy, pneumonia, consumption.
3. Indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, kidney complaint.

The success, however, will depend upon the genuineness of the plaster used. The popularity of Allcock's Porous Plasters has been so great that multitudes of imitations have sprung up on every hand. The only sure cure is to get the genuine Allcock's Porous Plasters.

Brandreth's Pills are safe to take at any time.

THE WESTERN QUESTION.

What Shall Be Done with the Outlying Islands?

Editor Constitution—The American people have a western question, and it is of much more importance to us than the ponderous eastern question, of which the people of the old world think and write.

It is the question, "What shall be the fate of the outlying islands in the American tropics, which come legitimately within the field of our influence?

Yesterday it was San Domingo and Hayti. Today it is the Sandwich islands, and tomorrow it may be Cuba or Jamaica. There is trouble in the air over the western question, and it becomes a duty of the first magnitude to avoid all trouble in regard to it.

The senate of today can call to mind the remarkable struggle of President Grant and Senator C. Sumner over the annexation or purchase of San Domingo in 1871, which fell through because of the wonderful efforts in opposition of that able and remarkable senator, who was chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

It may not be out of place at this juncture of events to recall part of that effort and place before your senatorial readers one of his letters on this subject of annexation.

General Grant and Senator Sumner were both my friends and I not only deprecated the strife between them, but ventured by correspondence to calm the storm. I was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Leesburg, Va., at the time. One of my letters was thus answered:

"Washington, July 5, 1871.—Dear Sir: My desire was to know any opinions expressed by President Lincoln on colonization or empire in the West Indies.

"(1) Did he think those islands the proper home of the colored race, rather than of the white race?

"(2) Did he covet them as part of an empire?

"(3) Did he think the white race would flourish there?

"(4) And did he think annexation desirable?

"If you have recollections or notes of his opinions on these questions I should be glad to have them. Accept my thanks and believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours,

"CHARLES SUMNER."

I answered it in a brief of eleven pages of legal cap, a copy of which now lies before me, and the substance of which I will press into a few words:

First question—He regarded the colored race as tropical men, and the tropics as their proper home, rather than that of the white race.

Second question—He did not covet them as part of our dominion, quite otherwise, but desired that England should unite with us in creating an independent colored commonwealth in the American tropics for the benefit of the colored race and the relief of the south.

Third question—He did not think the white race would flourish there, but as a just man thought we should confine ourselves to our own zone.

Fourth question—He did not think annexation desirable, as it would introduce mixed and colored races in greater quantity than the nation could well digest or assimilate, holding firmly to the view that a homogeneous population was a condition precedent to republicanism, and that in a republic each citizen must be the equal of his neighbor before the law and free from all impediment or hindrance to rise socially when virtue, ability, culture and fortune combined. To this elevation he saw in the tropical race a bar hard to remove and difficult to surmount and offered the colored race the next best thing—separate nationality.

Having thus in substance answered his questions, I ventured to suggest that it might be well to allow the annexation of San Domingo in transition with a view of uniting with England and Spain in the creation of a West Indian republic and ventured to make a like suggestion to President Grant, but it all fell through, as republics cannot be imposed by central power, but must arise from the people themselves.

The following are the propositions on which, from 1848 to 1855, I canvassed the northwestern states as agent of the American Colonization Society in an effort to hedge in against the pending American storm. I draw them from an Indiana state paper:

Propositions.

1. "All men are created free and equal. But a separate and independent subsistence for the great families of men is clearly marked out by the Divine Ruler.

2. "Society is an ordinance of heaven, having for its object the happiness, prosperity and peace of its members.

3. "Governments are designed to guard the peace, prosperity and happiness of society, and to remove all political evils.

4. "A homogeneous population is necessary to the existence of a sound republic.

5. "Slaves and peasants, deprived of the right of citizenship, and suffering degradation, are incompatible with the genius of republicanism.

6. "The United States of North America should be a pure republic.

7. "There is no salvation for another race that comes in conflict with the Anglo-Saxon race, but in fusion with it. All others that conflict with it will be borne down by it.

8. "The colored population of this country cannot be other than a class of peasants, if excluded from white society.

9. "Where men are truly religious and moral, the white and black races of the United States do not mix—so the influence of religion will never effect fusion or destroy the right of choice in the parties.

10. "No two races, kept distinct by the refusal of the stronger (or majority race) to fuse with the weaker (or minority race), can dwell together in the same country on terms of social equality.

11. "A heterogeneous population that will not amalgamate (on righteous terms), sooner or later, becomes a turbulent, restless and revolutionary population.

12. "The separation of the races and the erection of the colored race into an independent and separate commonwealth, are the true and only remedies for the disabilities of the the colored race.

"Report to the Indiana legislature, 1852."

Forty-two years have past and gone since in the vigor of my youth I placed those thoughts before the people of the northwest. Their soundness has been tried by the strain of half an eventful century; time then pregnant with revolution, has delivered its scenes of blood and carnage my efforts were futile to prevent. But when the inevitable came and I was allowed to take position in Washington, as President Lincoln's commissioner of colonization and emigration, I added to the platform of guiding thought the following additional propositions:

13. "Mixed races create the necessity for imperial forms of government and will sooner or later superinduce a strong central form of rule to settle conflicting interests.

14. "Republics are exceptional forms of government, and have been of short duration because of the conflicts of race or the ignorance of the electors.

15. "Republican statesmen endanger their institutions by attempting to extend and cover with their jurisdiction such a diversity of latitude as will comprehend several distinct races.

16. "Lust for empire is an enemy to republicanism: as we dread the decay of the latter, we should avoid religiously the former.

17. "Virtue, knowledge and content alone insure the stability of our institutions.

18. "As public virtue is indispensable, and faith in God its foundation, political parties should no longer embarrass their scrupulous friends by requiring them to support those indifferent thereto.

"Extracts from a report to the United States senate, 1864."

I will allow that several of these latter propositions are more in harmony with the philosophy of the age than its policy, but it must be allowed that sound philosophy must underlie all good and true statesmanship.

JAMES MITCHELL.
Atlanta, March 5, 1894.

A CITY OF THE NEW SOUTH.

Special Atlanta Edition of the Blue and Gray.

Mr. Joe Ohl's article on "A City of the New South," illustrated, in the March nummer. Five thousand copies of the first edition for Atlanta, consigned to John M. Miller, already sold. Another large consignment just received. Ordered by mail send 2 cents extra for postage; price, 10 cents.

JOHN M. MILLER, Agent.
No. 39 Marietta Street.

PERSONAL.

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent, Atlanta.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.



Remember

Nothing is Cheap that has no value. We guarantee the value, it is manufactured into the goods, you can feel it and see it and when you buy them you can rest assured that you have a genuine bargain and a bargain that will prove a pleasure to you and to your friends.

Dry Goods.

In Dry Goods we will show this week some elegant new styles in Parisian effects that cannot be found in the southern trade. We are fortunate in securing a nice line in ultra styles at prices lower than such goods have ever been offered before.

At prices from $1 to $1.25 per yard we are offering this week a limited quantity of extra wide French Novelties.

These make up into an elegant low-priced dress. The trimmings are superbly magnificent and low in price.

Every department is full and prices are low. Don't buy a wash dress nor a piece of table linen until you see our magnificent stock. Come this week. Full line New Capes.

Carpets.

In Carpets, Hangings, Mattings, Rugs, etc., we have now our full Spring Stock; the designs and shadings are new and of the latest patterns—many of the fine Carpets and Draperies are in exclusive patterns. Now, as to price. We have no auction goods, nor cheap weaves, made of short wool. But you will buy if you examine and price with us. Our goods will recommend themselves, both in price and quality; the first is as low and the second as good as any in the land.

We call special attention to short lengths now being made of our best Moquetts and Axminsters. We can have exquisite Rugs made of them at remnant prices.

See our new line Lace Curtains and Mattings. Prices and goods are correct.

Furniture.

We can't say what we would like to in this space, but if you will examine you can see it better than we can write it. We believe we have the largest, best and lowest-priced hardwood stock in Furniture in the southern states. Bedroom Suits from $20 to $1,000 each; Dining Room Suits, $45 to $650 each; Hall Suits, $35 to $250 each; Parlor Suits, $35 to $750 each; Drawing Room, Leather, $225 to $450 each. We defy the market on Quality and Price, and if you will kindly visit our Furniture Department and get prices of such goods as you may need before placing your order, we will promise to take care of you in Style, Quality and Price.

Shoes.

We do not sell Men's Shoes, but we do keep the largest and, we think, the best selected stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes. Soft walking boots, that fit like a glove and wear without pain.

Fine Low Cut Walking Shoes, for the street or house. Satin Slippers in colors, hose to match. All these for prices to suit the times.

Now, for a perfect fit, a comfortable wear and a perfect shoe, we have it.

Best School Shoes made for Boys.

Children's Shoes a specialty.

Try one pair and we have your trade.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

An Imaginary Picture!



That is what this is if it is true, but there is no great stretch of fancy in it, for what creature is there with such dull appreciation that it would not be attracted by the charming and marvelous beauty of the

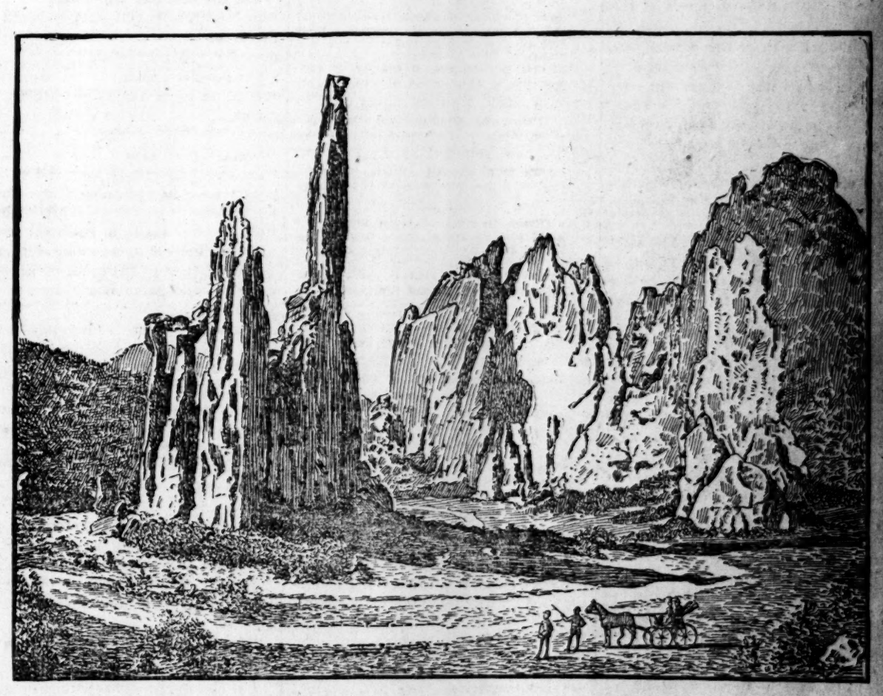
Wondrous Photographs in "The Magic City."

You want photographs of the buildings, displays and all the curious features of the exposition; but photographs would cost you $1.50 each. We will supply you with 300 or more photographic views, printed in royal purple, as beautiful as original photographs, and in portfolio form, at so small a cost that you will wonder how we are able to do it. But our patrons are not only entitled to the best, and they are worthy of all the advantages that we are able to secure for them; it is their fortune as well as ours, that we have arranged to furnish them with this grand and sublimely beauteous album of world's fair pictures, with all the progress that is being made in art illustration, which is not likely to ever be excelled. Specimens of this great work may be examined at our office, don't neglect the duty which you owe to yourself to see it.

"THE MAGIC CITY" will be complete in sixteen numbers, each containing sixteen or more exquisite photographs of buildings, displays, foreign people and Midway plaisance attractions. The whole will comprise an illuminated album or gorgeous beauty and inestimable value. Part 6 is now ready and will be supplied upon the following remarkably liberal terms:

Clip three coupons which will always be found on page 5 of The Constitution and bring or send with 10 cents to our office, and the part will be delivered to you or sent postpaid to your address. Back numbers will be supplied on the same conditions. It is best to call for the numbers whenever possible to do so, as mail orders involve a little necessary delay.

A Panorama of America!



If it were possible to rise to an altitude sufficiently high to permit an observer to view through a telescope the whole North America at one time, what a wondrous spectacle would meet his gaze. Beautiful as it might appear, yet the vision would not be half so satisfactory as that which is afforded by the Great Pictographic Portfolio,

GLIMPSES OF AMERICA,

which The Constitution is now distributing among its subscribers. It is a grand procession of scenic wonderlands pictorially presented in a realism that is bewilderingly charming. By means of this most exquisite of all art works, the reader is carried in his easy rocking chair to all the picturesque regions of our country, from sunny lands to regions where frosted peaks catch the gleams from Ithurial's spears and bathe glacial rivers in a light that rises from behind the polar throne. By its magic pages we are taken across the great plains into the heart of the mighty Rockies, and set down amid the witchery of chaotic nature. Thence to the Yosemite, and the wondrous northwest to Alaska's icy climes. Back again over mountainous ways to Yellowstone Park, then on by Minnehaha's laughing waters to Superior's pictured shores, by Niagara's raging flood to the deep forests, mountains, rivers and gorges of Canada and the northeast. Thence into the Smoky and Blue Ridge ranges, by famous battlefields, the Natural Bridge, through the Dismal swamp and whitened cotton fields into the lands of perennial summer. And while giving pictures of surprising beauty, Glimpses of America also contains the fullest descriptive text, written in an eloquently graphic style and diversified by charming stories, legends, adventures and comical incidents that are most fascinating.

Everybody ought to secure this entrancing, beautiful and valuable serial.

It is at once a history, a school, and a picture gallery of extraordinary merit, and the rush at The Constitution office indicates that everybody is getting it. No. 3 is now ready and it is prettier than anything before; in fact, each number grows constantly more beautiful.

Bring or send three coupons clipped from The Constitution and 10 cents and get No. 3, either over our counter or by mail. Back numbers 10 cents each without coupons.

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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

24 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 25, 1894.

General Evans and the People.

The Talbotton Era very properly says:

It is said that General Evans was a minister before the war. If so, why were not objections raised to his quitting the ministry to become a soldier? It is no more improper for a minister to become a governor than to become a soldier.

It is the acme of unfairness and the height of injustice for General Evans's political opponents to antagonize him on the ground that he has done no service for the state. Of all living Georgians there is probably not a man with a more brilliant career of public service than General Evans. He went to the defense of the state when she needed friends and when it meant business to respond to the call for volunteers. Enlisting as a private soldier in Stewart county he served with distinction throughout the war, rising from the ranks to the captaincy of his company, then to the colonelcy of his regiment and afterwards becoming one of the most active and respected of the generals of the southern army. He did not then stop to question as to whether or not it was the duty of a minister to respond to his state's call for aid. Ready exemption was assured, and the ministerial bombproof was easily convenient. He was wounded three times on the field and of all the noble Georgians who went to the front not one shed more luster on the name of the state, nor did more valiant service than General Evans.

Since the war General Evans has modestly pursued the even tenor of his way, having resumed his ministerial work, but always keeping in touch with the progress and development of the state, in which his splendid business judgment and liberal and progressive views have played an important part.

He distinctly announces that he does not want the governorship on his war record, and with becoming modesty keeps the most eventful chapter of his life in the background in his public speeches. But this is no reason why the people should forget his labors in their behalf, and his own modesty is a fitting rebuke to those who seek to discredit the value of his illustrious services to the state.

As the result of the first two of the four joint debates General Evans is stronger today than he was a week ago. He has undertaken the discussion of public measures in a way that can but commend itself to the people of the state, who would be justly disgusted with him if he took advantage of his opportunity to become a vain braggart about his war record or a strutting peacock about his splendid services in behalf of the state and the democracy.

General Evans has developed remarkable ability as a campaigner, and it is needless to say that in the further prosecution of his work he will interest the people.

There seems to be no possible doubt about his nomination. His candidacy is the result of a popular demand from every part of Georgia and his eminent fitness for the governorship, his widespread popularity, and his strength as a man, naturally receives the recognition which might be expected in response to the candidacy of a man of such lofty character and unselfish demeanor.

With General Evans as chief executive, Georgia would have a governor of whom she might feel proud, and a man who would be in thorough touch with the advance sentiment of the state on public issues, and who has never failed to respond to the call of its people.

The Case of Prendergast.

The case of Prendergast, the Chicago assassin, is a queer one, to say the least. The jury that convicted him was convinced that he was a sane man and responsible for his act when he shot his victim to death. The sentence of the court was that he should pay the penalty of his crime with death, and on the day appointed for his death a stay of execution is had, and an effort will now be made to get him off on the insanity plea.

If Prendergast has not been acting, there are incidents in his case which go far towards establishing the fact that he is mentally irresponsible. The mere fact of his boldness in declaring that he is, and has been, a sane man, and his persistent and foolish assertions justifying the murder he committed, would seem to indicate that he is mentally unbalanced; but, on the other hand, there has been some evidence of shamming on his part, for he has invariably acted the coward when told that his case was hopeless, and has trembled at the menace of the gallows.

But, perhaps, the strangest feature in connection with this most remarkable case, is the statement of a Chicago newspaper that powerful political influences are at work in Prendergast's behalf; that hundreds of dollars are at his command, through these said political influences; and that no matter what the fees of his lawyers may be, there will be money to meet them.

This is, certainly, a queer state of affairs, and, if true, will add nothing to the good name and fame of Chicago. It is a pity that politics in any city should be powerful enough to defeat justice; and we are unwilling to believe that they are being put to such use in this instance. But, however it may be, the case of Prendergast is a perplexing one, and the authorities have, perhaps, done the right thing in postponing his execution.

The Question of Parity.

The Macon Telegraph discusses the silver question with a fairness that is both refreshing and stimulating. It is, indeed, a great question—the greatest by far that the people have ever been called on to settle by the methods of peace—and those who have a proper conception of its importance are not likely to deal with it in either a flippant or a dogmatic spirit. It is not only a political question, but it involves the greatest social and moral problems. When the money supply is diminishing—that is to say, when money is increasing in purchasing power—we are brought face to face with all the phenomena that produce misery and destitution among mankind. That which produces business depression, stifles industrial enterprise, checks consumption and throws labor out of employment, is sure to cause destitution that leads to crime. Some of these phenomena we see in our daily experience. The complete and awful result of a diminishing money supply we can read of in the history of the dark ages.

While The Macon Telegraph deals fairly with the arguments of The Constitution, it does not deal as fairly with its own. Our contemporary suggests—we will not say insists—that the moment the mints of the United States are opened to the free coinage of silver at the present ratio, the country will have the silver standard—that is to say, gold will go to a premium and disappear. The Telegraph is not fair to its argument here because it does not follow it out. As the purchasing power of money depends wholly on the volume and not on the material that forms it, the disappearance of gold would immensely increase the purchasing power of silver money, since silver would be called on to fill the vacuum. What effect would this have on the business of the country and the prosperity of the people? How would it affect prices? The Telegraph does not consider these questions, but they are eminently worthy of consideration.

Our contemporary says that The Constitution concedes the possibiltiy of a persistent premium on gold, and yet the concession was made purely for the sake of argument, for there never has been a persistent premium on either of the money metals. They vary in value as compared with the stability of the joint standard. This joint standard is bimetallism, and its office is to give stability to prices, and to prevent the fluctuations—the sudden falls and shrinkages—that are the results of the increasing purchasing power of money. Thus, with a bimetallic system, when one of the metals shows a tendency to become more valuable than the other, the cheaper metal comes in to take its place. This movement checks the rise in one metal, and increases the value of the other, so that prices and values remain uniform and stable, except in so far as they are affected by the natural laws of supply and demand. The joint standard is the alternating standard.

Our contemporary is mistaken in supposing that if gold went to a premium, large or small, with our mints open to both metals, we should have the single silver standard. We can only have the single silver standard as the result of the demonetization of gold, and gold cannot be demonetized until the mints are closed to that metal as they are now closed to silver. With our mints open to both metals, the premium on gold (should there be any) would have two elements to correct it. First, the cessation of the demand for gold in ordinary business transactions, and, second, the fact that the premium on gold would be a premium on American exports and a stimulus to American production. To the extent of our natural advantages, plus the premium on gold, our manufacturers and our producers could undersell the gold standard nations in the markets of the world.

We call the attention of our contemporary to the fact that American silver dollars—the dollars that Wall street regards as "dishonest"—are at par with gold in the European markets today. It is true that but few of them find their way abroad, but those that do are at par with gold. Why? Let it not be hastily said that they are at par in Europe because they are redeemable in gold at home. That is not the case. It is true they are not inconvertible by law as the French five-franc pieces are, but they are not convertible into gold by law. Under the law that has been violated by the treasury policy, silver dollars are money of final payment. They are at par in Europe because of their purchasing power at home, and for that purpose they are now, as they will be when the mints are open to free coinage, as good as gold in any of the markets of the world.

The Telegraph agrees with us that the experience of France is instructive. But it says that France did not attempt to maintain the ratio between the two metals after the German and American mints were closed against silver. Our contemporary unintentionally fails to give a clear account of the closing of the French mints. The demonetization of silver by the United States did not have any effect at all. We were at that time on a paper basis. The French mints were closed to protect her people against the silver with which Germany proposed to flood them. It was at the close of a great war. France had been conquered and Germany had exacted an indemnity of millions of dollars to be paid in gold. With this gold Germany changed from silver monometallism to gold monometallism, melted her silver and offered it for sale. It was this silver that France closed her mints against. The reaction has now come. France, with a stationary population, is still on a bimetallic basis, and is prosperous, while the Germans are crying out against the rigors of the gold standard.

The Telegraph says it "would be almost criminal folly on the part of our government" to undertake the free coinage of silver single handed. Will our contemporary tell us why? Will it tell us in what the criminal folly would consist?

The Exposition.

There is to be no breathing spell in Atlanta with respect to the great exposition. That sort of thing is a luxury to those who grow weary, and is permissible in towns that are in a finished condition. But the people of Atlanta never grow weary, and their town has just begun to show what it is capable of.

It proposes to adapt its capabilities, just now, to demonstrating that a great exposition, important enough to attract the attention of the world, can be conceived and carried out in the heart of the south where such things have heretofore been deemed impossible.

With Atlanta, to conceive is to execute. The great exposition has been conceived, and all the forces necessary to make it successful are on the point of organization. In this business Atlanta cannot afford to take a breathing spell. Our people cannot afford to pause a moment in this work.

There have been no signs of pausing, so far, and there are not likely to be any, but it's The Constitution's way to send up a red rocket once in a while so that those who are watching may see where they are at, as it were.

The guarantee fund has been nearly raised, but not quite. It must be completed this week, so that the organization may be made complete and permanent.

Our people who are subscribing or who are intending to subscribe to the guarantee fund should emulate the example of those who may be termed laboring men—men who are earning comparatively small wages. The firemen of Atlanta have contributed $500. The policemen have contributed $1,200. If the contributions of the capitalists and business men of Atlanta are as large in proportion to their ability as those of the firemen and policemen, the guarantee fund would be in the neighborhood of a million of dollars.

We are not making invidious comparisons, but only showing what can be done by those who are willing to back their enthusiasm with money.

When Atlanta was comparatively poor and obscure, her people thought nothing of subscribing two or three hundred thousand dollars to some projected railway. It is true that a railway is a permanent affair when once it is in running order, whereas the great exposition is an affair of a few months.

But it should be borne in mind that the great exposition which is now under way will attract the attention of the capitalists and investors of the civilized world. It will bring together the moneyed men of Europe, the producers of South and Central America, and the producers and manufacturers of the United States. It will mark an epoch in the development of southern industrial progress and production.

The beneficial results of the exposition will be as large and as permanent, so far as Atlanta and this section are concerned, as the building of a railway. We confidently expect that it will add from twenty to thirty thousand to the population of Atlanta, with a corresponding increase of factories and other industries. It will vastly increase the trade and commerce of this section with the great countries to the south of us, and of this trade Atlanta will receive its full share.

The whole country is interested in the great exposition, and this interest has extended to foreign countries. No project of the kind has ever attracted more widespread attention at the start, and when once Atlanta has fairly got the movement under way, our people will have the hearty support and co-operation of far-seeing capitalists in other sections.

The time has come, therefore, for our people to get behind the movement as one man. It is a large undertaking, but not larger than the ambition of Atlanta—not larger than the energy of her citizens.

Forward with the great exposition!

Coxey's Cranks.

The "industrial army," which is gathering under the Coxey banners, is destined to inglorious defeat, if the states through which it may attempt to pass are as active in their own defense as is the state of Texas. Some of Coxey's men met with a warm reception in El Paso, where warrants for vagrancy were issued for them, and where the mayor has published a proclamation declaring war against them.

This, it seems, is the proper way to deal with this alleged "industrial" brigade; as an army, it takes a considerable amount of provisions to supply it, and when the men get right down to the marching business, they will strip the country through which they pass.

The authorities of all towns threatened with invasion should immediately quarantine against Coxey and company, and so garrison the said towns that they will be enabled to "laugh a siege to scorn."

El Paso's example is worthy of emulation.

The Campaign in Alabama.

It is no small interest that all democrats feel in the pending gubernatorial contest in Alabama. As that state votes in August, preliminary to the great congressional fight in November, the result becomes national as well as local.

It is just as well to stare the fact in the face first as last, that there is a serious division among the white men of Alabama, who have hitherto composed the reliable democratic majority. Thousands of men who ought to be within the democratic ranks are sulking on the outside, and thousands more are ready to join them if there is a departure from the well recognized party standards.

The democrats of Alabama are devoted to the coinage of silver on equal terms with gold, as demanded by the national platform. Any attempt to commit them to the gold standard, or to the crippling of silver as a full representative of final payment, or that would unreasonably limit its coinage, or seek to condone the violation of party pledges by those who were elected to enforce them, will meet with a rebuke which may have serious consequences for the democracy of the nation.

Colonel Oates, who is a candidate for the governorship of that state, while an able and an honorable gentleman, appears as the apologist and defender of the policy by which silver coinage has been stopped. He adheres to the policy announced by him as being held by President Cleveland, that there is no basis upon which undiscriminating silver coinage could be permitted. Such a policy is at variance with democracy and with the views of the people in general. Its triumph would mean the final establishment of gold as the single standard, and all values of property and production would have to be contracted so as to come within the volume of gold now afloat.

It is idle to talk of a nomination in Alabama settling an election. With the white vote divided as it is, that is impossible, unless the democracy goes before the people of the state with a candidate for governor who stands upon the national democratic platform, as the people understood it when they were asked to vote for it in 1892. Colonel Oates has joined that class of men who regard the president as being greater than his party, and who apologizes for him no matter how far he departs from the wishes of the people. While, as we have said before, the election of governor more immediately concerns the people of Alabama, the defeat of the democratic candidate there for any cause would be disastrous to the party elsewhere. The part of safety is to nominate a man who can be elected, and Colonel Oates is not that man.

Turning Immigration Southward.

The railways of the south are setting forth their best efforts to turn the tide of immigration in this direction. The Constitution has already observed that such a movement is quite the proper thing and freely spoken out its word of encouragement to the trunk lines in their praiseworthy endeavors.

The wonder is that southern railways have so long delayed this great and good work. It is not at all easy to understand why the railroads of the southern states have not made great exertions to encourage immigration to this section long, long ago. Before the war the south was in the lead of all other sections of America in railway development. Then there came a period when things stood almost still for a number of years in this respect. If the railroads had begun then to encourage immigration; if they had sent agents out to the northwest, to New England and over the waters to foreign countries after the homeseekers they are now bringing to this favored region of America, many of them might have saved themselves from drifting upon the craggy shores of bankruptcy as they have done within the past few years.

The south needs new life. It needs a greater population—a population of hard-working, thrifty farmers, who, with only so much land as each could cultivate, would live well at home and have something to trade to his fellow citizen in more crowded and less fertile sections of the country. No region of America has as great inducements to offer the homeseeker as the south. No part of the union is half so favored in respect to agricultural advantages. And yet, for the simple reason that the western railways have been working for the speedy population of the land beyond the Mississippi, the south's superior resources have been lost sight of by the stream of emigrants led westward by the glowing stories of the railroad immigration agent.

The southern railroad manipulator has overslept himself in this business, but it is not too late now by any means to awaken to the situation. Now that the south's manufacturing interests have grown apace, nothing could be more helpful to the general development of the country than a vast influx of thrifty settlers. It is truly gratifying to observe the efforts of the Louisville and Nashville, the Illinois Central, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, the Richmond and Danville and the Seaboard Air-Line, looking to this desirable end. Each of these great trunk lines has sent its agents to the north and northwest and to Europe to set forth the advantages of the southern states over other sections of the union, and the results are not slow in showing. Several ship loads of industrious, thrifty foreigners are now en route for the south, and a continuous stream of immigration is pouring into Dixie from the blizzard-stricken plains of the northwest every day.

The promise is freely given that the railroads of the south will yet rise speedily from the quicksands of bankruptcy into which they have lately fallen and prove themselves the strength and salvation of the south.

An Important Trade Congress.

Events are constantly happening to help our great exposition. The South and West Trade Congress, called to meet in Wichita, Kas., April 17, 1894, for the express purpose of facilitating business between the west and south, and use southern roads and ports to ship western grain to foreign markets, is a movement directly aidful to our exposition, and in practical furtherance of its objects should be utilized fully.

The west has learned a valuable lesson in the last few years from the growing current of freight that has been going from Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and other western states through Savannah, by the Savannah steamship lines, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

And now she has awakened to the fact, under the growing success of southern direct trade, that she can get her grain abroad through the south and save time and money. Hence the call for the Wichita congress.

Kansas is the largest grain state in the union, raising 75,000,000 bushels of wheat and 275,000,000 bushels of corn, of which over 75 per cent goes out of the state to market, and only 5 per cent goes south. That which goes abroad goes 1,700 miles by rail to New York, instead of a less distance south to foreign markets.

This matter shows a big problem for southern interest and southern solution. And the western people have awakened to its value to them. The south has been awake to it, and the southern direct trade movement has been its outcome.

The Wichita board of trade has inaugurated this congress, and every commercial body has five delegates, each town and city five delegates, appointed by the mayor, and each railroad one delegate.

Atlanta should have a delegation, including representatives from the exposition. This congress can be made an important aid to the exposition.

An Important Convention.

The convention of the chiefs of police and the marshals of the cities and towns of Georgia, which has been arranged chiefly through the instrumentality of Chief Connolly, of the Atlanta police department, is a very important one, and it should be largely attended.

Chief Connolly deserves a great deal of credit for his interest in the movement, and the earnestness in the proposed convention manifested by the chiefs and marshals of all parts of the state, indicates a highly satisfactory and successful meeting.

An entertaining programme has been arranged, and the visitors to the city will be made to enjoy their stay in Atlanta. The convention meets in Atlanta next Wednesday, and no doubt much good will result from the conference.

The cuckoos wanted General Evans to invite defeat by endorsing the gold standard. But the wise old man refused to stand on that perch.

Where will the cuckoos in Georgia get a candidate to endorse their views.

General Evans is for the free coinage of gold and silver right now. Can the cuckoos afford to support him?

Perhaps the patronage heelers will finally find a candidate in Georgia to support their goldbug views. He hasn't been found yet.

We are surprised that the patronage heelers have made no attack on General Evans. He is for the free coinage of silver right now, an dat the ratio of 16 to 1.

OUR GREAT EXPOSITION.

"Ranks with the World's Fair."

From The Riggold, Ga., New South.

Atlanta is truly the most remarkable city in all the southland, and when it comes to enterprise, pluck, unity and goaheadativeness, in proportion to her population, there is no metropolis in the world that surpasses her. She has demonstrated this fact in her determination to have the grandest and most mammoth exposition ever contemplated south of the Mason and Dixon line. She decided to make the minimum amount to begin with $200,000, and in two weeks' time has succeeded in securing the desired sum. The amount includes subscriptions varying from $5 to $10,00 each, showing that her citizens in all the walks of life are interested. Georgia is proud of Atlanta, and every county in the state will have representation at her big show. In the history of fairs, Atlanta's exposition of 1895 will rank next to the world's fair at Chicago. Not only every state in the union will be represented but many foreign governments have already assured the officials they will be represented at this exposition.

"Event of Historic Interest."

From The Valdosta, Ga., Telescope.

"Atlanta's way" is worthy of emulation by every town in Georgia. When things don't move there they make 'em move. Their exposition has enough push behind it to make it one of the events of historic interest to all of Georgia.

"Will Be a Success."

From The Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

The exposition fund has about reached $200,000 and it will be the biggest thing ever in the south. It will infuse new life into Atlanta. All Atlantians are working for its grand success, and the people of Atlanta never know such a word as fail.

"Bound to Have It."

From The Toccoa, Ga., News.

Atlanta is bound to have the exposition, and her public spirited citizens have shown themselves equal to the emergency. It is that kind of a spirit that builds up a place and holds it on the top wave of prosperity. Atlanta is a great advertiser, and so she grows, and her citizens all share in the benefits of her enterprise.

Don't Want "Woodstuff."

From The Chattanooga Evening News.

The Atlanta Constitution arrives in Chattanooga between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning of the day it is printed, and in its columns are published daily important special telegrams from Nashville, Knoxville and Birmingham, containing the latest important news in those cities, that The Times does not have because it costs money to secure the same. If The News desires to use "woodstuff" it would certainly secure it from a paper like The Constitution, where the same can be secured fresh, and not from The Times, which, with the exception of its Associated Press dispatches, dishes up a lot of stale specials.

"Notwithstanding."

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Down in Georgia the administration organs call all who favor silver populists notwithstanding the fact that the democratic convention of Georgia made an emphatic demand in its platform for the free coinage of silver.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Love and the Master.

Love, he led the Master
In a garden lone
Where the darkness shadowed him
With its grief and moan.
And O for him—the Master
Within that garden drear!
The keen thorns climbed and kissed his lips
And left their crimson there.

Love, he led the Master
From that garden dim,
And with sharp thorns in mockery
Wreathed round the brow of him.
And O for Him—the Master,
That Love should kiss and kill,
And carve Him there a cross to bear
Alone to Calvary hill.

Love, he led the Master
From the midnight gloom;
O'er the wild and wounding thorns
Made the lilies bloom.
And O for Him—the Master,
For garden, cross and hill!
The hands that scourged him he hath kissed
And lives to love them still!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

The Story of the Thorns.

Once, on a darkened night, upon a hill called Calvary there stood a cross; and on that cross white hands were nailed, and a brow with a crown of thorns drooped o'er a wounded breast.

Sharp were those thorns and cruel; and from the brow they circled crimson drops fell down on the King's white raiment at the foot of the cross.

Cruel thorns!

But cruel hands had placed them there; had wreathed them in that circle as the mocking coronet of a dying king.

But ere the life had left his moaning lips, the thorns, relenting, whispered:

"Master, we pray Thee to forgive us! Forgive us for this bleeding brow, and for this wounded breast. We would not wound the Master; but the soldiers sought us in the wilderness and placed us on Thy brow!"

Poor, pitiful thorns!

But when the King was dead, and they were taking that strange crown from His brow, a wonder was revealed!

Over the sad, sharp thorns there was a canopy of flowers—roses, whiter than whitest snow, that spread their sheltering petals over the weeping thorns.

And the Thorns said: "Hide us, oh, Roses! hide us from the light; for we have wounded the King, and we are red with the drops that trickled from His forehead; hide us, oh, Roses! beneath the shadow of your leaves, where no eye may behold us, no gentle hand be hurt by us!"

And the Thorns said again: "But whence came these beautiful flowers, and by what name shall we know them?"

And the Roses, weeping, answered:

"We blossomed on this hill tonight, and our name is Love; Love that was wounded by you, whose brow you crowned and pierced!"

Then said the Thorns: "Since the King hath so forgiven us, let us not perish, but let us dwell near the Roses forever!"

And still they live, remembering that night, under the shadow of the Rose whose name is Love; the love that is wounded and forgives, that kisses the hand that smites, and makes earth and heaven beautiful!

FRANK L. STANTON.

An Old Easter Bonnet.

A faded Easter bonnet,
With old-fashioned ribbon on it,
In a bandbox in the corner, old and quaint;
Yet a dreamer might discover
Just the memory of a lover
In that bandbox—or the picture of a saint.

I know not who hath worn it,
Nor whose fair hands did adorn it;
It is older that my life is, I am sure;
Yet, this fair, though fading, feather
Seems to hint of Springtime weather
And a sweetheart, in the merry days of yore.

I believe the maid who wore it
Had a mirror—stood before it
For an hour, on that Easter morn of old;
And she wondered how he'd like it
When the Easter sun should strike it,
And light up her locks of hazel or of gold.

With what dainty care she pressed it
On her fair head: How he blessed it—
That sweetheart, with the buckles on his shoes;
How his heart beat every minute,
When he saw her smiling in it
And wondered if those lips he'd win or lose!

Thus I muse; but while debating,
Comes my wife, who has been waiting;
(I'd forgotten, and had left her in the lurch.)
And she says: "That there old bonnet
With those awful ribbons on it,
Was the cook's. Come on; it's past the time for church!"

—FRANK L. STANTON.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. A. P. Persons has been mentioned for the legislature from Talbot county. The Talbotton New Era says:

"As a senator, Mr. Persons did honor to his constituents, looking carefully after their interests. No senator made a better record, and as representative he will make a record to be even more proud of. At the solicitation of a great many friends, young and old, he consents to become a candidate for the nomination."

The Cordelean says of the senatorial race:

"Mr. Turner makes the third south Georgia candidate in the field up to date. As to the effect of his candidacy upon that of the other two gentlemen, we think it utterly destroys the hopes of duBignon but will not materially affect Bacon, who, up to date, seems to lead the rapidly growing list of statesmen who are willing to succeed Colquitt."

The Atlanta correspondent of The Hartwell Sun says:

"Judge Hamilton McWhorter's friends in Atlanta say that if he makes the race for congress in the eighth district he will be elected. Judge McWhorter is perhaps the youngest superior court judge in the state, yet he is regarded as one of the very ablest. He has the capacity to fill any office within the gift of the people of the state."

Says The Acworth Mineral Post:

"We take the liberty of announcing for the legislature Colonel C. D. Phillips, of Marietta, and Captain J. L. Lemon, of Acworth. They are both able men and are old enough to know the needs of the people."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Judge A. J. Crovatt, and Hon. W. F. Symons are running for the legislature over in Glynn. This means that Brunswick will be ably represented in the next legislature."

The Madisonian says that, as yet, Mr. W. P. Wallace, who is a candidate for the legislature from Morgan, has no opponent.

One of the Firm.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Who's the 'Co.' in your firm?" asked Smasher of his friend, the grocer.

"My wife."

"Ah, she's a silent partner, is she?"

The grocer rubbed his chin for a moment.

"Well," he replied, in some doubt, "she ain't, so all fired silent, when you come to think of it."

PARTY WRECKERS AT WORK.

Discouraging Reports of Democratic Division in New York.

From The New York Herald.

The reports being daily received from the field of democratic action in New York and New Jersey are not such as to inspire confidence among the democrats of the south, who are not only expected to, but who will remain firm in their allegiance to the principles of democracy, as enunciated in the national platform of the party and confirmed by its traditional record, notwithstanding the current of democratic events in the east.

It is exceedingly discouraging to democrats to witness the boastful efforts of disorganizers in New York and New Jersey, who are avowedly making use of the alleged or real support of the national administration to disrupt and dismember party organization in each of these states. Under the name of the "New York state democracy" and the "New Jersey state democracy" the Trojan horse is being admitted within the walls of the organized democracy of these states, and the inevitable result will be party disaster in the next campaign, with confusion worse confounded in the next presidential election.

The saddest and most deplorable feature of the movement is the apparent endorsement and encouragement it is receiving from the president and those democrats of the administration who are apparently in open sympathy with the effort to disrupt the party, not only in New York and New Jersey, but in other states.

Instead of endeavoring to bring about party harmony by a conciliatory course, patronage influences seem to be studiously engaged in the dangerous work of widening the breach between the contending elements. The democratic organization in both New York and New Jersey were good enough when the votes of the two states were needed to give the democratic ticket majorities in the last presidential election, notwithstanding the fact that the rank and file of the organized democracy of New York had made a determined stand against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. If, after that nomination, the element which is now the object of the vituperation and antagonism of that peculiar brand of democrat whose allegiance to Mr. Cleveland takes precedence to his devotion to party and support of party principles, had continued their protest against Mr. Cleveland by opposing him, continued division and discord would have been natural. Instead of this, however, personal differences were buried in the arbitrament of the convention and Mr. Cleveland received no more loyal support in any state in the union than that given him by the organized democracy of New York, led as it was by those who had been most active against his nomination. Suppose it had been understood during the campaign preceding the regular election that Mr. Cleveland's triumph would be but the beginning of a systematic and studied effort to crush party organization in the two states which have scored three times as many democratic victories in the past twenty years as the combined triumphs of the party in all of the other New England and middle states? In such an event what would have been the democratic majorities in New York and New Jersey? Instead of countenancing any breach against party organization during the campaign, Mr. Cleveland's course was such as to bring the conflicting wings of the party together. Such a policy was wise and highly commendable and resulted in overwhelming democratic majorities in New York and New Jersey. The "anti-snappers," from which has been evolved the "New York state democracy," were entirely willing to have the regular party organization lead in the work of carrying the state for Mr. Cleveland, and they worked gracefully in party harness to that end. Democrats throughout the country, who had become alarmed at the situation in New York, were highly gratified at the satisfactory evidence of party peace presented in the overwhelming democratic victory in that state. It was an omen that all differences had been settled and that the New York democracy had gotten together.

If Mr. Cleveland had pursued the same course after his inauguration that he adopted to secure the vote of the organized democracy of New York and New Jersey, we would not now hear so much about the impending division, which boastingly threatens to disrupt the party organization in both states. Probably for the very purpose of establishing a sound basis on which the "New York state democracy" and the "New Jersey state democracy" should rest, presidential patronage in these states has been bestowed, apparently with the sole view of reviving the animosity and emphasizing the dissension which should have been buried when the organized democracy gave its united and enthusiastic support to Mr. Cleveland. The "anti-snappers" were given to understand that they should have a machine of their own, and one has been builded for them on the most approved presidential pattern. They decry machine politics, and yet they are at present participating in the operation of one of the loveliest, as well as most disastrous, political machines of which the political patent office has record. Theirs is a machine with a big "M," and its chief beauty and most effective feature is the double back-acting blade, which is now being operated in the somewhat questionable work of knifing party organization and blighting democratic prospects.

The new machines bid fair to become a wonderful success in their way. Their chief idea seems to be to rule or ruin. If they cannot run the democracy of New York and New Jersey they are determined that there shall not be any democracy in these states. They would much prefer to see the republicans in power, and in such contingency they could console themselves with the reflection that they had "annihilated the machine anyhow." They will pull down the pillars of the democratic temple with the certain knowledge that they are to be crushed amid its ruins. This is entirely a secondary consideration. They have made up their minds that the temple must come down if they cannot manage it, and if they do not succeed in completing the wreck which they have begun it will not be because they lack in energy, or on account of their failure to receive substantial encouragement from Washington.

It is a lovely spectacle the divided democracy of New York and New Jersey, and especially the former, presents to the country at large, and the situation emphasizes more than ever the fact that it is to the west the democracy must look for its next presidential nominee—provided, of course, Mr. Cleveland generously leaves enough of the party to permit of a nomination two years hence.

CLARK HOWELL.

Atlanta, March 16th.

TALK ABOUT ATLANTA.

Lawrenceville Herald: Atlanta can have the biggest rows and quickest settlements of any city in christendom.

Dalton Argus: Talk about the "Atlanta ring" is bosh. We are proud of Atlanta. There is but one Atlanta in the south. If there is an Atlanta ring it is composed of some of the best, pluckiest, brainiest men from all corners of the state, who have sought Atlanta as a field for their enterprise, or who have been sent there by the people who knew their worth. "Atlanta ring," forsooth—it were an honor to belong to such a ring.

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Darien Gazette: "Hog and hominy" is now the attraction in Georgia. The gubernatorial contest is not "in it."

Hartwell Sun: The farmers are putting in their biggest licks. We challenge any county in Georgia to show greater advancement and improvement in farms and farming in the past five years than is practically illustrated in Hart.

Ringgold New South: The farmers of this section have done more in the way of improving land, building fences and outbuildings and repairing fences the past fall and winter than has been done in the same period for several years. This is a move in the right direction.

AN IMPORTANT WEEK.

The Exhibition Fund Should Be Promptly Closed

NO OTHER WORK CAN BE BEGUN.

The Board Will Hold an Important Meeting Tomorrow at 4:30—All the Committees Should be Heard From

This week should be one of the most important in the history of the exposition movement.

The work of securing the nucleus sum should be promptly completed. It has not been raised yet. This fact does not seem to be clearly understood by a good many people who have not yet subscribed, and who seem to be holding back in the belief that the $200,000 has been raised. There is a good deal lacking yet, and it is absolutely necessary that there should be prompt response from everybody who has not yet acted.

Delays are dangerous.

Other work should be taken up. Every part of the exposition headquarters are thronged with people who want work—who need it. The gentlemen who are working so hard to start the exposition are willing and anxious to give them this work, but their hands are tied.

Nothing can be done until the stock is subscribed and the organization perfected.

There are many people in Atlanta who have not subscribed. Under the terms of subscription, not more than 10 per cent is called for at any one time—90 per cent of it being paid in monthly installments of ten per cent each.

There is food for reflection in this.

The committees that have not acted, should get to work early tomorrow so they can make some report to the board, which will meet tomorrow afternoon.

This committee will be a most important one.

If you have not already subscribed, do so. The fate of the exposition may be hanging on your act.

Remember the easy terms, and think of the great benefits you will be helping to bring to Atlanta!

ABOUT THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

It Will Be One of the Most Delightful Retreats to Be Found in Atlanta.

The promoters of the Cosmopolitan Club have act about the task of establishing this organization firmly as one of the leading institutions of the city.

They have leased the beautiful spot so familiarly known as "Little Switzerland," for twenty years, and will at once transform the place into a perfect palace of a clubhouse.

The club will be formally opened on the 1st of April with a grand entertainment and a delightful open air concert.

Mr. Robert Dohme, the president of the club, is determined to spare no efforts to make it one of the most attractive places to be found around Atlanta from the very first. He says that the Cosmopolitan will be something out of the usual run of clubs in the south and that it will be just the sort of place that pleasure seekers will want to visit in the sultry days of summer. Pleasant entertainments will be given twice a week, at which music by some superb orchestra and delightful refreshments will be brought to bear to beguile the hours and make the time pass most rapturously.

The pavilion will be enlarged so that dances and all manner of entertainments may be given there from time to time. There will be a handsome reading room fitted and furnished at once and every enjoyment of the members will be in easy reach. The membership is growing every day and it is already assured that the undertaking will obtain that success that it so richly deserves.

A POPULAR MILITARY CONCERT

To Be Given by the Fifth Regiment Band and Assisted by Miss Pierce.

The Fifth Regiment band is the new name of the famous Atlanta Military band, which was organized in 1892 under the direction of Mr. Samuel H. McAfee. The band is soon to join the Fifth regiment, which accounts for the change in its name. The military band has been a phenomenal success since its organization and has probably done more business during the two years of its existence than any other band in the south. It has played engagements in several of the principal cities in the south and has always delighted its audiences both in the selection of music and the excellent manner in which it has rendered it.

On the occasion of the coming concert the band will be assisted by the well known artists, Mr. Frank Pearson, the popular tenor, and Miss Bessie Pierce, the charming soprano. The legion of admirers of these popular musicians will be delighted to have the opportunity of hearing them again in concert.

The band will play several numbers of popular and catchy music and will introduce some of the latest musical novelties that have never been heard here before. The concert programmes, as a general thing, are made up more or less of music that is not appreciated by the general public, but it will be the aim of the director to make this concert of a class of music that will be entertaining to those who like music for its pleasing effects and not from the standpoint of musical critics only. In other words, it is to be a popular concert.

Some of the special features of the band's part of the programme will be the "Fifth Regiment March," composed especially for this occasion by Mr. Charles A. Lilly, leader of the Grand opera house orchestra, and dedicated to Colonel Candler, of the Fifth regiment; "The Golden Robins," clarionette duet, by Messrs. Wedemeyer and Lilly; the celebrated "Surf Polka," one of Levy's most brilliant and difficult cornet solos, by Mr. F. C. Bitgood; the saxophone solo, by Mr. Reems, late of Chicago, a saxophonist of great ability and reputation. This peculiar instrument is comparatively new to the public and the solo by Mr. Reems will be something of a revelation. Another novel feature will be the bottlephone solo by Mr. Frank Lilly. The bottlephone is the ingenious invention of Mr. Lilly and is made of a number of champagne bottles tuned into a musical scale. Other characteristic pieces, introducing singing choruses, clog dances, imitations, etc., that have become so popular with military bands and pleasing to the audiences will be played.

The concert is given for the benefit of the band's new uniform fund. New uniforms have been ordered and the band's first appearance in them will be the 26th of April—Memorial Day.

THE OFFICE BOY'S STORY.

Several days ago, when it was announced in The Constitution office that The Constitution Jr. was to be inaugurated, the office boys were on the "qui vive." The contagion of authorship seized the whole juvenile force, and all the scrap paper in the office was utilized to receive ragged inscriptions of Indian fights, wolf stories, and heroic and very unusual adventures by land and sea. One boy, aged fourteen, wrote a story in which fourteen Indians were killed in cold blood by a valiant scout, who had no other weapon than a brick bat. Just how the scout came to discover a brick bat on the primeval plain where the wholesale slaughter took place was not explained. But the dead Indians were there all the same. This story was not deemed fit for publication of The Constitution, Jr., on account of certain peculiarities in spelling and style which can only be appreciated by those who have read it. It rivals the story of Samson and the jaw bone episode, and the boy was suspected of plagiarism as the mere substitution of a brick bat for the jaw bone of an ass and of Indians for Philistines, is rather flimsy.

But one of the boys—the night office boy—who runs errands under the electric lights, and devotes what time he has to spare from carrying proofs to the night editor to reading such thrilling adventures as he can find in the paper backed books that come in the editorial mail, conceived and executed a romance which deserves a place in American literature. It is so unique and unusual that it is given below, in full, exactly as it was written.

How He Won Her—A Stage Romance.

It was in the Dramatic Editor's office of The Daily News, Mr. Ewing the Dramatic Editor sat at his desk writing about May Arlow the eleven year old actress, suddenly, he heard her steps coming toward the room, a boy about eleven year old appeared, it was Tom Ashton the city editor's office boy "good evening mr Ewing have you any tickets to the May Arlow Co. Yes I can give you a note to the manager all right said Tom and he went off gaily whistling the cat came back. I'll bet my month's salary that the kid is love with may Arlow mused Mr. Ewing, Well I'd better be going, he said, closing his desk and putting out the light he went home.

Tom Ashton went strait from the dramatic editor's office to the theater giving his ticket to the door, he went into the pit he took a programme out of his pocket just as the curtain went up for the first act. A careless man who was lighting a cigar let a match fall into a pile of straw the cry of fire was raised, Tom Ashton jumped up instantly, rushing to the dressing room he saw May Arlow lying on the ground she had fainted hastily, taking her up in his arms he rushed to the stage door where he fell senseless.

When he woke up he found himself in a bed in a hotel with May Arlow bending over him, how are you feeling darling? Ouch! how my head hurts, now be quiet the doctor says you must not get excited, Oh! I shall never be able to pay you for saving my life from death.

Ten years later the scene had changed, Miss Arlow now grown to be a pretty girl was sitting on the sofa when she heard a rap on the door she said come in, a handsome man with a light grey moustache come in, she looked at him and said is it you my darling, with a little cry she dashed into his arms. My darling I have come to get you will you be my wife Yes, Tom ever since you saved my life from death I loved you. Well darling let us go down the path of life together arm in arm and be happy forever. TOM FLAVIN.

Da Gama at Montevideo.

Montevideo, March 24.—The Portugese war ships having Admiral Da Gama and other Brazilian insurgent refugees on board, arrived here today. The authorities representing the government of Uruguay refused to allow the warship to enter the quarantine station, and it is thought probable the Portugese ships will now proceed to Buenos Ayres.

Tom Grimes a Candidate.

Columbus, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—In tomorrow morning's issue of The Enquirer-Sun Hon. Thomas W. Grimes announces himself a candidate for congress from the fourth district, to succeed Hon. Charles L. Moses, the present representative from this district. Mr. Grimes has served the district most ably and acceptably two consecutive terms, and his election would give great satisfaction throughout the entire district.

AN EASTER PENITENT.



Your blushes, how they come and go
With color spent—
Your neighbor's bonnet has no bow,
And you're content.

Within your cushioned pew you kneel
And whisper soft
Your prayers, while furtive glances steal
To organ loft.

Your mind no sermonizings lend
To sermons told;
You're glad the season's at an end—
For Lent is cold.

Great self-denial and its dregs,
No more you dread;
Your mind is fixed today on eggs
And hats instead.

THE MILITARY FAIR.

A Grand Entertainment to Be Given by the Capital City Guards.

IT WILL BEGIN TOMORROW NIGHT.

A Brilliant and Merry Time with the Gallant Volunteers,—All About the Programme They Have Planned.

The Capital City Guards are preparing to have a rousing time of it at their fair, which is booked for the week ensuing.

It gives promise to be one of the greatest military entertainments ever before witnessed in the city of Atlanta.

The fair will last a week and all of the military companies in the Fifth Georgia regiment are expected to visit Atlanta during the week and take part in the entertainment.

There will be no end to the gayeties and the fair of the military boys will be one continuous round of pleasure for all who attend and take part in the fun.

Captain Hewitt, of the company, is very much elated at the prospect of merriment that is ahead for the boys and the other officers are with him in high revelry at the happy outlook.

One of the most delightful programmes ever before experienced in the military circles of Atlanta has been mapped out and that it will be carried out to that success that it deserves is easily predicted when it is considered that the men who have it in charge are such men as know no such word as fail.

The fair will open tomorrow night at 43 South Broad, in the spacious storeroom offered for the use of the company by Mr. John Ryan.

Exceedingly liberal donations have been coming in for the past few days, which warrant the prediction that the fair will start with such a backing as was never known in the history of the military fairs of the city. These donations came from not only the companies within the city of Atlanta, but likewise also from many of the well known military companies in other cities quite distant from the city of Atlanta.

All manner of preparations have been made by the ladies who are friendly to the Capital City Guards and the management of the various booths will be such as will insure the successful manipulation of each and every one of them.

The Programme for the Week.

Following is the programme for the great military fair for the entire week.

March 26—Opening night, all the local military on dress parade.

March 27—An evening with the Atlanta Rines and the Gwinnett Guards.

March 28—An evening with the Governor's Horse Guards and the Conyers Volunteers.

March 29—With the South Carolina Society and the Atlanta Zouaves and the LaGrange Light Infantry.

March 30—With the Gate City Guard and the "Old Guard."

March 31—With the Virginia Society and the North Carolina Society.

April 2—With the confederate veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Machine Gun artillery and the Barnesville Blues.

April 3—With the Hibernian Rifles and the Spalding Grays, from Griffin.

April 4—With the Atlanta Artillery and the Newnan Guards.

April 5—With the Marietta Rifles and the Knights of Pythias.

April 6—With the Alabama and the Tennessee Societies.

April 7—Closing night, with a grand auction and a general "round up."

Some Gorgeous Booths.

The success of the management of the handsome booths that will be established at the fair is already assured.

The Georgia booth and the Fifth regiment booth will be presided over by Mrs. Colonel John Candler.

Mrs. R. S. Barrett will have much to do with the success of the general manipulation of the fair.

The Virginia booth will be presided over by Mrs. I. S. Mitchell and Mrs. T. C. Hardin.

The flower booth will be under the splendid guidance of Mrs. Frank Ridge and Mrs. W. J. Harper.

The Japanese booth will be managed by Mrs. Colonel Park Woodward and Mrs. Albert Howell.

The confederate veteran booth will be under the guidance of Mrs. W. B. Burke.

The restaurant department will be under the management of Mrs. J. P. Adams and Mrs. Charles Runette.

The South Carolina Society booth will be presided over by Mrs. Sam Wilkes.

Delightful music will be furnished each and every evening by one of the most superb brass bands and orchestras to be found in the south and the hours will roll by most happily every night as long as the fair is in progress.

The Capital City Guards deserve the congratulations of all their friends for the successful conception of the great fair and that it will be as successfully achieved as planned goes without saying.

Atlanta will be gay while the military boys hold the fort.

Professor Estes's dancing school will give a complimentary soiree tomorrow afternoon, Easter Monday, to children under thirteen years of age. The Gate City Guard's armory will be open from 3 to 6 o'clock for their benefit and all children are cordially invited to be present and have a pleasant time.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

"Great idea," said Tax Collector Stewart. "The youngsters have been wanting and needing just such a little paper. It will set them to thinking and do lots of good."

"I think that The Constitution has made a hit with The Constitution, Jr., and I am sure the boys and girls found lots in it to make them spend an enjoyable hour or two. Saturday is a holiday with them and the little paper will soon establish itself in the hearts of the younger people."

"I read The Constitution, Jr., myself, so I can say that I think that it is the very thing for the younger boys and girls. It is bound to be a success," was the remark of Mr. George Terry.

"I could almost wish that I was a youngster again, after seeing The Constitution, Jr.," said Deputy Clerk Harrison. "The boys and girls will be immensely pleased if it is kept as a feature."

"My boy is simply tickled to death over The Constitution, Jr., and says that he is going to write a bear story for it at once. I think that The Elder Constitution has made a hit," is what Mr. B. W. Kliebacker says.

A Good Thing.

"The young people of the day," said Major J. M. Couper, "need above all things pure and wholesome literature. The trash in the shape of the yellow back novels of the present day and the illustrated papers does more to poison the minds of the children than anything else. I do not think that a child should have access to all the newspapers; they give him, generally speaking, the wrong side of life; he is shown what crime is in its worst light and he goes off to meditate and brood over it.

"The Constitution, Jr., is a good thing. Thousands of boys and girls all over the country will hail with delight the coming of the Saturday paper."

"The Constitution, Jr.," said Judge Nash Broyles, "is a happy hit and I have no doubt it will be a howling success. The Constitution, Sr., is always enterprising and this last stroke shows that it has sympathy for all classes and ages. I read the 'Bear Stories' in this morning's paper and enjoyed them. My office boy got hold of the paper and he was too much absorbed in it to attend to his regular duties. The young people of the south will, I know, be glad to get the paper and will look forward for the Saturday's issue."

Said Mr. Colquitt Carter: "The Constitution, Jr., is in keeping with the enterprise of The Constitution, Sr., and I prophesy for it big success."

Yale Victorious.

Richmond, Va., March 24.—Yale defeated the University of Virginia at baseball here today by a score of 28 to 4.

Miss Rae Hamburger, the accomplished daughter of Judge E. C. Hamburger, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, at 128 South Forsyth street.

Great Sale of Granite Ironware, Blue and White Ware.

50 cases of these celebrated kitchen goods opened last week. Must be sold at once. All on bargain tables Monday at unread of prices.



French Coffee Biggins.

½ qt. 1 qt. 1½ qts. 2 qts. 3 qts.
68c. 82c. 93c. $1.07 $1.26



COVERED BUCKETS.

1 qt. 2 qts. 3 qts. 4 qts.
33c. 41c. 49c. 59c.



TEA KETTLES.

5 quarts, $1.00. 7 quarts, $1.29.



SLOP CANS.

10 quarts, $1.07.



PIE PLATES.

7 in. 8 in. 9 in. 10 in.
9c. 10c. 11c. 16c.



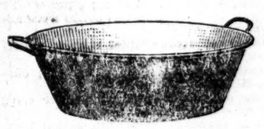
MILK PANS.

¼ qt. 1 qt. 1½ qts. 2 qts. 3 qts.
14c. 21c. 27c. 29c. 36c.



PUDDING PANS.

½ qt. 1 qt. 1½ qts. 2 qts. 3 qts.
21c. 27c. 29c. 36c 41c.



DISH PANS.

7 qts. 8 qts. 10 qts. 14 qts.
89c. 93c. $1.07 $1.29



SAUCE PANS.

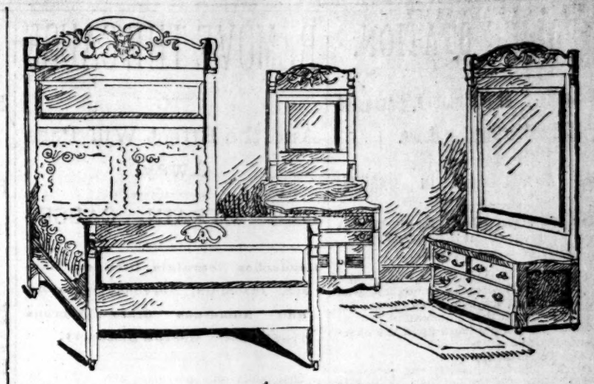
½ qt. ¾ qt, 1 qt. 1½ qts.
14c. 19c. 21c. 24c.

2 qts. 3 qts. 4 qts.
29c. 39c. 46c.

200 different articles in these superb wares at less than cost of manufacturs. Fit up your kitchen now while you can buy below cost.

Wood & Beaumont Stove and Furniture Com'y,

85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad Sts., Atlanta, Ga.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



$35.00.

This is undoubtedly the sensation of t he year. This immense suit, nicely polished, handsomely carved, made of the very best oak obtainable, only $35 now. This suit was made to sell at $60, but we offer it to you for $35. Look at the description: Dresser, 20x54 inches, with wide, beveled, heavy French plate mirror, 34x40 inches; bed, six and a half feet high, and four and a half feet wide; commode, 19x36 inches, with a wide, beveled, heavy French plate mirror 18x20 inches. Nothing like it ever offered before for less than $60. Now is your golden opportunity to get this magnificent suit at only $35.

Woven Wire Springs, 90 cents.
Cotton Top Mattresses, $1.50.
All Cotton Mattresses, $3.
6-Piece Solid Oak Bedroom Suits, $18.
6-Piece Cheval Suits, worth $35 at $20.
The "Baby Tender," $3.
We are southern agents for Richardson's Baby Tender. Sent anywhere by express for $3.

Prices lower than any house in the south. We are "LEADERS OF LOW PRICES."

Something new in Baby Carriages. Elegant Silk Brocatelle Upholstering.



$14.50.

No. 206—An extra handsome shape, upholstered in extra fine silk Brocatelle. Has bicycle wheels with rubber tires. Novelty springs and running gear. Our regular price is $27.50. Price during this cost sale only $14.50.

Answer this advertisement at once if you want to take advantage of the reduction in price.



$16.25.

No. 191—One of our finest Baby Carriages, upholstered in the finest silk Brocatelle. Bicycle wheels with rubber tires. Extra fine parasol. Worth $30 regular. Now going at $16.25.

Order at once if you want the benefit of the low price.

Wood & Beaumont Stove and Furniture Com'y

85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad Sts., Atlanta, Ga.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

AGAINST GOVERNOR WAITE

Was the Decision of the Colorado Supreme Court.

Denver, Col., March 24.—The supreme court holds that the governor has the right to remove from office his appointees and his action in removing them was clearly in his right, as Orr and Martin had refused to relinquish their duties, alleging that the appointments of Mullins and Barnes had not been properly made, and the court being not advised of the facts, upon which Martin and Orr base their objections, the case must go to the district court for inquiry. The courts have the power, if objections are raised by incumbents, to inquire into facts and all such contests must go to them for decision. The court expressed decided views upon the governor's right to call out the militia. It is clearly the court's opinion that the governor was in error in attempting to use force and that the militia should always be subordinate to all civil power. By no rule can the power of the governor be construed to be such as to call out the militia to induct an appointee into office. This, the court holds, is a dangerous exercise of arbitrary power that tends towards anarchy and despotism.

The committee of safety is in session at the chamber of commerce to discuss the situation and prepare for any overt act on the part of the governor. Governor Waite refused to talk upon the decision of the supreme court. This decision is received with general satisfaction.

At the Hotels.

The Aragon—J. A. Porter, Chicago; J. M. Culp, Washington; Mrs. T. Ross, New York; E. P. Waring, Charleston; Paul R. Sledge, Augusta; F. B. Papy, Savannah; A. F. Bennett, Chicago; John T. Anderson, Richmond; Charles F. Irons, Providence; Mrs. H. S. Irons, Providence; Mrs. M. E. I. Russell, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Grullandeau, New York; A. C. Thompson and wife, Boston; Mrs. W. H. Prion, Boston.

The Kimball—J. B. Larobee, Boston; W. C. Humphreys and wife, Greenville, S. C.; O. H. Thomas, Little Rock, Ark.; J. M. Hunter, Cincinnati, O.; D. D. Colly, New Orleans, La.; E. W. Kunabee, Washington; L. Hesse, Cincinnati, O.; G. W. H. Harris and wife, Kenton, O.; B. S. McGee, Oxanna, Ala.; C. H. Roth, Cincinnati, O.; Cyrus W. Scott, Virginia; Benjamin Hinman, Vermont; T. M. Goodwin, Cincinnati, O.; W. H. Gregory and wife, Georgia; J. A. Sage, Cincinnati, O.; E. C. Stanch, New York; W. Brown, New Orleans; W. G. Brown, Sewanee; E. J. Gardner, Carlisle, Pa.; B. B. Brody, Mississippi.

A Statement Corrected.

Albany, N. Y., March 24.—Regarding the statement in today's New York Sun that the comptroller's books show a shortage in the treasury amounting to $1,500,000, State Comptroller Roberts today authorized the statement that there was no deficit in the state treasury or stealings therefrom. The question of corporations' tax payments, on which the rumor is based, is one which has arisen before.

Was Accidentally Killed.

Houston, Tex., March 24.—Charles R. Williams, son of a New York banker, who spends the winter months in Houston and on a rice farm in Liberty county, was today accidentally shot and killed while out hunting.

BEATS 'EM ALL.

Of all the splendid stocks of hats we've ever had, the one we're now showing is the most superb. No trouble about your finding what you want here and the price'll suit, too.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,
Hats and Furnishings,
18 WHITEHALL.

mar23-1m op ed p

Easter Candies.

Remember your friends this Easter by sending them a box or basket of Nunnally's BON-BONS and CHOCOLATES, the very finest CANDIES that can be produced at any price.

STORES:
28 Marietta St.
34 Whitehall St.

"MY CLOTHIER" Rosenfeld OF COURSE" ATLANTA, GA.

Don't buy that Suit Easter or Hat today, until you have seen our stock. You'll find it to your gain.

Henry L. Rosenfeld,

24 Whitehall, corner Alabama.

NOTE A FEW OF OUR

SPECIALTIES:

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER,
GASOLINE STOVES,
COPPER AND NICKEL WARE,
DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS.

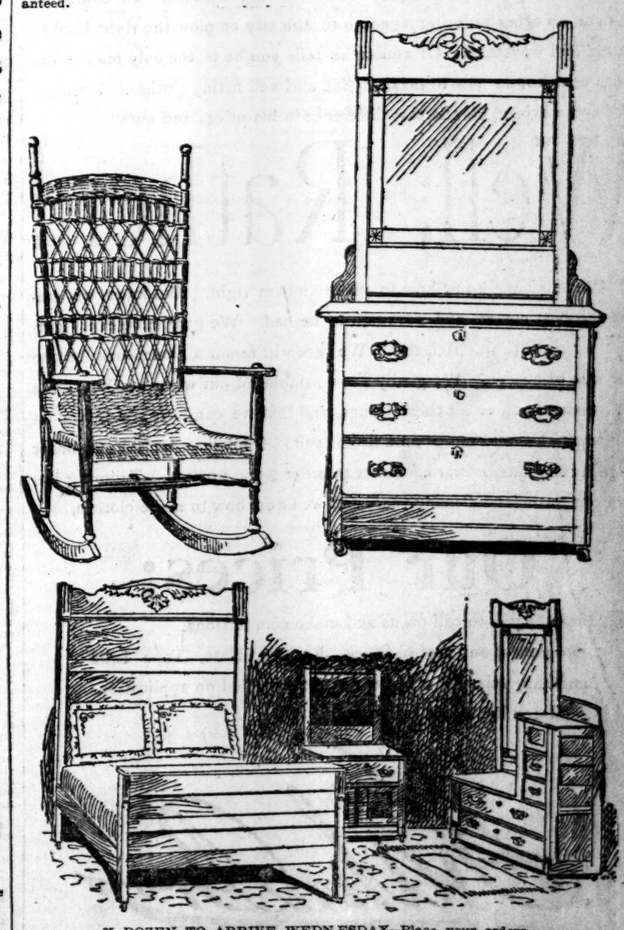
Feather Dusters, Counter Brushes, etc.; Stove Polish, Grate Polish, Silver Nickel and Brass Polish—all at lowest prices.

THOS. KIRKE MANUFACTURING COM'Y
79 AND 81 PEACHTREE ST.

PHO KUSS YOUR EYE
ON THIS COLUMN.
FURNITURE BARGAINS THIS WEEK

Notwithstanding the unusual depression, our warerooms have been filled with anxious buyers. We are shipping our $1.90 rocker, shown in cut all over the south, and as far east as Brooklyn, N. Y., and west as Cincinnati, O.

This chair is made of thoroughly seasoned three-ply rattan (not willow) and guaranteed.



25 DOZEN TO ARRIVE WEDNESDAY—Place your orders.

While our $.75 Cheval suit and $11.75 dresser suit in solid, genuine carved oak, shown in this advertisement, cannot be duplicated in America. We only ask you to see our immense assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining room furniture—Hat Racks, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Couches, Chiffoniers, Easy Chairs with HUNDREDS OF OLD pieces at less than 50 cents on the dollar of original cost.

Don't buy an article of furniture without seeing our stock and getting prices. We will save you big money and show you the only complete stock of furniture in the Gate City.

Baby Carriages, Rugs, Mattings, Springs, Mattresses, Bedding—at less than half price. Remember when these goods are sold you cannot duplicate them elsewhere for double the money.

Keep your eye on this column next Sunday. Out-of-town inquiries promptly and cheerfully answered.

Peyton H. Snook & Son.

IN POLICE STATION.

Sheriff Bowles, of Columbus, Arrested While Starting for Home.

HE HAD A PRISONER IN CHARGE.

He Was Released Until April 22, but Was Rearrested at Griffin—The Cause of His Arrest Here.

Just as Sheriff Bowles, of Columbus, was walking out of police headquarters on his way to the train, with a handcuffed prisoner, an officer placed his hand upon the sheriff's shoulder, and said:

"You are my prisoner."

The sheriff looked amazed; the prisoner, puzzled. Detective Ed Cason, who had started to accompany the Columbus officer to the depot, looked astounded. The officers hanging around police headquarters gathered around, perplexed.

Sheriff Bowles is a good looking, middle-aged officer, of gentlemanly address and manner. He quietly submitted to the arrest and inquired of the officer the cause of it—a warrant, sworn out by Mr. I. N. Ransom, formerly of Columbus, but now of Atlanta, charging him with extorting money.

The facts back of the arrest were soon explained. Three days ago, in response to a telegram from Solicitor Price Gilbert, of Columbus, Charley Redding, a negro of a half-dozen aliases, was arrested in this city by Detective Green. Solicitor Gilbert's communication indicated that Redding was a bad negro, and stated that he was wanted there and wanted badly for robbery from the person. Soon after the arrest Sheriff Bowles, of Columbus, was notified by telegraph of Redding's arrest.

Mr. Bowles came to Atlanta yesterday morning in response to the telegram, armed with the grand jury indictment against Redding. Soon after arriving at police headquarters he asked Chief of Detectives Wright to assist him in locating Mr. Ransom, who was under bond in Columbus. Detective Looney soon located Mr. Ransom, who holds quite a responsible position in the city, and he went to police headquarters with the officer. Mr. Ransom had little difficulty in making bond, and was released by the officer from Columbus.

Mr. Ransom paid the costs in the case and then swore out a warrant against Sheriff Bowles for extorting money. Upon this warrant the Columbus sheriff was arrested just as he was leaving police headquarters with his prisoner. Bailiff Boyles, who made the arrest, allowed Officer Bowles until April 22d to appear for trial, and he was released, and, by hurrying, succeeded in catching his train, which, by the delay, had almost left him.

It seems that Mr. Ransom was not satisfied with the disposition of the case and Chief of Police Shackleford, of Griffin, was telephoned to arrest Sheriff Bowles, who was a passenger on the south-bound Central train. The arrest was made at Griffin, and soon afterward Chief Connolly received a telephonic communication from Griffin's chief of police that Mr. Bowles was in custody. Chief Connolly knowing the disposition that had been made of the case, refused to be party to a second arrest and telephoned Chief Shackleford that he did not want Sheriff Bowles. Upon this the Griffin officer stated that he would release Mr. Bowles and it is presumed that he did so and that the sheriff proceeded on his way with his prisoner.

Hawkes's Optical Factory.

Our lenses can be inserted into your frames at a moderate cost. No charge for straightening and readjusting your frames. No. 12 Whitehall street.

Not to Be Helped.

From Brooklyn Life.

Soak—Do you always pay as you go?
Freshly—Always.
Soak—Why?
Freshly—Because they won't let me go without.

Considerable surprise has been caused by the announcement that Maier & Berkele, jewelers, will sell their stock at 93 Whitehall street at public auction. Sale will commence Monday, March 26th, at 10 a. m.

REMOVE THE CAUSE

And the Effect Will Pass Away.

EYE STRAIN CAUSES

Headaches, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Nausea, Insomnia, Nervous Dyspepsia and Numerous Other Nervous Troubles—Dr. Moore's Discovery.

Thousands of persons are dying by inches as the result of violent and persistent headaches, dizziness, nausea, neuralgia and a myriad of other distressing symptoms, who can be permanently cured, provided the cause be discovered and removed. Many of these unfortunates are treated for almost every disease in the catalogue of ills—one physician treats them for the stomach, another for the liver, and still another for the nerves, and so on, but all to no purpose, as the disease continue with unabated violence. Hundreds of these sufferers have obtained a new lease of life at the hands of Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the oculist, at 203 and 204 Kiser building, who has wrought so much good in this city and vicinity during his stay among us. Dr. Moore has discovered that the eye is the source of many of these nervous disturbances in most cases and that they are curable by proper treatment.

He employs all the latest and most improved instruments known to science in detecting and correcting these optical defects and his skill is attested by the numerous patients he has cured, not alone in Atlanta, but all over the south, many of these being our best known people. It is a fact well worthy of note that many persons suffer from eye strain who are not aware that there is anything wrong with their eyes. They may see perfectly both near and far, but persistent use of the eyes becomes tiresome and painful. These cases need to have the tension and strain removed from their eyes. Many have become conscious of this fact and had have had their sight wholly or partially ruined by allowing jewelers, opticians, peddlers and other ignorant persons to "tinker" with their eyes. To fit glasses properly a man must possess all the knowledge he can obtain by a first-class medical education followed by special training on the eye, accompanied by long experience.

The doctor does not visit his office Sundays, but may be found there each other day from 10 to 3 o'clock. He publishes no names without the consent of the patient, and answers all letters promptly when accompanied with stamp.

Consultation Free.

SPRING.

As the welcome flowers return to the garden, and the leaves to the trees, get the painter to brighten up the house and put it in cheerful harmony with nature, so that when the birds sing with joy, the man who owns the house, the man who puts on the paint and the man who sells the paint may sing also, instead of croaking about panic and tariff.

We are still in the field with a large and complete line of the best products of the paint loom, including Champion Tinted Lead.

SOUTHERN PAINT & GLASS CO.
No. 40 Peachtree st.

mar 25-1m su we.nrm.

Popular New York Actor

remaining in this city for short time will instruct two ladies or gents for the stage, and place them in his company to travel; terms extra low and made to suit. Address, for one week, "Actor," Constitution.

TRADING LIMITED

But Everything Contributed to Make a Firm Stock Market.

FOUR STOCKS FIGURED PROMINENTLY.

The Bank Statement Again Favorable, No Gold Shipped—The Cotton Exchanges Were Closed.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The amount of business transacted at the stock exchange today hardly warranted bringing the members down town. Four stocks, Whisky, St. Paul, Chicago Gas and Sugar figured for nearly 30,000 shares. The easier condition of the foreign exchanges, the fact that the Campania did not take out any gold, the acceptance of the Richmond Terminal plan by the Louisville Southern security holders, the reported amicable adjustment of the difficulties heretofore existing between the Distilling and Cattle Feeding and American Distributing companies and the favorable bank statement, all contributed to the firmness of the market. It is fair to assume the factors enumerated would have had more influence, had it not been for the uncertainty regarding the fate of the seigniorage bill. Each day's delay is giving the friends of the measure more hope that the bill will become a law and at the same time, it is neutralizing the bullish feeling in stocks. Distillers and Chicago Gas were among the firmest on the list. The first named rose to 28⅜; Chicago Gas moved up a point to 64 on Chicago rumors that the quo warranto proceedings will be dismissed. Richmond Terminal sold up to 7, third assessment paid. The new securities will be ready for delivery in about ninety days. The pool in Tobacco common advanced the price to within a fraction of 80. The market closed firm at about the top of the day. Net changes show gains of ⅛@¾ per cent.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were active and strong.

Sales—Listed stocks, 51,000 shares; unlisted, 7,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, $104,983,000; currency, $44,310,000.

Money on call is nominally 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½.

Sterling exchange easy with actual business in bankers' bills, 487@487¼ for 60 days and 488¼@488½ for demand; posted rates, 488@489½; commercial bills, 486½@486¾ for 60 days and 487¾@488 for demand.

Bar silver 59.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds dull and railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board neglected.

The following are closing bids.

Cotton Oil	29½	Missouri Pac	27¼
do. pref	70	Mobile & Ohio	18
Sugar Refinery	89⅞	Nash. Chat. & St. L.	72
do. pref	87½	Nat. Cordage	20
Am. Tobacco	79	do. pref	38
do. pre	95½	N. J. Central	114⅛
Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	15⅜	N. Y. Central	—
Baltimore & Ohio	78½	N. Y. & N. E	10⅜
Canada Pac.	68	Norfolk & Western	21
Ches. & Ohio	18	Northern Pac	5⅛
Chicago & Alton	139	do. pref	20¾
C., B. & Q.	83⅝	Northwestern	108¼
Chicago Gas	63⅞	do. pref	140½
Del., Lack. & W	166¾	Pacific Mail	16½
Dis. & Cat. Feed	27⅞	Reading	21½
East Tennessee	2½	Rich. Terminal	6⅞
do. pref	8	Rock Island	71
Erie	17½	St. Paul	62¼
do. pref	37½	do. pref	119¼
Ed. Gen. Electric	42¼	Silver Certificates	58⅞
Ills. Central	94	T. C. I.	18⅛
Lake Erie & West	15¾	do. pref	70
do. pref	68½	Texas Pac	9⅜
Lake Shore	128½	Union Pac	18⅜
Lous. & Nash	49⅜	Wabash, St. L. & P.	7
L'ville, N. A. & Chic.	9¼	do. pref	15½
Manhattan Consol	123	Western Union	85¼
Memphis & Char	10	Wheeling & L. Erie.	12¼
Mich. Central	98½	do. pref	48¼
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	99½	Tenn. new set'm't 5s.	101
do. Class B	99¾	do. 3s	76
do. Class C	92	Virginia 6s.	60
Louisiana stamped	98	do. pref	6⅛
N. C. 4s	99	U. S. 4s, registered	113
N. C. 6s	123	do. coupon	114⅛
Tennessee old 6s.	60	do. 2s	96
Tenn. new set'm't 3s.	104	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Kiernan's Wall Street Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Stocks closed firm at about the top prices of the day. Chicago Gas and Distillers and Cattle Feeders were the strong features and new and powerful pools in both stocks have been formed. The traders were inclined to bid up Chicago Gas on the report that Attorney General Moloney will dismiss the petition for the institution of quo warranto proceedings. The Grangers were sluggish, but there was a fair demand to cover shorts in St. Paul from Cammack sources. Sugar became prominent in the final half hour and was bought on Washington advices saying the sugar schedule will be reversed by the senate in the interest of refiners. The bank statement was fully as good as expected and the expansion of $2,516,300 in loans was favorably interpreted.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Clos'g bids.	Thursday's Clos'g bids.
Delaware & Lack	....	....	....	166¾	166¾
Northwestern	108	108½	108	108¼	108
Tenn. Coa. & Iron	19	19	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
Richmond Terminal	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
New York & N. E				10⅜	10½
Lake Shore				128½	128½
Western Union	85½	85¼	85	85¼	85
Missouri Pacific	27½	27½	27⅛	27¼	26⅞
Union Pacific	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	18½	18¼
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	27½	28⅜	27½	27⅞	27⅛
Atchison	15¼	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝
Reading	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21½	21¼
Louisville and Nash				49⅜	50
North. Pacific pref	21	21	20¾	20¾	21¼
St. Paul	62⅛	62⅜	62⅛	62¼	62⅛
Rock Island	70⅞	71¼	70⅞	71	70⅞
Chicago Gas	63¼	64	63	63⅞	63¼
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	83¼	83⅜	83¼	83½	83⅜
Am'n Sugar Refinery	89½	90	89¼	89⅞	89¼
Erie	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil				29½	29
General Electric				42¼	42¼

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 24.—(Special.)—The New York Financier says this week: The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending March 24th, is a favorable one, notwithstanding that the surplus reserve was increased $1,775,350. It is favorable because it shows a large increase in the loans; when this item of the statement expands it indicates a revival of business and as confidence returns, which it is doing, slowly but surely, the demand for the large surplus of cash which the banks now hold will be increased. All who are authorities on the condition of trade agree that business is brightening and it only requires that the Bland seigniorage bill be vetoed and the tariff bill disposed of to bring this country back to its usually prosperous condition. The increase in loans amounted to $2,516,300, making the aggregate loans $445,574,400, while the deposits were swelled during the week to the extent of $4,199,000, making the total deposits $544,465,400, or nearly $100,000,000 more than the loans. There were no gold shipments during the week, but the shipment of the previous week shows in this statement. Although there was an increase in specie to the amount of $69,400, this is a very small sum when it is distributed among sixty-three banks. The increase in legal tenders was more important and aggregated $2,755,700, making the net cash gain $2,825,100. Nearly all of this came from the interior, although a special dispatch to The Financier states that New York exchange is nearly high enough in Chicago to warrant the shipment of currency to that point. From this it is reasonable to suppose that the bulk of the remittances were from near-by points. The total cash reserve of the clearing house banks is $215,194,000, while the deposits require a reserve of but $136,116,350, making the reserve held above legal requirements $79,077,650.

NEW YORK, March 23—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, increase	$ 1,775,350
Loans, increase	2,516,300
Specie, increase	69,400
Legal tenders, increase	2,755,700
Deposits, increase	4,199,000
Circulation, decrease	65,900

Banks now hold $79,077,650 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Financial Gossip.

Dow, Jones News Company, New York, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager—Stocks were steady at the opening, with a brisk inquiry for Whisky on the signing of the new contract with the American Distributing Company.

Brokers representing inside interests were the principal buyers and room traders sold.

St. Paul was feverish, but was well sustained on a demand to cover shorts in spite of the heavy decrease in earnings for the third week in March.

Sugar was the weakest of the Industrial group on conflicting news from Washington about the passage of the schedules.

Chicago special: It is reported around the city hall that an attempt will be made on Monday to call up the gas ordinance. It was introduced months ago and referred. It provides for a purchase on the west side.

Bar silver in New York, 58c.

New York, March 24.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,283,443 bales, of which 3,660,243 bales are American, against 4,609,885 bales and 3,253,685 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 26,371 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 31,696 bales against 37,060 last year. Crop in sight, 6,734,547 bales, against 5,949,300 last year.

New York, March 24.—No cotton receipts, reports, comparative cotton statement. New Orleans futures, crop movement, or total net receipts at all ports, were received today.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	97	98	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	108	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	97	98	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	111	112	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	100	
Georgia 7s, 1896	104	105	Atlanta 4½s	99	100
Savannah 5s	101	105	Augusta 7s, L. D.	111	113
Atlanta 8s, 1902	116	118	Macon 6s	100	112
Atlanta 7s, 1911	103	108	Columbus 5s	100	102
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106	107	Rome graded	104	
			Waterworks 6s	100	
			Rome 5s	93	

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	97	98	Ga. Pacific, 1st.	97	98
Ga. 6s, 1910	102	104	Ga. Pacific, 2 L	37	38
Ga. 6s, 1922	109		A. P. & L., 1st 7s	80	85
Central 7s, 1893	111		Mari'ta & N. G.		18
Char. Col. & A.	98		S., A. & M., 1st	45	48

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	144	146	Aug. & Sav.	75	78
Southwestern	49	50	A. & W. P.	70	75
Central	10	12	do deben	85	90
Cent. deben	19	21			

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 127,283.13
For the week	926,189.06
Clearings last week	1,013,060.13

The Local Cotton Market.

Local—Market closed steady; middling 7c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1894	RECEIPTS 1893	SHIPM'TS 1894	SHIPM'TS 1893	STOCK 1894	STOCK 1893
Saturday	85	5	500	......	3893	5208
Monday	....	....	......	......		
Tuesday	....	....	......	......		
Wednesday	....	....	......	......		
Thursday	....	....	......	......		
Friday	....	....	......	......		
Total	85	5	500	......		

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The exchange was closed today. It will be open on Monday. The movement of cotton since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 5,354,410, against 4,415,931 last year and 5,325,998 the year before; overland across the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to northern mills, 645,901 against 743,429 and 1,068,030; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 222,207 against 283,002 and 386,559; southern mill takings, 506,596 against 487,964 and 448,280. Foreign exports thus far for the season, 4,425,865 against 3,248,221 last year, or an increase of 1,004,664. The total takings of American mills, North America and Canada, thus far for the season have been 1,669,956 against 1,946,695 last year. These include 1,143,316 by northern spinners, against 1,435,275.

The Port Markets.

GALVESTON, March 24 – Cotton quiet; middling 7⅛; net receipts 962 bales; gross 962; sales 91; stock 54,829.

NORFOLK, March 24 | Cotton holiday; middling —; net receipts 113 bales; gross 213; sales none; stock 50,775; exports coastwise 299.

BALTIMORE, March 24—Cotton dull: middling 7⅜; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 25,082.

BOSTON, March 24—Cotton quiet; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 100 bales; gross 237; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, March 24 - Cotton, nothing doing; middling 7⅛; net receipts 161 bales; gross 161; sales none; stock 14,332.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—Cotton firm; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 113 bales; gross 113; stock 12,485.

SAVANNAH, March 24 -Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts 457 bales; gross 457; sales none; stock 56,602.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts 3,351 bales; gross 5,013; sales none; stock 238,033.

MOBILE, March 24—Cotton nominal; middling 7; net receipts 1,155 bales; gross 1,455; sales none; stock 29,197; exports coastwise 1,417.

MEMPHIS, March 24—Cotton quiet; middling 7 3-16; net receipts 283 bales; sales none; shipments 1,821; stock 77,110.

AUGUSTA, March 24—Cotton quiet; middling 7 3-16; net receipts 111 bales; shipments 809; sales 477; stock 21,756.

CHARLESTON, March 24—Cotton steady; middling 7¼; net receipts 94 bales; gross 94; sales none; stock 40,334.

HOUSTON, March 24—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 1,862 bales; shipments 1,505; sales none; stock 13,405.

MONTGOMERY, March 24—Cotton, net receipts of the week 701 bales; shipments 2,118; sales 2,142; stock of 1894, 9,398; 1893, 13,991.

COLUMBUS, March 24—Cotton, net receipts of the week 145 bales; shipments 683; sales 229; to spinners —; stock of 1894, 6,344; 1893, 12,350.

NASHVILLE March 24—Cotton, net receipts of the week 332 bales; shipments 362; sales 490; to spinners 127; stock of 1894, 2,035; 1893, 1,936.

SELMA, March 24—Cotton, net receipts of the week 98 bales; shipments 611; stock of 1894, 7,571; 1893, 4,938.

ROME, March 24—Cotton, net receipts for the week 126 bales; shipments 969; stock 3,452.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, March 24.—There was very little movement in wheat today. First prices were weaker and fell to within ⅛ of low water mark. Later there was a reaction and an advance in prices to a fraction above the final figures of Thursday. May wheat opened at 57¾; sold between 57½ and 57⅞, closing at the outside.

Corn did not bubble over with excitement today. Like wheat, the trade was of a holiday character. What business was transacted did not carry with it any significance. The opening was easier with wheat and a subsequent reaction was due to the advance in the market. May ranged between 37⅛ and 37¼ and 36⅞, closing ⅛ under Thursday at 37⅛.

Oats showed very little activity. At the close a slight loss from Thursday was recorded in the May prices.

Provisions opened easy. A general disposition to realize was apparent and the local sentiment was for the most part bearish. The only firmness in the list was in lard. Shorts in this article covered their contracts quite freely. A steady hog market furnished no support to product. At the close May pork netted a loss of 10 cents and May ribs 7½ cents. May lard was unchanged.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
March	56⅛	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
May	57¾	57⅞	57½	57⅞
July	59⅜	59⅜	59⅛	59⅜
CORN—				
March	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
May	37⅛	38¼	36⅞	37⅛
July	38⅛	38⅛	37⅜	37⅞
OATS—				
March	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
May	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼
July	27⅜	27⅜	27	27
PORK—				
May	11 02½	11 02½	10 95	10 95
July	11 00	11 00	10 92½	10 92½
LARD—				
May	6 67½	6 67½	6 62½	6 65
July	6 57½	6 57½	6 52½	6 55
SIDES—				
May	5 72½	5 72½	5 67½	5 67½
July	5 70	5 70	5 67½	5 67½

Chicago Gossip.

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—The belief gains ground that the lowest price for wheat for some time has been reached. A sharp upturn is expected late in March or early in April.

April is the month for opening navigation, and the highest price for the year, in 1893, was paid in April.

The lowest price for wheat never occurred in April in the last twenty years except in 1888.

The prospect is for a decrease in the visible supply of wheat of 1,500,000. Last year the decrease was 825,000.

Exports at four ports yesterday were: Wheat, 390,000 bushels; flour, 54,000 barrels.

Total clearances of corn: 288,652 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels.

Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago next week, 150,000.

PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 24, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 24—Flour— First patent $4.50; second patent $4.00; extra fancy $3.10; fancy $3.05; family $2.60. Corn —No. 1 white 52c; No. 2 white 52c; mixed 51c. Oats—Texas rust proof 48; white 45c; mixed 41c. Seed rye—Georgia 75@80. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy small bales, 85c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 80c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal —Plain 50c; bolted 50c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 85c; small sacks 87. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₩ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ₩ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ₩ bu; white 60@65c; lady 65@75. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ₩ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $2.85.

NEW YORK, March 24—Flour, southern dull; good to choice $2.70@4.20; common to fair extra $2.00@3.00. Wheat, spot dull and easier; No. 2 red winter 60@61 in store and elevator; afloat 61¾; options active and irregular; opened weak and closed steady at ⅛c advance; No. 2 March 60¼; May 61⅞; July 63¼. Corn spot dull but strong; No. 2 in elevator 41; afloat 47; options very dull; March —, April 42⅛; May 42⅜; July 43⅛. Oats spot stronger; options dull; March 35¼; April 35¼; May 34⅜; spot No. 2 white 38½; mixed western 36¼; white do. 36@41.

ST. LOUIS, March 24—Flour dull; patents $2.85@3.00; fancy $2.10@2.25; family $2.00@2.10. Wheat firm; No. 2 red cash —; May 51¼@51⅜ asked; July 56¼ bid. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash —; March 34 bid; April —; May 31¾@34⅛. Oats lower; No. 2 cash —; May 31⅛ bid: July 25⅜ asked.

CHICAGO, March 24—Flour steady; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 56⅜; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 56⅛. No. 2 corn 35⅝@36. No. 2 oats 30¼.

CINCINNATI, March 24—Flour, family $2.25@2.50, fancy $2.60@3.00. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 55@55½; Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 39. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 35.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 24 – Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 24.10c ₩ 100 lb cases Lion 24.10c; Levering's 24.10c Green—Extra choice 21½c; choice good 20½c; air 19½; common 17½@18½. Sugar—Granulated 4⅝c; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½; white extra C 4; New Orleans yellow clarified 4@4½; yellow extra C 3¾@4. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 20@30. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@85c Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c Ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 11c. Mace $1.01. Rice —Head 6c; good 5½c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawly's dairy $1.10; icecream $1.10; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Flats 12½@13c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@6.50 Soap —Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars. 60 lbs $2.25@250. Candles — Paraffin 11c; star 11c. Matches—4.00s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 lb package. 5⅞c. cases, 1 lb 5⅞c; do 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 5½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6½c; shell and excelsior 7; lemon cream 9; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $5.25@5.50; F.W. oysters $1.75; L.W. $1.35; corn $2.50@2.60; tomatoes $2.00. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.10; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.25; ½ kegs $1.90; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.50. ₩ sack.

NEW YORK, March 24 – Coffee exchange closed. Spot Rio steady: No. 7 17⅛@17½. Sugar, raw dull but steady; fair refining 2½; centrifugal 96-test 3 3-16; refined dull; No. 6 3 13-16@4; mould A 4⅛@4 11-16; standard 4 1-16@4½; off A 3 11-16@4¼; confectioners' A 4 3-16@4⅜; cut loaf and crushed 4 13-16@5; powdered 4 9-16@4⅞; granulated 4 1-16@4⅜; cubes 4⅝@4 11-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans dull but steady; open kettle new good to choice 30@38.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 24—Pork, standard mess $11.50. Lard prime steam 6.90. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 5.50; long clear 5.75; clear ribs 5.75; short clear 5.90. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25; long clear 6.37½; clear ribs 6.50; short clear 6.62½.

ATLANTA, March 24 – Clear rib sides, boxed 6⅝c; ice-cured bellies 10c. Sugar-cured hams 10½@12½c; according to brand and average; California 8@8½; Breakfast bacon 11½. Lard—Leaf 8; compound 6¼.

NEW YORK, March 24—Pork quiet; new mess $12.00@12.50. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard firmer; western steam 7.12½; city steam 6.50; options nominal.

CHICAGO, March 24—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $10.92½@10.95. Lard 6.60@6.62½. Short ribs, loose 5.67½@5.70. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.75@6.00; short clear sides boxed 6.00@6.25.

CINCINNATI, March 24—Pork, mess $11.50. Lard, steam leaf 6.57½. Bacon steady; shoulders 6.25, short rib sides 6.75; short clear 7.00.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, March 24 - Spirits turpentine opened with sales at 28 and 30 for regulars and closed firm at 28; sales 309 casks. Rosin opened sustained a decline; sales about 2,000 bbls; closed firm: A, B, C and D $1.00; E $1.05; F $1.20; G $1.35; H $1.70; I $1.95; K $2.30; M $2.30; N $2.37½; windowglass $2.50; waterwhite $2.75.

WILMINGTON, March 24—Rosin steady; strained 90; good strained 95; turpentine dull at 28; tar firm at 90; crude turpentine quiet; hard $1.10; soft and virgin $1.80.

NEW YORK, March 24 — Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1.12½@1.17½; turpentine steady at 30¼@31.

CHARLESTON, March 24—Turpentine steady at 28½; rosin firm; good strained 95.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 24 – Eggs 9@10c. Butter — Western creamery 27@30c; fancy Tennessee 18@20c; choice 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 8@10c ₩ lb; hens 25@27½; spring chickens, large 25@35c; large fries 18@20c; medium 12½@15c; small 10@12½; ducks 22½@25. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12½@15c; ducks 12½@15c; chickens 10@12½. Irish potatoes $2.50@2.75 ₩ bbl; fancy ₩ bu. 85@90c. Sweet potatoes, 50@60c ₩ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions $1.00@1.25 ₩ bu; ₩ bbl $2.75@3.00; Spanish onions, 1 bu. crates, $1.40@1.50. Cabbage 1@2c. Grapes—Malaga 50 to 55 lb kegs $5.50@6.00; 60 to 65 lb kegs $6.50@7.00.

Fresh Vegetables.

ATLANTA, March 24—Vegetables are now arriving from Florida, and a good demand prevails for all kinds when received in good condition. The following are quotations: String beans $2.00@2.50 ₩ crate; English peas $1.75@2.00 ₩ crate; squashes $1.25@1.50 ₩ crate; onions, new, $1.50@2.00 ₩ crate; Irish potatoes, new $8.00@10.00 ₩ bbl; bunched vegetables 40@75c ₩ doz; strawberries 15@20c ₩ quart.



Jacobs' Pharmacy.

Greeting:

In about fifty or sixty days we will open the handsomest store in the United States in the Old Capitol building. In the interval we are selling from our branch store, No. 52 Old Capitol building, and from our temporary store a few days longer, at 6 and 8 Marietta street.

A FEW SAMPLE PRICES:

Allcock's Porous Plasters..10c
Allen's Lung Balsam..75c
Allen's (Mrs.) Hair Restorer..93c
Antimigrane..34c
Aperient, Tarrant's..38c
Asthmaline ......19c and $1 25
Ayer's Ague Cure..68c
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral..69c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla..68c
Ayers's Pills..15c
Ayer's Hair Vigor..60c
Acid—Horsford's Phosphate ..34 and 75c
Benson's Capcine Plasters..13c
Beecham's Pills..17c
Boschee's German Syrup..8 and 50c
Brown's Jamaica Ginger..20 and 34c
Brown's Iron Bitters..68c
Brown's Bronchial Troches..17c
Bradycrotine..33c
Botanic Blood Balm..67c
Castoria, Pitcher's..25c
Celerina..75c
Carter's Little Liver Pills..13c
Cascara Cordial..50 and 75c
Coursey's Aromatic Pepsin..67c
Cuticura Plasters..17c
Cuticura Resolvent..75c
Court Plaster..5c
Certain Catarrh Cure..73c
Cheney's Expectorant..15c
Davis's Pain Killer..18, 35 and 75c
Diamond Dyes per package..8c
Dodges' C. Powders..13c
Duffy's Malt Whisky..85c
Extract Beef, Armour's..38 and 75c
Eye Wash, Jacobs' Golden..25c
Fellow's Hypophosphites..99c
Gessler' Headache Wafers..27c
Golden Specific, Haine's..$2 50
Green's Nervura..78c
Gelatine, Cooper & Cox's..18c
Hall's Catarrh Cure..60c
Hall's Hair Renewer..57c
Hamburg Drops, Koenig's..37c
Hamlin's Wizard Oil..38 and 75c
Harter's Iron Tonic..75c
Harter's Liver Pills..15c
Harter's Wild Cherry Bitters..75c
Hartman's Peruna..75c
Hood's Olive Ointment..18c
Horlick's Malted Milk..40 and 75c
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters..75c
Henry's Carbolic Salve..18c
Hunyadi Water..25c
Husband's Magnesia..25c
Honey of Tar..18 and 35c
Imperial Granum..60 and $1
Ink, Payson's Indelible..18c
Jayne's Alterative..68c
Jayne's Expectorant..68c
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge..25c
Juniper Tar..18c
Laudanum, full strength, pint..$1 00
Long's Sarsaparilla..75c
Luxomni..75c
Maltine..71c
Lactated Food..38c
Miles's Nervine..73c
Menthol Pencils..10, 15 and 17c
Morse's Indian Root Pills..15c
Nestle's Infant Food..40c
Mme. Yale's La Freckla..75c
Mme. Yale's Soap..20c
[illegible] Compound..75c
Parker's Hair Balsam..35 and 75c
Pinkham's Compound..75c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription..69c
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery..69c
Pierce's Pellets..15c
Pitt's Carminative..17c
Phillips' Cod Liver Oil..35 and 68c
Potassium, Bromide, oz..5c
Piso's Consumption Cure..18c
Quinine, P. & W...50c oz.
Radway's Ready Relief..34c
Rock Candy, Rye and Tolu..50 and 75c
Royal Germetuer..67c
Ruppert's Face Bleach..$1 66
Sage's Catarrh Cure..34c
Salvation Oil..18c
Simmons's Liver Medicine..10 and 15c
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil..66c
Seven Sisters' Hair Grower..38 and 75c
Seven Sisters' Hair Cleaner..38c
Shaker's Root Extract..47c
Shiloh's Consumption Cure..38c
Smith Bro.'s Cough Drops..4 and 8c
St. Jacobs's Oil..35c
[illegible]..59c
Syrup of Figs, large..70c
Teethina..18c
Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy..30c
Tutt's Liver Pills..13c
Tooth Paste, Sheffield's..18c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil..68c
Warner's Safe Cure..85c
Warner's Tippecanoe..75c
Williams's Pink Pills..38c
Winslow's Soothing Syrup..17c
Witch Hazel, Jacobs..25c
Wright's Pills..15c
Wyeth's Beef Wine and Iron..67c
Morphine, P. & W., small bottle..40c
Morphine, P. & W., oz. bottle..$2 50
Mustard, English..pound, 50c
Paregoric..pint, 50c
Salts, Epsom..pound, 5c
Soda, Bi-Carbonate, best..pound, 10c
Spirits of Lavender..pint, 60c
Gum Opium..oz 30c
Bismuth..oz. 20c
Hops..oz. 5c
Chloride of Lime, pound..15c
Spirits Turpentine, pint..10c
Tincture Arnica, pint..60c

Everything retailed at wholesale prices. Express charges are 25 cents on purchases under five pounds anywhere in Georgia. Send Postoffice order when ordering from a distance. Yours to command,

JACOBS' PHARMACY

SWELL FOOT WEAR

TANS AND BLACK,
HIGH AND LOW QUARTERS,
FOR NOBBY DRESSERS,
JUST RECEIVED AT

Byck Bros. & Co.

Footcoverersto all Mankind, 27 White hall St.

Just So Long.



Just so long as it's a matter as to who sells the best Clothes, Hats, Furnishings for the least money, just so long will we continue to monopolize the Clothing business of Atlanta. Every day we fill your wants so full of satisfaction that you almost welcome a want for the sake of the pleasure you get in satisfying it. Inspiration, Spring Clothes! With Tennyson we say? "Would that our tongue could utter the thoughts that rise in us." But we're not going to ransack the dictionaries to find adjectives strong enough to do justice to what we wish to say, but simply depend on plain English, plain talk in plain type to a sensible, thinking people. On the shelves, in the showcases, counters filled,—right, left—behind, in front—any way you look you'll find the same generous story—two good, full, solid dollars in quality for every one you pay. If you want to come out in a new Suit, Hat or Fixings at as small a cost as possible—here lies your way.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

Date Fixed for Primary.

Birmingham, Ala., March 24.—(Special.)—The city executive committee met this afternoon and selected May 21st as the date for the municipal primary. A resolution prevailed that each candidate for mayor be allowed a representative at each polling place and at the count of the vote. The election will not be held until December.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHIC, pencils, and typewriter supplies for all machines at lowest prices. Telephone 1006. Densmore typewriter. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

FOR SALE—Powerful French field glass, cost $20, for $10 C. O. D.; privilege examination. Address Box 392, Cincinnati.

NOTE BOOKS—The best for the money in Atlanta. Try them and be convinced. Telephone 1006. Orders receive prompt attention. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

FINE PLANTS and cut flowers for sale at Glover's book store, 96 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Soda fountain; ten flavors, one milk-shake machine; ice cutter; all in good condition. S. S., 130 Peachtree street.

LITTLE'S CELEBRATED typewriter ribbons and carbon papers are the best. Use them once and you will use no other. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

MIMEOGRAPHS AND SUPPLIES always on hand, together with the best line of typewriter supplies in Atlanta. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

HAMMOND MACHINE for $15, displaced by the Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

SEED CORN, millet, rye, peas; best field seed corn. Persons having peas to sell or wanting to buy please communicate with me. T. H. William 5½ Broad street.

BASEBALLS and baseball supplies at Glover's book store, 96 Whitehall.

CALIGRAPH No. 27,533, good order, for $[illegible]. Paralyzed by the Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

GUARANTEED—Everything bought from me is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If you are not pleased come back and get your money. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

FOR SALE—Remington No. 71,724, perfect condition, knocked out by the Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

BELL TOWER OR OBSERVATORY—Substantial iron structure 90 feet high, circular iron stairway, observatory on top, can be properly used as observatory at seaside or mountain resort. For sale as it stands in Augusta, Ga., to be removed by purchaser. For full information address J. H. Alexander, Mayor, Augusta, Ga. mar 25 2t sun

FOR SALE—Best Bermuda grass roots in small quantities 10 cents per bushel; 5 cents per bushel by the carload. Now is the time to plant. Apply to C. A. Davis, Jr., Greenesboro, Ga.

EDISON MIMEOGRAPHS and supplies. We carry the best goods obtainable and guarantee everything we sell. Telephone 1006. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor. mar 15, 1m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO—Fine instrument; supiror tone; first-class make; mahogany case; equal to new in perfect order—$80 immediate. John, Constitution office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—If you are going to build, get our prices on doors, sash and blinds; job work, lumber, shingles, laths, etc. 90 Decatur street. Traynhom & Ray.

LOST.

LOST—A lady's diamond pin containing 6 stones; $50 reward. W. F. Dykes, 32 Gordon ave.

LOST—A breastpin of round shape, eight rubies and one pearl setting; liberal reward for return to Ardmore hotel.

LOST—My St. Bernard dog, "Max," lost from the store Thursday; a liberal reward will be paid for his recovery. J. E. Caton.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. april 16-156t thur sat sun

SAVE $10.00

Do you need a new Spring Suit of Clothes? Had you made up your mind to order of the tailor who is doing business as he did twenty years ago? 100 per cent profit on everything he sells. Of course he tells you no other tailoring concern in the city employ the right kind of cutters and workmen. Of course he tells you he is the only man in the South that knows how to make stylish and well fitting clothes. He must offer some excuse for the vast difference in his prices and ours.

Well, Rather!

We think we know how to make clothes right. We know we employ the best cutters and workmen to be had. We guarantee every garment we make to fit perfectly. We keep in repair all our work for one year free of charge. We gladly show samples of our workmanship. We can convince you of all these things, and that we can save you $10.00 on a business suit, and more on a dress suit. Our prices for suits to order range from $20.00 upward. Pants to order $5.00 upward, Tailoring has been our business for many years and we know how to make clothes,

Our Prices:

Should induce you to call on us and make comparisons.

Samples of our Spring Stock, Fashion Plate, Tape Line and easy rules for self-measurement mailed on application. Send 10c in stamps for postage.

Kahn Bros

THE LEADING TAILORS

8 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Open every day until 9 p. m.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A harness maker, one who understands running a wax thread machine. J. S. Barnwell, Washington, Ga.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, drummers, clerks, collectors, druggists, teachers, etc., are furnished free by Southern Bureau, 70½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

THERE IS AN OPENING for three good men at 117 Whitehall street.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga., assists you in getting a good position. Four placed last weeek.

WANTED—Tutor in classic Latin twice a week; must use modern methods. Address Box 367, Atlanta.

WANTED—Young man as stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper, to go to Albany; permanent position to right man, properly recommended, to begin work April 1st. Address G. W. F., 61 East Alabama street.

WANTED—Organizers with good reference on either salary or commission, to represent a well known established Faternal Benefit order with a well invested reserve; benefits $5 to $25 per week in case of sickness or accident; final benefits $100 to $500. Write for terms to Mr. F. Lander, Sup., Sec'y, Suite 7 Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

$1.50 per 1,000 for distributing circulars; cash only paid; enclose stamp. United States Distributing Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and office man having $3,000 to $5,000 to go to New York, in established business; salary paid and investment secured; must go at once. Address "Manhattan," Box 357, Atlanta.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH that can work wood also wanted. Address Shop, Laurens Hill, Ga.

SALESMEN WANTED in every town and city for cigar scheme; big money maker. Address, with stamp, Ermine Cigar Factory, Fourth ave., near 107th st., New York City.

WANTED—A first-class man of good business ability, to open and take charge of the local agency for the improved "Handy" fire extinguisher. Capital required, $1,000. Big money in it for the right party. Address, Taylor & Dean, U. S. Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. mar 25-3t sun tu thur.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary and expenses paid; permanent position. For terms address with stamp, Centennial M'f'g. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOUR GOOD MEN can find permanent work at 117 Whitehall street.

SALESMEN to sell specialties to merchants by sample; good sellers; big profits; steady work. Model M'f'g Co., South Bend, Ind. mar 25-10t. eod.

WANTED—A reliable man to act as city agent for the best slot machine novelty ever made. Write for particulars. The Anthony Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—All to know that the position advertised to call at 83½ Peachtree st. is filled; don't call.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, manager, Dallas, Tex.

WE PAINT SIGNS at prices below all others; better work also. Atlanta Painting Company, No. 1 N. Broad street, corner of bridge.

PAINTER or paper hanger to handle wall paper; terms liberal, prices low; large assortment. Patterns selected for this section. Box 711, Cincinnati, O. feb 25—6t—sun.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses; permanent position. Address with stamp, King Mfg. Co., D 17 Chicago, Ill. feb 20t sun

SIDE LINE—$2 per town paid traveling men to appoint agents; no samples. Write J. F. Rowins, 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. nov 26—52sun.

SALESMEN—Calling on clothiers and merchant tailors to carry as side line quick selling article; large commissions. Send 30 cents for samples. B-K Mfg. Co., 117 N. Vine street, Hazleton, Pa. jan14-10su

WE WISH TO EMPLOY a few good men to make $50 to $100 a week selling our Home Electric Motor. Runs sewing machines, printing presses, pumps, etc. Everybody buys them. Steady employment. Easy situation and good wages. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, O. feb-25-sun-No.-5

WANTED—Paper Hangers and Painters everywhere. Liberal terms; selling bargains; no expense. Samples free. Send Business Card. P. O. Box 816, Cincinnati, O. feb 18 su.

MESSRS. WHEATLEY & BATES, limited, Sheffield, England, are prepared to appoint an agent for the state of Georgia for the sale of Wheatley's Hop Bitter Ale. This article has achieved enormous success in the United Kingdom and is without doubt the best non-intoxicating beverage ever introduced. It will be shipped both in bottle and in cask for bottling in the United States. Only firms in touch with beer bottlers and commanding large influence will be treated with. Apply by letter to Mr. T. W. Cloudsdale, 672 Columbus ave., New York. mar24 6t

WANTED—A first-class clothing salesman for the state of Georgia. One that can handle the best trade. Our fall line will be ready by May 1st. We are making a specialty of black and blue worsteds, black and blue and smalls effects in fancy worsted cheviots, vicunas and gray diagonals in men's suits only. We make 400 styles. Terms will be, on all goods shipped before July 1st, sixty days from September 1st, and on goods shipped in August, sixty days from October 1st. Lowest priced suit we make is $9. 'Tis the finest line of specialties in the United States. Work Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill. m

WANTED—First-class combined bench and machine hands to perform general mill work in our sash, blind and door factory. Apply by letter to the company, or in person to Superintendent Nat P. Kemp. State full particulars. Augusta Lumber Co. Augusta, Ga. mar24 3t

WANTED—Men in every town to sell our cigar-shaped smoking pipe; cannot be told from a cigar; no experience is required, as every smoker buys one as soon as he sees it; big profits for agents; sample and outfit by mail for 10 cents in stamps. New England Pipe Company, Box 51, Stamford, Conn. mar 18 3mo sun mon wed sat

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary, $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug 13—6m

STENOGRAPHER—The Atlanta Business University will prepare you for court reporting and expert stenography. Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets.

BOOKKEEPER—The Atlanta Business University will prepare you for practical and expert accounting. Examine the work. Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ANY LADY wishing to make $20 per week quietly at her own home, address with stamped envelope, Miss Lucile B. Logan, Joliet, Ill. This iffer is bona fide, and it will pay you to investigate if you can spare only two hours per day.

LADIES WANTED to write at home. $15 weekly; no canvassing. Reply with stamp, Miss Fannie Felknor, South Bend, Ind.

LADY made $42 last week selling Long's Solid Mucilage Pencils. Why not you? Address C. A. Long, manufacturer, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

AT ONCE—Ladies to do writing, etc., for me at once. Steady work; good wages. No canvassing. Address in own handwriting with self-addressed stamped envelope, Miss Emma E. Reed, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Twenty-five (25) experienced milliners. Apply Monday morning at J. Regenstein's, 40 Whitehall street.

WANTED—AT once, good tailor hands to work on bushling and all sorts of tailoring. Apply at Sirkin, the tailor, 4½ East Alabama street.

WANTED—Experienced Female pants makers, good wages, steady work. Apply Wolfe's Pants Factory, 39 West Mitchell street.

WANTED—Three competent young ladies and two young men to take part in comic opera company. Address C. K. B. care Constitution office.

WANTED—Ten (10) experienced salesladies in our millinery department. Apply Monday morning at J. Regenstein's, 40 Whitehall street.

LADIES RECEIVE $3 daily who will do writing for me at their homes. Reply, with stamp. Ethel A. Sprague, South Bend, Ind. mar 4, 16t, sun.

A LADY of unquestionable character, having a large acquaintance and influence with the best families, may materially increase her income by doing a little soliciting at home; no canvassing; liberal inducements. Address "Confidential," 100 S. Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. mar24 sat sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Situation by competent office man; will accept any honorable employment; good references. D. V., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as druggist in the city or elsewhere. Licensed. Address, Georgia, Care Constitution.

PRINTER—Rapid, sober, reliable, wants work south; country preferred. Dick Daly, Rahway, N. J.

MAN OF TECHNICAL education, experienced in chemical manufacture, desires position with a southern manufacturing or mining industry. Address J. S., care Constitution. mar 4, 5t, sun.

A YOUNG MAN, who has just finished a commercial course, desires position in some good house; good references; salary no object. Address J. A., Box 535, Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SETTLED WOMAN, unmarried—place after May as infant nurse or to travel with ladies; good seamstress; willing to sleep in house. Address, Seamstress, 145 Butler street.

WANTED—A position as shorthand writer and typeist; will work for small salary until fall. Address, Miss C., Constitution.

WANTED—Position for office work or writing by experienced business lady; references from leading business men furnished. Address, Miss "S", East End P. O. box, city.

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—To rent four or five-room cottage; must be in good condition and moderate rent. Address 157 Courtland street.

WANTED—By gentleman and wife (no children) two or three furnished or unfurnished connecting rooms for light housekeeping, with gas and bath; references; strictly first-class. Address C., care A. J. West & Co.

WANTED TO RENT—A 15 or 20-room house close in. Also 12 or 15-room house on or near Peachtree. Address, "K. L. P." care Constitution.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—For cash, a bargain in vacant lot about $2,000 or house and lot not over $5,000, north side. George, care Constitution.

WANTED—For spot cash, vacant lot on Gordon, between People's and Lee streets, West End. Advise fully. Gordon, care Constitution.

WANTED—Board.

LADY wishes board in suburbs, Hapeville or Edgewood; terms must be moderate. Address L. M., Constitution.

WANTED—By a lady in strictly private family, pleasant front room, with or without board and near in. Address P. O. Box 235, giving location and terms. References.

WANTED—Board for two young men on north side. Must be close in. Address, with lowest terms, Summer Boarders, care Constitution. mar23-3t

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. GREGORY has a vacancy for a young lady wishing to study art in studio with a view to taking a position as teacher in a southern town. Address for one month, "Studio in Y. M. C. A. building," Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES and gentlemen desiring to join a pleasant private dancing class address Miss W., Constitution office.

SUPPLEMENTARY to her advanced class for young ladies, Mademoiselle Viett, 25 Washington st., will open on April the 2d—and continue throughout the summer months—a conversational and interesting class for little ones, to enable parents to take advantage of having their children grow up with a knowledge of French. Terms will be very moderate. mar25 3t sun wed fri

FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange one lot 200x200 feet on electric line, good shade and will make four good building lots; it lies perfect; no grading to do; will exchange for small farm or lumber. Address Hyde, Constitution.

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695. nov26 6m sun

FOR EXCHANGE—Sixteen thousand dollars merchandise, residence and store house and orange grove, all in Florida, for good grocery, Atlanta property, at once. B. L. Hearn, Atlanta.

WANTED—To exchange 330-acre farm, three miles from live middle Georgia town, for Atlanta city or suburban property. "Sandy," Constitution office.

LADIES' COLUMN.

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695. nov26-6m sun

FOR FASHIONABLE, first-class dressmaking, call at 29 Ellis street.

LACE CURTAINS cleaned 25c window, and also rugs of all kinds to order. Katie Temple, 173 East Hunter street.

HAMMOCKS, croquet sets, tennis goods at Glover's book store, 96 Whitehall.

SAVE MONEY—Knives, forks, spoons and all plated ware replated as good as new. Atlanta Electro Plating Works, 47½ Whitehall st.

GAVAN SCHOOL BOOK CO.

100,000 MISCELLANEOUS volumes on hand. We also buy, sell or exchange anything known to the book world. Gavan Book Co., No. 6 Peachtree.

WE WILL CONTINE TO SELL books damaged in the Norcross building by fire and water until the entire lot is sold out. If you want books, call at No. 6 Peachtree street, three doors from the fire. We still buy school books for September next. Write or ship us. Gavan School Book Company.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Four "Pride of the West" barber chairs, one "Climax," five mirrors, twelve large sitting chairs, linoleum, etc. All in first-class condition. Call or address F. Jones, Acme Barber Shop, 13 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. mar18-2t sun

FURNITURE—New and second-hand, walnut and oak suits $10 up; walnut suit, marble top, with toilet, $15; walnut and oak wardrobes, $7.50 and up; bedsteads, $1; springs, $1; mattresses, $1; household and office goods, stoves, etc., cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 38½ South Broad street.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

WE HAVE a 50-horse tubular boiler and a Westernhouse 50-horse engine, all in working shape, that we will exchange for lumber and shingles, cheap. 90 Decatur street. Traynham & Ray.

FOR SALE CHEAP—50 h. p. engine and 60 h. p. return tubular boiler and connections. All in first-class condition. Address P. O. Box 525, Atlanta.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 50-horse power boiler and engine, Frick & Co. make, and it is nearly new. Will take shingles or lumber in payment for same. Thompson & Farmer, Covington, Ga. mar 6-1m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUCCESS—Nothing succeeds like success. When the people found out that my typewriter supplies were the best and cheapest in Atlanta they very naturally gave me their trade, which is the reason my sotre is always full. Telephone 1006. George M. Folgre, 71 North Pryor street.

GAS FISTURES, lamps and lanterns polished, plated and laquered and made like new by Atlanta Electro Plating Works, 47½ Whitehall st.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—$2,000 for client on good suburban property, five years' time, interest 8 per cent. No commissions. Address John S. Candler, Attorney, room No. 502, Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Pet Stock.

PET STOCK FOR SALE—5 choice setter pups for sale at $5 each. Address Gate City Kennel, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Cheap; fine English pointer. Address W. H. Groves & Co., Fayetteville, Ga.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

10 CENTS ONLY, shorthand self-instruction, guaranteed positively self-instructive; no teacher required; secure this wonderful book; mailed free for 10c. MacNair Publishing Company, Detroit, Mich. mar18—2t sun

BICYCLES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One Humber bicycle, in perfect repair; original cost, $165. Address B., box 474, Atlanta.

WANTED—Agents.

YOUR NAME FREE on the handsomest door plate made; reads in the dark. Something new. Send for sample. Agents wanted. Diamond Sign Company, 504 Chicago Opera House, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents in each town for our fast selling "Bismarck" vegetable Meerschaum pipes, very remunerative to agents and dealers. Send 10c. for sample and terms. Berlin Pipe Co., 158 Adams Express building, Chicago.

$30 TO $75 WEEKLY can be made by our local agents in their own town. Exclusive territory to those who first apply. Hub Portrait Co., 631 X, 1st avenue, S., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Good, energetic agents; most liberal terms given. Apply to Rome Mutual Loan Association, 325 Broad street, Rome, Ga. mar25 sun wed fri

WANTED—An agent having $50 to $200 to invest in safe business to write United States Novelty Company, 3,519 Vernon avenue, Chicago, Ill., and learn what they have to offer and get full particulars. Capital can be doubled every week. mar-25-4t sun

AGENTS WANTED—Reliable agents with good references at all fruit shipping stations in Georgia and South Carolina. T. Skelton Jones & Co., Macon, Ga.

WANTED—Agents to take orders by sample; we will pay expense and salary or allow big commission. Samples easily carried, sent on application. Address Lock Box 125, New York city. mar8 8t thur sun

WANTED—Everywhere, good local agents, to sell custom made men's clothing; easily sold; big profits to "hustlers;" references required. Address Alliance Clothing Co., 185 Franklin street, Boston, Mass. mar18 3t sun wed fri

AGENTS WANTED everywhere; write to Aluminium Novelty Company, 522 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; they start you in business; catalogue, actual size engravings and full information free for stamp. mar18 25 apl 1 8 sun

LADY AGENTS—The easiest and most profitable thing to do is to sell the Hygeia Corset. Send for terms and information to the Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. mar11-22t sun

WANTED—Agents; sample sashlock free by mail for 2c. stamp; immense unrivaled; only good one ever invented; beats weights; sales unparalleled; $12 a day. Brohard (Box 35), Philadelphia. feb11 26t. sun

WANTED—Every insurance agent and business man to write for our fortune-maker plans—life endowment, etc. Regular bonanzas. Best on earth and largest pay. Mention paper and state experience. The Agency Co., No. 8 Union Square, New York. oct 9, dly—sun.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED—Selling new articles to dealers; exclusive territory; no competition; no capital required; 200 to 300 per cent profit. Columbia Chemical Co., 69 and 71 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. feb 25—sun wed

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To trade Caligraph No. 2 in perfect order for buggy or will sell cheap. Address Typewriter, P. O. Box 11.

PEAS WANTED.—Clay, unknown, whippoorwill, red, black, white and mixed. If any to offer, write or call on us. C. L. Hutcheson & Co., 6 N. Broad street. mar 24 2t.

WANTED—To buy first-class milch cow. Address, J. M. Wallace, 1 South Broad.

WANTED—To rent or run a custom mill on shares. C. Miller, Resaca, Ga.

WANTED—You to get a buyers' and merchants' coupon book and use it. It's no fraud, but strictly business. Call at 29 mar25-7t

WANTED—Every stenographer in Atlanta Grant building, John B. Stiles, manager. to read The Phonographic World. It will pay you to keep posted. Only 10c. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor.

WANTED—A windmill; second-hand might do; parties now having water privileges and having a wind mill to sell might find a purchaser by corresponding with the undersigned; must be in perfect working order, and as good as new. Address F. S. Etheridge, Jackson, Ga. mar25-sun tues thur

WANTED—To sell second-hand No. 7 stove, with attachments; also, dining and kitchen furniture, nearly new, cheap. Address M. N., care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy four good pool tables; must be cheap. Pat Lyons, 50 South Broad street. mar 25 3t

WANTED—To buy a good cheap horse and second-hand buggy or surrey. Address C. B. this office for cash.

WANTED—To buy old collections of postage stamps. Address Collector, P. O. Box 206, City.

BARGAINS—An extra large Mosler fireproof safe; also, a fine roan pony and light delivery wagon. Apply J. F. Wilson, agent, box 77.

WANTED—Good heavy horse, set double harness, two horse wagon, good milch cow, brown Leghorn chickens. Must all be very cheap for spot cash. F. P. Lint, 2 North Broad street.

WANTED—Invalid's chair with wheels; must be cheap. A. Russell, West End postoffice.

WANTED—A horse to keep for his feed. E. A Warnick, Clarkston.

WANTED—You to remember that every principle of business or economy recommends the use of our coupon books. Try one. Buyers' and Merchants' Benefit Bureau, 29 Grant building. mar25-7t

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARD can be procured at Hapeville at reasonable rates; nicely furnished rooms; table supplied with the delicacies of the season. For further information address or call on Mrs. C. G. Fuller, Hapeville, Ga.

WANTED—Two ladies or couple to board at Edgewood. W. H. Ragsdale, at J. C. Jenkins, 38½ Marietta street.

WANTED BOARDERS—Permanent day and transient boarders nicely accommodated at the Watts house, 55 Luckie street.

PARTIES DESIRING nice, comfortable room with all modern conveniences and good board, can be accommodated at 69 Luckie street. Special rates to young men.

LOCAL, transient and day boarders can obtain pleasant rooms and good board at No. 61 N. Forsyth street, two blocks from postoffice.

WANTED—Several young men to board; private family, near in; $13.50 per month. 290 Woodward ave.

WANTED BOARDERS—Nice elegantly furnished rooms, excellent table, refined family. Want to board couple, or two young men; 28 Cooper street, one-half block of Whitehall.

WANTED BOARDERS—Beautiful front room, all conveniences; best of table; special inducement to couple of gentlemen; day boarders wished. Mrs. L. R. Sams, No. 7 Church street.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS can be accommodated at Georgia house, 14½ Whitehall, at $3 per week, for the summer; former price, $4 to $6.

WANTED—Couple or young men to occupy large, delightful rooms, with or without board, in private family; the best of references given and required. Address K., care Constitution.

PLEASANT ROOM and board at 258 Peachtree in a few days.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM with or without board; references exchanged; 38 East Fair street.

NOTICE—Persons desiring a strictly select place will find it to their interest to call at Mrs. Salter's private boarding house, 54-56 North Forsyth street; references exchanged.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN can fine good board and best accommodations in the heart of city; private family. Address M., care of Constitution.

THE MOST ELEGANT private home, north side, will board select couple; front room, dressing room, baths same floor; long, wide verandas; yard very shaded. Address "Home Comforts," Constitution.

TWO FRONT ROOMS, with board, at 139 Spring street.

WANTED—A few gentlemen or one or two couples. Rooms newly furnished. Terms reasonable; apply 135 Spring street.

WANTED—A few select boarders at No. 31 Oak street, West End, one door from Whitehall car line, and half block from Central and Atlanta and West Point railroad hour trains.

WANTED—A few gentlemen boarders or one or two couples. Nice rooms, modern conveniences, good table. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Apply 332 Courtland avenue. mar 21-wed fri su.

HOTELS and boarding houses can have their tableware silver plated like new and at one-half the cost. Atlanta Electro Plating Works, 47½ Whitehall street.

PERSONAL.

PROFESSOR GOLDBERG, the celebrated phrenologist and physiognomist, has arrived in the city; he is assisted by Mme. Leonore, the world-renowned phrenologist and planet life reader; they reveal past, present and future, and give best advices; satisfaction guaranteed; strictly confidential; ladies and gents, $1 each; here for a short time only. Hours, from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. 53 South Pryor street. Don't fail to call on them. mar25-2t

WE MAKE a specialty of fitting up offices and stores. See us if you want good work at low prices. 90 Decatur street. Traynham & Ray.

MY HEARTFELT SYMPATHY to the typewriter agent who was going to run me out of Atlanta in two weeks, and who did not consider the Densmore a competitor of his. I have now been here nearly two years, and have taken up thirty-five of his machines, and have no idea of leaving in the next ten years. Which way does the wind blow? George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor.

DIVORCES—How obtained; laws, grounds, full particulars free. Box 885, Sioux Falls, S. D.

ATLANTA PAINTING COMPANY does better work for less money than any house in town. No. 1 N. Broad street, corner bridge. William Miller, proprietor.

ELOCUTION CLASS for the school girls and boys; commencement will soon be here; now is the time for preparation; class meets twice a week, after school hours, at 73 East Mitchell street, next door to the Girls' High school. For further information, address Mrs. M. B. Cherry, at above place.

THE WHISKY HABIT scientifically treated and cure guaranteed, by latest methods. Dr. W. J. Tucker, 16 N. Broad street.

IF YOU WANT a house built come and see us; will build for you on time—monthly payments. George H. Holliday Lumber Company, 160 Peters street.

I HAVE stock Jersey bull at 192 Peters street. J. N. Askew.

ON THE QUIET, "Confessions of a Sporting Man," a book of 64 pages, profusely illustrated; sent in plain package, all charges prepaid for 10 cents in stamps. N. Hathaway, 68 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PERSONAL—Join in with the crowd and get the cheapest typewriter supplies ever furnisehd in Atlanta. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

J. S. DAVITTE, manufacturer of first-class lime, Davittes, Ga. Write for prices. feb25-3-m sun

MARRY—If you want a husband or wife, rich or poor, send 10 cents for matrimonial paper, sent sealed in plain wrapper. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Central Bank building Chicago, Ill. mar11-15t-sun

FREE INFORMATION about guaranteed, permanent cure of syphilitic blood poison in 20 days, obtained by addressing A. C. Jones, 84 Adams st., Chicago. jan28 12t sun

ATTENTION LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust five inches; guaranteed; sealed instructions 2c, or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6c, by mail. Emma Toilet Bazaar, Boston, Mass. jan21-13t-sun

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. nov 26, 6m—sun

DR. A. D. GALBRAITH—A skilled and experienced veterinary surgeon and dentist, graduate of the American Veterinary college, University of New York, class of 1884, comes highly recommended and has located in Atlanta. Office, 22 Alabama street, at Stewart & Bowden's stables, telephone 719. mar23-2t fri su

DIVORCES—Full particulars in regard to laws, how to obtain one and the different grounds, free. P. O. Box 885, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. mar24 7t

WANTED BIDS for L. P. Grant park privileges consisting of boats, swings, stands, etc., lease to take effect April 1st, for the term of one year. All bids must be submitted at park commissioner's office by Monday evening. The commission reserves the right to reject any or all. G. V. Gress, Chairman. mar22—4t

25 PER CENT off on all sign work for the next thirty days. Acme Sign Works, 96 Whitehall street. A. P. Parish, Manager. feb26—6m

REDUCE your funeral expenses 33 per cent Simmons Bros., Undertakers, 127 Marietta st. feb10

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10 cents. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep1-1y

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-1y.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 57 Whitehall. jan18—3m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

WANTED—A single lady partner with $200 to join a lady in renting a furnished hotel in a summer resort. Address Mrs. G. D., care Box 107, Gainesville, Ga.

WATCHES, chains, charms, badges, cane and umbrella heads gold plated and guaranteed two years by Atlanta Electro Plating Works, 47½ Whitehall street.

A BARGAIN—For sale, a first-class saloon; good cash trade; reason for selling given by applying to J. A. Batchelor, 40 S. Pryor st.

FOR SALE—First-class grocery business, good cash trade established. Small capital required. Good reason for selling. Address Grocer, care carrier No. 12.

SODA FOUNTS replated and made as good as new by Atlanta Electro Plating Works, 47½ Whitehall street.

WELL STOCKED drug store; also fine soda fount, handsome mirrors, cigar department, etc., splendidly located. Will sell all or either department. Armina, care

FOR SALE—Dentistry—$1,500 will buy a long established dental office, perhaps the best location in Chicago; two chairs and operating rooms; everything complete; practice over $4,000. S. S. White, Dental Depot, Chicago, Ill.

I WILL SELL a half interest in an established manufacturing business to live party with $3,000; a certain profit of 50 per cent per annum and salary of $100 per month. "Business," Box 281.

I WISH to get a partner, with $10,000 cash capital to invet in a stock of goods, which I have had charge of for some time; average profit, 33 1-3 per cent; no competition in the south; no better chance to invest your money; only such who mean business need apply. For particulars, address J. F. K., Constitution.

FOR A SMALL CAPITAL you can buy a half interest in a profitable and pleasant business for $2,000 to $4,000. Apply at once to L. P. Thomas & Co., 6 East Wall street, Kimbell house.

GAS FIXTURES, store fixtures, etc., burnished and lacquered by Atlanta Electro Puating Works, 47½ Whitehall st.

BICYCLE PARTS nickel plated on short notice and in best manner. Atlanta Electro Plating Work, 47½ Whitehall street.

WANTED—Partner with $150 to engage in good paying business. No risk. Address B. A., 53 West Cain street.

WANTED—Partner in commission and another line of business, with $500 and his services. B. L. Hearn, Atlanta, Ga.

FINEST BUSINESS opportunity offered; yearly profits $25,000 to $50,000; partner wanted with $10,000 to $20,000; good investment. Call at once. Professor Goldberg, 53 S. Pryor street.

FOR SALE—The only drug store in one of the largest and best wards of Atlanta, desirably located with a first-class prescription and family trade. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "Druggist," Constitution.

CUT PRICES ON PRINTING.—One thousand note heads, $1.25, or on bond paper, $1.50; envelopes, $1.25; heaviest xxx envelopes, $1.85 for one thousand. Business cards, $1 for one thousand; bill heads and statements, $1; letter heads, $1.75 a thousand. We are known to do the best work only. These cost prices are for spot cash. Cohen Printing Company, 47½ Whitehall street, over Stevens's Jewelry store.

FOR SALE—Small stock groceries, accounts, etc; Twenty years established; stand for rent with residence connected. Address T, care Constitution.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted to take a side line of fast selling paper-covered books to sell on 10 per cent commission. This is a big offer. Address Extra Income, P. O. Box 2,767, New York.

SEND 10 cents for sample book and for instructions for pleasant money-making business for women. No canvassing. Mrs. Nettie Harrison, Cincinnati, O. mar7—2t wed sun—9t

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for a good business man to invest some money and obtain a prominent position in one of the old, well established manufactories of Atlanta will be afforded by addressing G., this office. mar 4-4t su.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—Upon reasonable terms, a nice 10-room house, 273 Washington; all modern conveniences. A. D. Adair, 23½ West Alabama street. mar18-6t-sun-tue-thur

TO RENT—A beautifully finished and artistically arranged house, with eight rooms and all modern improvements, in a good locality within ten minutes' walk of postoffice, to the right party on reasonable terms. Address "Home," Constitution.

FOR RENT—New 4-room house; good well of water, 124 Stonewall street, at $8 per month. Apply 86 North Pryor street.

FOR RENT—No. 39 Crew street; two-story nine-room house; all conveniences; two blocks from capitol. Apply next door.

GOOD HOUSE, 8 rooms, hall kitchen, bath, closet, pantry, water, gas, decorated; close in, cars, 78 Puliam. M. M. Mauck

FOR RENT—142 Crew Street, 4-room cottage. Gas, water, bathroom; all conveniences. Apply 208 Fulton street. Mrs. Smith.

TO RENT—A 4-room house, with gas and water, on Georgia avenue, one door from Pryor street. Apply 69 E. Fair street.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, No. 95 Piedmont avenue, close in, and all conveniences, with large lot for garden or stock.

FOR RENT—Nice house, 77 Windsor street, close to Rawson street. Apply 71 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Two neat dwellings, south side, on car line; water, gas, etc.; rent moderate. W. D. Ellis, attorney, 17½ S. Broad street. mar25-3t sun wed fri

FOR RENT—Two 3-room houses and two unfurnished rooms, near Fair street school. Apply 54 Kelly street.

FOR RENT—Call at 111 Crew street and see six-room dwelling and three rooms, with modern improvements.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—First floor of four-rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply at once. 135 Ivy st. References required.

FOR RENT—Two large connected front rooms in good neighborhood; water, gas and bath; near Forsyth street. Apply No. 41 West Fair street.

FOR RENT—Two large rooms and dressing room; vacant on the 1st. 84 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Five second floor rooms for light housekeeping. Cheap, near car line, West End. Address, West End, care Constitution.

FOUR CONNECTING ROOMS, bath, water and gas, newly papered, very desirable for light housekeeping. Apply at 137 Crew street.

TWO ROOMS, furnished, for light housekeeping; has gas stove; they are close in; surroundings very pleasant. 29 Ellis street.

TWO OR THREE connecting rooms, south side, gas and water, four blocks from carshed. Address X. Y. Z., care No. 12 Postman.

FOR RENT—A furnished room close in. Apply at 29 East Ellis street, corner Ivy.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping at 283 E. Fair street.

THREE DELIGHTFUL furnished rooms for light housekeeping, or sleeping rooms; every convenience, central, very cheap. References. 178 South Forsyth.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room on second floor; cool and pleasant, gas, hot and cold baths. Location, central, 22 Church.

FOR RENT—Front room, furnished; lights and attention. Price, $5 per month; No. 24 Alexander street, one block from West Peachtree.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, with all conveniences, for two gentlemen, can be had at 67 Garnett street, two doors from Whitehall.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; good neighborhood, south side; Central. Address A. B., care Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—An unfurnished front room, very desirable, close in, good neighborhood. References exchanged. 88 Luckie.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Barber shop, with two chairs, nine bath tubs, hot and cold water, Decatur street; cheap; 18-r. boarding house, E. Mitchell, $50; 8-r., E. Pine, $20; 26-r., Whitehall, $75; 8-r., Whitehall, $25; 9-r., Loyd street, $40; 9-r., Walker, $30; 8-r., Ivy street, $20; 8-r., Jackson street, $30; 7-r., Forest avenue, $20; 7-r., Merritts avenue, $20; 7-r., Windsor, $18; also, a number of 3, 4, 5 and 6-r houses. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street. 20 acres and 8-r., three miles from city; cheap.

FOR RENT—26-room Boarding house, opposite postoffice; cheap to right party; 9-room boarding house, furnished, close in. Several boarders in the house; propertor compelled to leave city. Warren Howard & Lewis, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 27 Old Capitol Building.

FOR RENT—The two choicest offices in the Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. building, now occupied by the American Baptist Publication Society. Possession given about 1st of June. Apply to E. P. Chamberlin. mar24 7t

FOR RENT—Central store, 13 South Broad st. This location will suit for a banking house or any other business; long lease given. Anthony Murphy, mar24 3t

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

A 24-room hotel, finely located, close in, south side, elegantly finished, furnished or unfurnished; a place to make money. Call.

A pretty 10-room residence, close in, south side, very desirable location.

New 3-room cottage, Davis street, $8.

Nice 4-room cottage, Davis street, $12.50.

4-room cottage, near Air-Line shops, $8.

Very desirable 6-room house, large lot, garden, stable, shade, West End, $18.

New 4-room cottage, West End. Call.

Newly-repaired 4-room cottage, Mangum street, $15.

Store and three rooms, Mitchell street, $15.

Superior store and rooms above, one of the most desirable business locations. Call.

Good 5-room cottage on car line, three miles out, 14 acres, $14.

5-room cottage on Marietta road, $12.50.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE, or would trade for good, sound horse and waggon suitable for ice business, a nice small grocery; good location; stock fresh; rent very light. Apply to 51 Magnolia street.

I HAVE just received the handsomest saddle and buggy horse in Atlanta. He is a beauty and very fast; come and see him. He's a prize-winner. Bob Jones, with Abbott & Parker, Loyd street.

LOT OF FINE AND MEDIUM HARNESS and saddles must be closed out at once. Come and see bargains at D. Morgan's, 80 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Good, sound horse, harness and buggy, all for $65, very gentle; also a good jump seat surrey, almost new, and a fine yellow canopy top buggy, two seats, very pretty, for $40, and a good dog cart for $25 for a small pony, and a lot of second-hand harness from $2.50 a set to $10. If you want a bargain call at once at 110 Whitehall, or telephone 408.

SEND US your carriage hubs, dash rails, harness trimmings, etc., to be replated. Atlanta Electro Plating Works, 47½ Whitehall st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in fine saddles and harness this week at 80 Whitehall. D. Morgan.

THE OLD BOOK STORE.

THE ONLY old book store in Atlanta! The largest in the south!! The cheapest in the world!!! 100,000 miscellaneous volumes in all branches of literature on hand at from one-quarter to one-half price. School books our specialty. We buy for cash. School books and all manner of saleable books, novels, magazines and confederate money. We have The Constitution for eleven years back for sale. We have been established twenty years. Parties out of the city having books, etc., for sale write us for particulars free. 38 Marietta street, opposite opera house.

WE FRAME pictures; 500 styles moldings to select from. A1 work. Prices to suit the times.

WANTED—To purchase at once, eleven second-handed letter presses—all sizes.

PET STOCK.

FOR SALE—Two pedigreed fox terrier pups, three months old; legable to registering; from one of the best New York kennels, and of the purest blood. Call or address G. E. Brown, 61 West Cain street, Atlanta, Ga. mar11-3t sun

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

R. H. RANDALL, 8 Wall Street.

CAN SELL an elegant home, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, Merritt's ave., only $8,000; good terms. If you are looking for a nice, cheap place in one of the finest residence sections of the city. See this.

GOOD 7-room house, close in, on north side, fine corner lot, only $8,000; $2,500 cash, $2,500 one year, $3,000 two years. A good bargain.

IF YOU WISH to make any investments in good central property call on me; have some special offers right now.

$700—Nice building lot near Williams street school; $100 cash, balance $15 month.

LOOK AT THIS! New 3-room house renting for $6.50 per month, on good lot in a good renting section; also choice level corner lot adjoining 25x102. Can sell the two for what the house is worth, viz.: $800; ½ cash, balance $11.65 per month. This is a nice little bargain, but must be sold at once.

WANT a choice residence, not to cost over $10,000 and owner to taken in part payment good central office building Gainesville, worth $5,000.

TWO ELEGANT shaded, vacant lots West End, 50x190 each, worth $2,000; will trade for good little farm close to city.

NICE, NEW 5-room cottage East End, fine school and church conveniences and two car lines to city, $1,500. Due on this place, $300 cash and $600 four years. Owner will trade his equity for small improved place, ten to twenty acres, convenient to city; prefers Ga. R. R.

IF YOU HAVE anything you are willing to sell at a bargain, or wish to make an exchange, call to see me. R. H. RANDALL.

Osborn & Forrester, 7 North Pryor Street. 'Phone 132.

LOOK AT THESE—

Boulevard lot, 100x245	$3,500
Capitol avenue, 50x200	1,200
Washington street, 50x175	1,800
Linden avenue, 50x190	1,500
Garden street, 48x190	550
Peachtree street, 100x400	5,000
Capitol avenue, 9-room house	5,000
Highland avenue, 7-room house	3,250
Pine street lot, 50x175	1,800
Jackson street, 100x260	3,000
Powder springs farm, large residence in 300 yards of depot, 285 acres	5,500

Will trade part of this for city improved property.

Elegant farms at Decatur, Marietta and Buford for sale at bargains.

George Ware, No. 2 South Broad St.

$850—50 acres, 9 miles, 3-r., 15 acres bottom; good orchard.

$1,500—Piedmont avenue; east front; 50x140.

$1,000—Highland avenue, 50x142; nice lot.

I will sell you lot and build you a house at cost prices and let you pay for it on easy installments.

AUCTION SALES—Real Estate.

G. W. ADAIR, Auction Sale.—Call at my office tomorrow for a plat and go out and examine the "Bolles Place," the prettiest place in Fulton county. I am positively going to sell it to the highest bidder on next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Some one will get a bargain. G. W. Adair.

G. W. ADAIR; Toon Property—Go around to the corner of Gilmer and Courtland and examine that splendid lot 100x200 feet, and attend the sale at courthouse on Tuesday, April 3d, at 11 o'clock. G. W. Adair.

G. W. ADAIR, Auction Sale—On the first Tuesday in April at the courthouse, at 11 o'clock, I will sell a delightful suburban home just south of West End on the Central railroad opposite Mr. Anthony Murphy's beautiful residence. Call for plat and examine it. G. W. Adair.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 at 8 per cent for five years. Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

TO BORROWERS AND BROKERS—Several thousand dollars to place on Atlanta property. Address Cypher, care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN—If you want money and have the required Atlanta security I can make the loan from $500 to $20,000 probably quicker than any other agent in the city. Call and see me; $6,000 now ready. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter St.

MONEY TO LOAN—Southern Loan and Banking Company has money to lend; unlimited amounts in sums to suit, $200 to $10,000; time, six months to five years; interest, 6, 7, and 8 per cent straight; interest payable semi-annually, or principal and interest payable monthly; any way to suit the borrower. Don't pay any one commissions to show you the way to our office, but come in person to us. W. T. Crenshaw, cashier. Office, ground floor, Kimball house, corner Pryor and Decatur streets.

TO LOAN T ONCE $100, $200, $300, 500, $1,000, $1,500 and $2,000. Money always on hand for quick loans. No delay. Ebbert & Schmidt, 28 Inman building.

WE HAVE clients that wish to lend money on Atlanta real estate security, sums of from $200 to $10,000. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

WE HAVE clients that will lend money on Atlanta real estate security in any amount from $350 to $10,000. No delay if your security is satisfactory. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

SHORT LOANS made on approved paper at reasonable rates; no delay; established 1875. J. B. Redwine, 29 E. Alabama st. jan14 13t sun

THE ATLANTA BANKING CO., 10 Wall street, Kimball House, will loan money on Atlanta or suburban real estate, at 8 per cent, returnable in monthly installments; no delay; purchase money notes bought. Willard H. Nutting, cashier. mar11-2w-sun wed fri

A FEW thousand dollars to loan, one to five years, 7 to 8 per cent; no commissions and no loans made through agents, brokers or attorneys. Come yourself. Geo. S. May. mar4 4t sun

MONEY TO LOAN—Are you hard up? You can get money at 3 per cent a month from Uncle Sam's pawn office, 98 Decatur St. mar11-3m-sun

REAL ESTATE LONAS on improved property in Atlanta negotiated by Francis Fontaine, room 28 old capitol building. fri sun

WANTED—To buy good purchase money notes or any good note well secured. Loans on Atlanta real estate negotiated on reasonable terms. Call on or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. mar21-1m.

LOANS—6, 7 and 8 per cent money to loan on business and resident property. Call at 29 Decatur street. M. A. Hale. mar22—1m

6 PER CENT, 7 per cent, 8 per cent money to lend; any good short-time note bought; six-year loans at $17 on each $1,000, payable monthly (including principal and interest); purchase money notes bought; money on hand. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. march18-tf

LOANS made on real estate; purchase money notes, or any notes well secured, bought. E. P. McBurney, 34 Equitable building. mar11 m

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' Banking and Loan Company will make loans, 8 per cent, payable monthly. R. H. Wilson, cashier, 51 N. Pryor street. mar23-2m

MONEY TO LEND—On improved residence and business property in the city, at 8 per cent straight, interest payable semi-annually; for from two to five years. Absolutely no commission charged. W. T. Crenshaw, Cashier.

FOR LOANS on farms and city real estate come direct to Gate City bank building. W. P. & W. C. Davis, Attorneys.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan 4-1y.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould building.

WHO SAID TIMES ARE HARD? Not so. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, pistols, guns, clothing, musical instruments at low rates of interest. New York Loan Office, Henry H. Schaul, proprietor, 146 Decatur street. mrch 10tf

LOANS of any amount promptly made on central business property at 6 per cent. $30,000 for choice residence loans at 7 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. mar1—dtf

MONEY TO LOAN—Short time loans made on approved paper. Also on diamonds, watches, silver plate and fine jewelry. All business confidential. Smith & Owen, brokers, 17½ Peachtree street. feb11-2w

SHORT LOANS made on real estate without delay. Good notes bought. Moody & Brewster, 413 Equitable building. feb 14-6m.

MONEY TO LOAN—Purchase money notes bought by the Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building. jan28-3m

LANGSHAN EGGS.

ENGLAND best imported Black Langshans, paragon strain, the only true Chinese type; eggs, $2 per setting. A. T. Lee, 70 Smith street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

THE OWNER of several choice pieces of real estate in Atlanta desires to sell at reasonable prices; now is your time. Address "Owner," carrier No. 25, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—A new 7-room house with all modern conveniences, electric bells and natural wood finish throughout, beautifully situated on prominent street, north side, overlooking the prettiest lawn in the city, best neighborhood; small cash payment, balance monthly or to suit. Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Three 7-room houses, two blocks from Aragon and Peachtree; rented for $900 year; valued $12,000; mortgage of $6,000, four years, 7 per cent. Will take renting suburban or farm for equity. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

FOR SALE—38,000 Acres with water, suitable for colonization, on line of railroad; 46,000 acres suitable for cattle ranches; 65,000 timber and farm lands. Apply to M. Macdonald, Real Estate, Riverside, Cal.

FOR SALE—That fine, large, shady lot at Decatur is still for sale and I am exceedingly anxious for an offer. It is worth $1,000. Address A. T. S., Constitution office.

FOR SALE—Union depot dining rooms, two stores, ten rooms, buildings new; rented until June 1, 1895; fine interest on investment; chance of a lifetime. Address 518 Twelfth street, Columbus, Ga. mar 25 27 apl 1 3 15 17

FOR SALE—6-room house, lot 47x117, near Whitehall, only $1,500 cash. (Money to lend.) H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,000 acre farm, well improved, only $10,000. We have customers for good paying rent property. We can and will sell bargains if times are dull. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

FOR SALE—We have the biggest bargain in a beautiful east front lot on Jackson street that has been offered in many a day. Size, 50x175, and splendid location. Ansley Bros., 12 East Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Real estate; must go at once; lot 64x216 and three houses, now renting for $19; can be made to pay finely. Price $2,175; $1,175 cash, $32.65 per month without interest. Ansley Bros., 12 East Alabama.

NUMBERS of beautiful lots in East Atlanta for sale on the installment plan at less than one-half price charged a year ago. George S. May. mar 4-4t su.

FOR SALE—One of the best stock, hay, grain and cotton farms in middle Georgia, with tenement houses, cow barn and stalls, blacksmith shop and granaries, as well as necessary tools and machinery to run it. The place is well watered, with from 70 to 90 acres of bottom land well set in Bermuda grass and prepared for mowing. It is healthy, being 70 miles east of Atlanta and 750 feet above tide water. There is a peach orchard, pecan trees and grapes, figs and strawberries, vegetable and flower gardens. The dwelling is a 9-room, two-story house, well built, surrounded by shady elms, with 3-acre lawn in front and daily trains from Atlanta to Augusta in sight. House and portion of farm inside corporate limits of Greenesboro, where are churches of four different denominations, and a flourishing literary institute. Will sell the above place of 604 acres with growing crop, stock and entire outfit for $9,000. One-half cash, balance on reasonable time with 8 per cent interest. Address J. S. W., Greenesboro, Ga.

FOR SALE—Nice, new 4-room house and 10 acres land about half mile from depot railroad front, price $1,500 dollars, third cash, remainder one and two years. E. A. Warnick, Clarkston, Ga.

SEVERAL HOUSES and one-acre lots at Clarkston, Ga., shaded, railroad front; 4 to 6 rooms; fine schools; lovely homes, at $1,000 to $1,350; farms cheap, ten miles out Georgia railroad. Address H. W. Talton, agent, Clarkston, Ga. feb 25-4t sun

FOR SALE—Twenty-seven acres of land, one-half mile from the railroad, beyond the old Georgia Military institute, at Marietta, Ga. This property is especially adapted for a fine country seat or farm. There are three springs of water and many fruit trees on this land. Marietta is becoming a great summer resort. It is only a short walk to Whitlock crossing of the W. and A. railroad. Price, $1,500. Apply to Lewis C. Russell, Marietta, Ga. mar23-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Home for farm, vacant lot for horse and buggy, 7-room new house for vacant lot; will build homes on monthly payments. (Read this over again.) Burch & Herrington, 45 North Broad St. mar11—1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Suburban acreage properties, near in, on the Seaboard Air-Line, three and a half miles from the union depot, very desirable for subdivision in blocks to suit the purchaser. W. W. Goodrich, postoffice box 374, Atlanta, Ga. mar14-1m

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE? that is the question, whether the president will sign the silver bill and be a man or veto it and remain a goldbug, but the question I ask is, has the reader a home of his own? if not, why not? Call on me at once, for I have the house, the location, the terms and the price to suit you. Read the following through twice:

6-R. H., ON NICE CORNER LOT, 50x150, in a choice part of West End. This place would be considered cheap at $3,000. Now note the terms and price I make you for this week, $450 cash and $25 per month, 8 per cent interest, for $2,600.

THREE LOVELY building lots, each 48x198 to 10-foot alley, near the Georgia avenue electric car line. Each lot is worth $1,000, but they have got to be sold to wind up an estate. For this week you may have your choice for $750, $50 cash and $10 per month or the three for $2,100.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

7-R. H., AND TWO NICE LOTS on Washington Heights, near Washington street, just outside of city, therefore free from city taxes; only half block from electric car line. You can buy this as easy as you can pay rent, and in a few years you will have a home all paid for. I will sell this for $300 cash and about $25 per month for $1,700.

100 PER CENT per annum ought to satisfy any one. Now if you have $300 in cash (only $300) I can sell you two beautiful lots on Walker avenue, beyond Grant park, that will net you 50 per cent profit in less than six months; $450 cash was paid for these lots by the former owner two years ago. He has moved away and they are yours for $300.

5-R. H., AND STORE in a good business center on East Fair street, very nice lot, 50x100, house nearly new. This property is cheap at $2,500, but on easy terms of $800 cash, balance $25 monthly it is one of the bargains of the season at $2,100.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

PONCE DE LEON AVENUE LOT is the correct property to buy just now, especially so when you can get it for about half its true value on very easy terms, viz.: one-third cash, balance one and two years. How does $36 a front foot strike you for a choice lot 61 feet front by 300 feet deep to 10-foot alley? Call and see this choice bargain.

3-R. H., ON WOODWARD AVENUE, rented to good white tenant at $5 per month; will soon rent for $6; also a nearly new 2-room house, rents for $5 per month. These two little places will pay you 18 per cent right now while they are worth $1,000, but if you have the cash you can get them for $800.

73½-ACRE DAIRY FARM on the McDonough road, six miles from the carshed, well worth $1,800, now for $1,100.

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME, especially when it is in West End, where society is the best, air is the freshest, water is the purest and prices the lowest. If you come to headquarters for bargains, which is 47 East Hunter street. Yours truly, D. Morrison.

FOR RENT.

4-r. h., Maple street	$ 7 00
4-r. h., Magnolia street	8 00
6-r. h., Davis street	12 50
8-r. h., Pine street, modern	20 00
7-r. h., West End, new	10 00
4-r. h., Stonewall street	8 00
4-r. h., Martin street	10 00
6-r. h., Crumley street	16 00
6-r. h., E. Fair, gas and water	15 00
5-r. h., E. Ellis street	15 00

Call and see our list. D. M. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street. Telephone 754.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—10 shares old stock in Atlanta National Building and Loan Association. Address with price, I. T. Kilpatrick, Eatonton, Ga., Box 66. mar25 2t

WANTED—5, 10 or 15 shares in Southern Home or Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, 2 or 3 years old, at cost, omitting membership fee. Address W. B. Smith, Grantville, Ga.

LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine Insurance Policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. mar25 2t sun wed

IN COLOMBIA.

Colonel Scruggs Writes of the South American Republic.

IT HAS ALL SORTS OF CLIMATES

The Country Abounds in Great Forests of Bamboo, which Would be Valuable in Japan or China.

The territory of the present republic of Colombia corresponds approximately to that of the old viceroyalty of New Granada. In 1819 New Granada united with Venezuela and Ecuador in the formation of the first republic of Colombia; but in 1831, when the union was dissolved, New Granada resumed its colonial name, and divided its territory into departments. These departments were divided into provinces; the provinces were divided into cantons, and the cantons into parishes. Subsequently, when New Granada assumed the name and title of the "United States of Colombia," the five departments were subdivided into commonwealths called states; but in 1885, when the name of the country was again changed to that of the "Republic of Colombia," the states became "departments," though they still retained their respective names. It is important to keep these changes in mind, if we would avoid confusion and obscurity in studying the geographical position and general aspect of the country.

II.

A glance at any good map of the American continent will show that the republic of Colombia occupies a conspicuous and commanding position upon it, although we may not be able to quite agree with a Colombian writer who claims that his country is "the navel of the world." The republic is bounded on the north and northwest by the Caribbean sea and the free state of Costa Rica; on the south and southeast by Peru, Ecuador and Brazil; on the east by Venezuela and Brazil, and on the west by the Pacific ocean.

We thus have a vast irregularly shaped country, extending from the equator to a little beyond the 11th parallel of north latitude, and from the 70th to the 82d degrees west longitude, and containing an area of about 514,000 square miles, exclusive of its numerous islands on the Caribbean and Pacific coasts. In other words, the area of Colombia is larger than that of either France or Spain, and is about equal to that of the original thirteen commonwealths of our first federal union.

We observe also that the coast line of the republic is something over a thousand miles on the Caribbean—the only distinctly American sea on the continent, and that it has a coast line of nearly two thousand miles on the Pacific. Both these lines are marked by numerous bays, gulfs, inlets and harbors, and along both, within easy distance of the mainland, are numerous fertile islands, which constitute part of the national domain. As yet, however, few of these islands are inhabited, and perhaps not more than one-fourth of the mainland is occupied by actual settlers.

III.

The topographical features of the country are varied and interesting. There are ranges of high mountains, broad and deep valleys, rolling steppes, elevated plains, icy pyramids and snow-capped sierras—all interspersed with great rivers, fresh water lakes and rapidly running streams. In the language of Baron Humboldt, the tourist needs but "a thermometer and a mule to find any climate he wants within the compass of a few leagues." When he tires of the torrid heat of the coast and deep valleys, the frozen regions of the sierras are just in sight, and when he has had enough of perpetual spring he can easily find autumn or summer.

Near the southern border of the republic the Andes part into two distinct ranges, and a little farther northward one of these is again divided into two others, thus making three distinct cordilleras. One of these, turning westward, runs parallel with the Pacific coast and passes through the isthmus into Central America and Mexico; the second or middle range, running due northward, soon terminates in the Caribbean sea, while the third, bending eastward, extends to the shores of the Atlantic. Nearly all these ranges attain to great height, but the most conspicuous peaks are on the central and eastern cordilleras. Thus, for instance, the peaks of Alto del Trio are nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level; those of Alto del Monte are over 12,000 feet, and those of the Sierra Nevada attain to the extraordinary height of nearly 24,000 feet.

The most extensive and fertile of the numerous table lands are those of Pasto, Popyan and Tuquerres, in the department of the Cauca; Santa Rosa and Herveo, in the department of Antioquia; Bogota, Ubate and Simajaco, in Cundinamarca; Sogamoso, Tunja and Chiquinquira, in Boyaca, and Pamplona and Jeridos, in Santander. The climate on all the plateaux is that of perpetual spring, and the soil is exceptionally fertile. Two and three crops may be easily raised on the same ground within the year, and the planting and the harvest season may be in almost any month of the twelve.

The great prairies, or llanos, as they are known in the language of the country, are generally eastward of the cordillera of Sumapaz and extend to the borders of northern Brazil and southeastern Venezuela. They are vast, treeless regions, but generally well watered and thickly matted with perennial grasses, which afford excellent pasturage. The soil is a black loam of immense depth, and needs but cultivation to be even more productive than the plains of Louisiana and Texas.

The great forests of the republic occuppy the valleys of the rivers, the coves of the mountain ranges, and the rolling steppes southeastward of the prairies. Many of these forests are so dense as to be almost impenetrable, but nearly all of them, at least in so far as they have been explored, abound with all varieties of cabinet and dye woods, and every species and variety of medicinal plants known to modern science. The dense groves of bamboo would be a source of great wealth in countries like China and Japan, where that picturesque and beautiful plant is so extensively utilized in the arts.

IV.

The geologic formation of the country is generally igneous and metamorphic, except where it is purely alluvial as in the deltas and in many of the valleys of the great rivers. The masses of the cordilleras are granite, gneiss, porphyry and basalt. In many localities there are thick carboniferous strata which often crop out to the very surface, but are so generally broken and distorted by volcanic action as to be difficult to trace. In most places these disturbances appear to have been of comparatively recent date, and in others the volcanic forces are still actively at work. Thus, for instance, the subterranean heat is so great near Sogamosa as to sensibly effect the climate, and the extinct volcanos near Villete periodically emit heat and smoke. Deep gravel beds of glacial origin are seen on the sides and foothills of many of the high mountains; and in some parts of the Sierra Navadas, as for instance at San Ruiz and Tolima, the frozen drifts are still doing their silent work.

In some remarkable instances, the larger rivers of the interior seem to have cut their way through mountain ranges; as for instance near Tunja and Velez, and on the western verge of the plateau of Bogota. At Tunja and Velez the Sogamosa appears to have become the outlet of a series of highland lakes within a comparatively recent geological period. And so also at Tequendame, twenty-eight miles from the national capital, there is every indication that the rupture of the mountain was an event of perhaps less than ten centuries ago. Here the waters of the plain break through a deep and narrow fissure and plunge over a precipice more than six hundred and fifty feet high, and thence descend in a series of smaller cataracts to a deep canon in the torried plains of Anapole and Tocaime.

I have already had occasion, in a former paper, to refer to some of the principal rivers of the isthmus. Besides these, however, mention may be made of the Bayano, or Chepo, as it is perhaps more frequently called, which flows into the great shallow bay of Panama; the Darien or San Miguel, which flows into the gulf of the same name; and also the San Juan, which has its outlet in another part of the gulf of Darien. On the Atlantic side the principal river is the Atrato, which, after a course of some three hundred miles, flows into the gulf of Uraba. At Quibdo, some two hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, the Atrato is more than eight hundred and fifty feet wide and from eight to twenty feet deep. Thence upward some thirty-two miles to San Pablo, the rise of the current averages only about three and one-half inches to the mile, and light draught steamers ascend with little difficulty. The impression which one receives while exploring this valley is that it was once, and at no very remote period, and estuary of the sea, whose waters broke upon the foot of the cordillera; and the fossiliferous rocks near the headwaters of the Tuya, on the opposite side, seem to indicate that not a great many centuries ago the whole country was submerged by the Pacific ocean.

The fact is generally overlooked that the river Amazon waters Colombian soil for a distance of about six hundred miles, and that it forms, in part, the boundary line—or what is claimed to be such—between Colombia and Brazil and also between Colombia and Ecuador, and it is perhaps generally overlooked (except by the British authorities in Guayana) that the great Orinoco and its affluents are navigable far into the southwestern plains and valleys of Colombia; and that the possession of that fluvial highway means easy approaches, not only to central and southeastern Venezuela, but to a portion of Colombian territory as large as our states of Virginia or Ohio.

V.

The republic is peculiarly rich in minerals. From the borders of Costa Rica to those of Venezeula, there is hardly a department or even a petty prefecture, in which gold has not been discovered in greater or less quantities; while in the remote interior departments and prefectures of Choco, Antioquia, Toleina, Mariquito, Sopyan, Ocona and Bucaromanga, there are gold deposits which experts have pronounced equal if not superior to those of California of forty years ago. Small diamonds have been found in many localities, and on others sulphate of mercury is known to be abundant. There are several, though as yet partially developed, silver mines; and the great coal beds near Cali are said to extend beyond the western cordillera to within a few miles of the Pacific shore. Veins of bituminous coal and also of the richest iron ores, crop out to the very surface around the edges of the plain of Bogota, and also Sacho, some leagues beyond. Near Rio Hache, on the Caribbean coast, are apparently inexhaustible beds of the best canal coal. Rock salt abounds in the foot hills around the plateaux of Bogota, Tunja, Pamplona and Tuquerres; and sulphur, alum, magnesia and asphaltum are found in various places. The emerald mines of Muzo are famous the world over.

In all parts of the republic, where the altitude is from two to four thousand feet, the coffee plant seems to be indigenous. The celebrated Cundinamarca berries, in the remote interior of Cundamaren, are said to produce the most deliciously flavored coffee in the world. None of this, the better grades of Colombian coffee, ever finds it way to the United States. It is always bought up early in the season, sometimes even before harvest, for the European markets. In the tierras calientes, or hot districts, cocoa, bananas, yucca, arracake, sugar cane, indigo, tobacco, vanilla and rice are among the staple products; while in the intermediate regions wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and many of the other cereals and vegetables of the north temperate zone are successfully cultivated.

VI.

Within a single day's journey one can find the four seasons and the vegetable peculiarities of the three zones. In the deep vallies we find all the tropical flora, where the sugar cane and plantain are indigenous. On the elevated plateau we find maize, wheat, potatoes, peaches, pears and the other products of the temperate zone. On the bleak paramos we find the wild potato, and nearly all the coarse grasses and stinted shrubs commonly seen in the high latitudes of the north. And farther up we rarely fail to find the flora of the arctics.

In the vicinity of Papyan we see the chinchona growing to perfection; higher up, at an altitude of 9,000 feet, are wax palms one and two hundred feet high; and still higher up, on the sides of the great frozen mountains, are the cedar and the balsam. In the lower valleys, the sugar cane will continue in good condition without replanting once in a lifetime. In the region of Gachela the quinquiana tree is indigenous; and near by is the vegetable wax of southern Asia. In many parts of the country the arraco is a common growth—a tree which yields an exceptionally brilliant rose-colored dye, which, when mixed with the juices of the yucca, becomes a glossy black. The so called "sweet milk tree" (lacmelles ddulis) or leche-miel, as it is known in the language of the country, grows abundantly near Medina. The bark of this tree exudes a milk-like fluid, which the Indians use as an article of food. In many parts of the interior the currucal (isica helerophila) is a common growth. It yields a resin that is very white, aromatic and rich in turpentine. When heated over a fire this resin becomes a brilliant paste, very similar to Burgundy pitch. On the banks of the Gazcunta river grows a tree called the necha (a species of the fevilla tarriilo) the exudations of which are used in the treatment of cancers and tumors. The sarsaparilla (smilax officinalis) is found in great abundance at altitudes of from one to three thousand feet.

The fauna of Colombia is no less interesting. Among the native animals are the puma, jaguar, the sloth, armadillo, cavy, tapir and many varieties of monkeys—nearly all, in fact, except the catarine of southern Asia. In some regions, especially about the mountain caves on the outskirts of the plateaux, the red deer is not unusual. Black bear abound in many of the cordilleras. The tiger is found in many of the jungles of the lower valleys, and a large species of wildcat and panther inhabit the forests and jungles of the Magdalena and the Meta. The condor or Andean eagle is usually seen only at considerable altitudes. The polyborus (known in Venezuela as the caracara) is often seen about Guadalupe, Ubaque and Fusugasuga. Parrots of many varieties abound everywhere below altitudes of four and five thousand feet. In the valleys of nearly all the great rivers, but more particularly in that of the Meta, there is a species of boa constrictor similar to the great boa of India, and in all the torrid districts is every specie and variety of serpent life known in tropical Asia. But I do not now remember ever to have seen a common snake in localities above 7,000 feet altitude, or a black scorpion or a centipede at an altitude of more than four or five thousand feet above the sea level.

VII.

Such is the country as nature has made it—picturesque, beautiful and exceedingly rich and varied in resources. But as yet man has done very little for it. The greater part of it is still an unbroken wilderness. Even in its most populous and civilized districts, as, for instance, on the great plateaux of Bogota and Tunja, agriculture is still in a very primitive state, and the chief rural industry is cattle breeding. The immense coal and iron beds have hardly been disturbed. With an abundance of exceptionally fine water power, there are no manufactories. With gold and silver mines richer and more numerous than those of California or New Mexico, the average annual product of gold has been little more than $2,500,000 during the past twenty years, and the average annual product of silver less than $1,200,000. The richest mines are in the remote interior, difficult of access and without means of transportation; and few or none of them have as yet been worked by modern machinery. And yet nearly half a century ago, before the gold discoveries on the Pacific slope, Colombia was the first, but one, of all the gold producing countries on the continent. It has been said that "in Colombia one walks on gold" and lives without effort on the indigenous products of the soil. There is only wanting labor and capital, scientific appliances and facilities for rapid and cheap transportation to make it the greatest gold producing country on earth.

The commercial possibilities of the country are almost incalculable, and the time is not very remote when this fact will be more fully realized by the great commercial powers of the world. And yet Colombia's highest aggregate of exports during any one of the ten years from 1881 to 1891, never exceeded $16,500,000 in our currency, while the highest aggregate of imports during any one year of the same period, was not more than $15,000,000. The reason of this is obvious enough. There are almost no means of interior transportation. Indeed, aside from what is afforded by the navigation of a few of the principal rivers, there are absolutely none. There are not exceeding 100 miles of operated railway in the whole republic, even including the forty-seven miles across the isthmus, and there are as good as no dirt or macadam roads for carts or wagons. The entire transportation in the interior is by pack mules and peones, just as it was a century ago. The people have been too much absorbed in local politics, and too generally occupied in civil wars, to pay much attention to internal improvements.

VIII.

As an illustration of the difficulties with which the commerce of the country has to contend, take for example a single bale of goods shipped from New York to Bogota. In the first place the bale must not be over 125 pounds weight, otherwise its transportation may be indefinitely delayed after reaching the Colombian coast. This condition complied with, the bale, after a roundabout voyage of twelve or fifteen days, arrives at Savanilla. It is there discharged into a clumsy barge, towed ashore and placed in a warehouse. After waiting its turn, it is shipped thence by rail some fifteen miles, to Barranquilla, where it passes through the custom house and is carried across the city to another warehouse, near the river wharf. Here it again awaits its turn for shipment by river steamer. It then makes a ten days' voyage of 600 miles up the river to Las Yaguas. Here it is discharged into a warehouse and awaits its turn for shipment by rail fifteen miles to Honda, where it is again discharged into a warehouse to await its turn for shipment by railway some four or five miles to Arranca-Plumas. Here it is taken from the car and carried down a steep bank, placed on a ferry barge and rowed to the opposite side of the river. It is then lugged up another steep bank and placed in another warehouse, where it awaits its turn (some days or, possibly, weeks) to begin the tedious and tollsome journey on muleback to Las Manzanas, on the western edge of the great plateau. Here it finds still another warehouse, and has still another resting spell before being carted across the plain by oxen to Bogota. It has been perhaps fully two months in making the transit from the port of original departure to the place of final destination, and the freight and insurance and storage and commissions of middlemen and forwarding agents and the mountain road tax, amount to more than its original cost in New York.

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Card: Owing to the growth and the possible further development of our business at 31 Whitehall street, we find it absolutely necessary to discontinue our business at 93 Whitehall street, and have decided on an Auction sale as the speediest and best method of accomplishing our object. We have transferred our lease and sold our fixtures to the American Baptist Publication Society and must give early possession.

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GILDED GUESSES.

Estimates of Some of Our Millionaires' Fortunes.

DOLLARS OF THE GREAT MONEY KINGS

How Much the Wealthy Men of the Country Are Worth—Shrinkage in Big Fortunes the Result of the Panic.

New York, March 24.—"There are more paper millionaires in New York than anywhere else in the world," said a Wall street banker to me the other afternoon as I sat in his private office just after the close of the stock exchange. "Queer," he went on, "how men and women get a reputation for wealth that they do not deserve. They make a few thousands, set up a fine establishment and immediately are rated as worth from $100,000 to $250,000. In five years they are reputed to be millionaires and in five years more their wealth is estimated from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. It is all humbug. I tell you few of the rich men and women in New York are worth half what they are reputed to be."

Such good authorities as Jay Gould and J. D. and William Rockefeller are on record as saying that after men actually become millionaires they cannot tell the extent of their own fortunes.

"It is my opinion that after a man has accumulated $1,000,000 he does not know his own wealth if he is engaged in any business in which there may be a shrinkage of values."

Thus spoke Jay Gould on one occasion when a congressional investigating committee was trying to find out what his wealth was and if his methods were fair.

John D. Rockefeller, who was a witness before the same committee, said that he did not know how wealthy he was.

"I have seen myself quoted in the newspapers," said the Standard Oil magnate, "as worth anywhere from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000. Now what I own, I own, but I can't begin to give any estimate above $10,000,000, although, of course, that is not the extent of my wealth."

The Wealthiest Man.

These were two very good authorities, and one of them, Mr. Rockefeller, is still in evidence, and is said to be on of the wealthiest men in the world. So you will see scarcely any reliance can be put in the ordinary reports as to the wealth of men prominent in finance and affairs. These estimates are almost always based on guesswork, and so are far wide of the truth. In these days of sensational writing, those who indulge in it are prone to forget that $1,000,000 is a big sum of money, not to mention the fact that $100,000,000 is a much greater one.

During the money panic of a few months ago the uncertainty of the wealth of our richest men was clearly proved. Those rich men whose wealth lay in bonds and stocks, securities and speculative enterprises generally, found it to diminish at a wonderful rate, immeasurably faster than it had accumulated. Bonds and stocks fell in value so rapidly that some very rich men whose money was all invested in these things found themselves poorer by millions in a few weeks, so far as the face holdings were concerned. Those who got frightened and unloaded their holdings found themselves poorer in fact as well as on paper. Those who were willing and able to hold on found themselves at the end of the panic in about the same position as they were before it began—most of them were not either richer or poorer, on paper.

It is this liability to fluctuate that wealth is subject to that makes it next to impossible to estimate what very wealthy men really are worth in a money sense. The scale of riches is at best a sliding one, and sometimes it slides very rapidly. The result of this is that there are but a bare handful of very rich men whose wealth does not at times fall off.

The Astors.

Of these the foremost are the Astors, whose wealth is in a more solid and satisfactory shape than is that of any other family in this country since it constantly increases. The Vanderbilts follow the Astors. After these come the Rhinelanders, also of New York, the Goelets, Russell Sage, the Goulds, John W. Mackay and a score, perhaps, more—all more or less wealthy.

But nearly all of these men are considered to be richer by millions than they really are, while scores of modest millionaires are overlooked entirely. A very conservative calculator asserted in my hearing the other day that in New York city alone there were more than 1,200 millionaires, as against 10,000 street beggars.

A very conservative estimate of the wealth of the Astors puts it at $200,000,000, and this makes the family the richest in the United States. What is more, the wealth of the Astors is in such shape that it cannot but increase for the reason that it is gilt-edged New York city real estate, some of which has in the past ten years increased in value several hundred per cent and is still appreciating. The policy of the Astors has always been to buy real estate on the lines along which New York city is now extending and hold it for a rise, rarely selling, however, but building and renting instead. The result is that Astor properties are in valuable lands, in brick, iron, stone and mortar instead of in fluctuating stocks and bonds, the fixed value of which is always uncertain.

As a family the Vanderbilts stand next to the Astors in the matter of wealth, and their riches must be considered in the aggregate and in common, since their individual fortunes are pooled, so to speak. You will often see Cornelius Vanderbilt, the present head of the house, quoted as being worth $200,000,000. Of course he is not worth any such amount. Cornelius has most of the Vanderbilt millions, but those who know say that he is personally not worth above $80,000,000, if as much.

It must be remembered that the late William H. Vanderbilt had a large family to divide his millions among, and so the shares in the end were not so large as some people thought them. Besides, there is a disposition on the part of the calculators who love big figures to give the Vanderbilts credit for owning outright their great railroad system, when, as a matter of fact, thousands of stockholders share in the ownership.

The Rhinelanders.

Another family that owns great wealth is the Rhinelander family, whose early members settled in New York more than a century ago. The founder of the family owned in his day a farm that ran along the Hudson river in what is now the heart of New York. It extended from the Hudson to near Fifth avenue, and the ground on which the original Rhinelanders formerly grew turnips, is now worth hundreds of dollars a square yard in certain localities. The Rhinelanders, like the Astors, have, as a rule, sought to increase their landed property and have sold inferior land in order to buy better. In other words, as New York has grown, they have sold property down town in the great city where tenements are gaining out to old residents and are buying in the new districts in the manner of the Astors. There is no exaggeration in saying that the holdings of this family in New York now amount in value to $100,000,000.

The present Goelet family of New York is another that holds the wealth in common and like the Rhinelanders. They owe it to their hard-headed ancestors, who invested their money in New York real estate and left clauses in their wills ordering that their landed possessions be held intact as far as possible. The result is that the Goelets farms in New York, in the most desirable neighborhood of New York, are rated to represent $75,000,000.

The Gould Wealth.

The wealth of the Gould family has always been overestimated, just as the wealth of Jay Gould himself was, in his day. The wealth is at times estimated at as much as $200,000,000 or more. Gould was never worth anything like such a sum, nor is the combined wealth of the family more than half that amount. Jay Gould's wealth while he was alive was always overestimated, as he wished it to be for purposes of his own, at times. He was worth much less than $100,000,000 when he died, some judges say less than $72,000,000, although it was in such shape that no one could rightly tell just how much it aggregated. It is doubtful if it has grown much since Gould's death.

So much for the wealthy families.

The wealthiest single individual in this country is no doubt John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, and strangely enough his wealth is usually underestimated. He is one of the very few men who enjoys this distinction. Ordinary judges usually rate Mr. Rockefeller as being worth $75,000,000. Very good judges who know Mr. Rockefeller and his numerous enterprises say that he is worth no less than $125,000,000. He is at the head of the Standard Oil Company and the biggest fish in the puddle, too. He owns fleets of ships, railroad lines, real estate, and of late years has gone into various businesses, all of which have proved hugely profitable. His brother, William D. Rockefeller, is not so rich, but he is worth some $75,000,000, which is enough for him to live upon very comfortably.

Russell Sage.

Russell Sage, the famous side partner of Jay Gould, is another man whose wealth is thought to be less than it really is. Sage has more money perhaps within call than any other man in this country, for the simple reason that his wealth is mostly in actual money rather than stocks, bonds and real estate. He is a money broker pure and simple, the pawnbroker of Wall street, who waxes fat by loaning money to speculators, upon gilt-edge security and at a big interest. These are all short call loans, and so the money is constantly going and coming in Sage's offices. The result is that he can command more money at short notice than any other financier, simply by calling in his loans that are out. This is why Russell Sage is now considered to be worth at least $75,000,000 in cash.

Henry Hilton, who inherited most of the wealth of the great merchant, A. T. Stewart, is a constant victim of the wild calculator. There are dozens of estimates of his wealth. The best authorities put it at $40,000,000. Some time before his death Mr. Stewart gave the value of his estate as $80,000,000. Mr. Hilton has most of his estate, with the exception of the wife's portion, the money paid to legatees and the funds which built the cathedral in which A. T. Stewart's bones are supposed to be at rest since their alleged recovery from the gang that stole them many years ago.

The revenue of the great Stewart estate has constantly added to the original sum bequeathed to Judge Hilton, though to be sure he has been put to heavy expense in defending the will of his friend and benefactor.

Rich Hetty Green.

A woman whose wealth has long been the subject of discussion is Hetty Green, a famous character in her way. She inherited wealth and has steadily added to it by shrewd investments. She is not worth the $75,000,000 or the $100,000,000 with which she is credited, but in Wall street she is rated as being worth $40,000,000. Her taxes indicate that she has in Chicago alone $12,000,000 worth of real estate, but the bulk of her wealth is invested in New York and other eastern cities.

One never hears of the sons of August Belmont in the list of very rich men, and yet their wealth is much greater than many of the men who are so named. They still represent the Rothschilds in this country, and their wealth is not far below $50,000,000.

C. P. Huntington and D. O. Mills, who are old forty-niners, are overlooked by calculators generally, and when they are named are held to be richer than they really are. An estimate made by several men who know the weight of a million dollars, indicates that Mr. Mills is worth near $40,000,000, and Mr. Huntington not much less.

Levi P. Morton, ex-vice president, is another man about whose wealth many contradictory stories are told. His wealth has been exaggerated grossly. Some persons have put it down at as much as $50,000,000 and $75,000,000. His friends say his wealth will not reach $20,000,000, and he is probably not worth more than $15,000,000.

The men who married into the Vanderbilt family are all rich men in their own right, but their connection with the Vanderbilts has led many persons to think them more wealthy than they are, probably, because the fortunes left to the daughters are usually added to those of their husbands. Of these sons-in-law of Valderbilt, William Sloane is worth $20,000,000, as estimated by good authorities, independent of his wife.

Dr. Seward Webb and H. McK. Twombley, who also married Vanderbilts, are worth in the neighborhood of $10,000,000, independent of that Vanderbilt left to each of his daughters.

Other Nabobs.

Among the younger men who have come to the front, some of whom have inherited wealth and some of whom have won it, William C. Whitney is the most conspicuous. Some fifteen years ago he was not considered at all wealthy. Today he is at the head of several powerful syndicates controlling railroads and other enterprises, and he is rated as being worth in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

But there are a score or more of men in New York city who are worth $10,000,000. To be sure, they are credited with more as a rule.

Among those are such well-known men as Robert Bonner, James M. Constable, the great merchant; John Claflin, of the famous firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.; Theodore Havemeyer, the millionaire sugar refiner; Eugene Kelly, the Irish banker, and a number of others.

Many men are constantly passing the million dollar mark, and so it has come about that a man who can only boast of one or two millions is not looked up to to any great extent. The result has been a disposition to exaggerate on the part of newspaper calculators, and the story of a man's wealth increases the total every time it is told.

As a matter of fact, there are any number of men who are daily figuring in the newspapers as millionaires who would cheerfully dispose of every hope they have of ever owning a million dollars for a couple of hundred thousand cash. They would not need urging at that.

The Golden Roll.

But to sum up: Here are the names of some very rich people and a conservative estimate of what they are really worth today:

The Astor estate	$200,000,000
John D. Rockefeller	175,000,000
The Rhinelander estate	100,000,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	80,000,000
The Goelet family	75,000,000
The Gould estate	75,000,000
William Rockefeller	75,000,000
Russell Sage	75,000,000
The Belmont family	50,000,000
D. O. Mills	50,000,000
Henry M. Flagler	50,000,000
Leland Stanford estate	50,000,000
Henry Hilton	40,000,000
Mrs. Hetty Green	40,000,000
C. P. Huntington	40,000,000
John H. Flagler	35,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	35,000,000
John W. Mackay	25,000,000
James Gordon Bennett	20,000,000
Henry Hart	20,000,000
Eugene Higgins	20,000,000
William Sloane	20,000,000
Levi P. Morton	15,000,000
Joseph Pulitzer	15,000,000
Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia	12,000,000
Seward Webb	10,000,000
William C. Whitney	10,000,000
Austin Corbin	10,000,000
Henry B. Payne, of Ohio	10,000,000
Hearst Estate	10,000,000
George Ehret	7,000,000
William R. Grace	5,000,000
Addison Cammack	5,000,000
Don Cameron	5,000,000
Mrs. Paran Stevens	4,000,000
Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan	4,000,000
Oswald Ottendorfer	3,000,000
Jesse Seligman	3,000,000
John D. Crimmins	3,000,000
James R. Keene	2,000,000
Elbridge T. Gerry	2,000,000
Henry Villard	2,000,000
John Sherman, of Ohio	2,000,000
Eugene Hale, of Maine	1,750,000
William M. Stewart, of Nevada	1,500,000
Randell N. Gibson, of Louisiana	1,400,000
John P. Jones, of Nevada	1,250,000
John B. McPherson, of New Jersey	1,200,000
James R. Eustis, of Louisiana	1,000,000

And so I might go on. Doubtless the names of some very wealthy men and women are not in this list and none of those who are worth only about $1,000,000 are mentioned. The figures here given are from a conservative Wall street point of view and represent rather below than above the fortunes of the persons named. Since the period of depression began several billions of dollars have been wiped out, and this vast sum came from the holders of securities whose market value fluctuates, or, to put it more clearly, there has been a falling off of at least 15 per cent in all fortunes where stocks, bonds, etc., are the main investments.

FOSTER COATES.

No other medicine has equaled Hood's Sarsaparilla in the relief it gives in severe cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, etc.

A SONG OF SORROW.

A wee, small girl with a hot, flushed face,
And whose cherry lips were burning,
And dry and parched were the dimpled hands
That the coverlid kept turning.
The mother's soul was full of woe
For her youngest one thus dying,
And over the hearts of her loved ones there,
The gloom of despair was lying.

New suns arose and sank again,
Bright stars were out in spendor,
But the same sad eyes were watching yet
By the form so frail and tender;
Ah! cool, too cool, was the placid brow,
And the lips had ceased their pleading,
While the restless hands were crossed and still,
And her soul toward heaven was speeding.

—ELIZABETH A. HINES.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. 25 cents a bottle.

Strawberry Boxes.

Order now. Prices on application. Atlanta Woodenware Co., 98 and 100 South Forsyth St. mar23—8thur sun



THE OFFICE KEY.

From The Detroit Free Press.

I think the time has come when some one should protest against the departure of men in the prime of manhood. We are promised three score and ten years on this earth, and it strikes me as unwise to quit it before we need to. There is no necessity for a man dying before that time as a general rule, unless under special circumstances that cannot well be avoided, such as a railway accident, or an epidemic, although, as far as that is concerned, both accidents and epidemics are entirely our own fault.

America is the country of the young man. There is no doubt that he gets a better chance there than in any other country in the whole world. Nevertheless, I think that the young man idea is carried a trifle too far in America, when worthy citizens insist on dying younger than is at all necessary.

In England the people have not got into the objectionable habit of dying young. England is a country where a good deal of business is done, probably quite as much as in the United States. Men make money in England, some fortunes accumulated recently being quite large. England, too, has the bulk of the commerce of the world, so all in all, it must be admitted that the Englishman understands trade and knows how to make money.

What is the reason, then, that the American man of business wears out so quickly, while the Englishman of business continues to live long and prosper? It cannot be the climate, because the English climate is admitted to be the worst in the world; so we must look somewhere else for the cause of this unfortunate state of things.

An ericans say they do business quicker than the English do. Life in New York and Chicago and other large cities is kept up at high pressure, yet it must be admitted that the interests of the whole British empire—which, as I have remarked, is reasonably widespread—are at least as important as the affairs of a dry goods establishment on Broadway. But the man at the head of the dry goods house seems to be utterly worn out at sixty or thereabouts, while Mr. Gladstone, who has been managing the British empire on and off for ever so many years, is hale and hearty at eighty-four.

I have given some little time to the investigation of this subject and have come to the conclusion that it all lies in the office key. The British office key is a ponderous affair, not quite as large as the key of a jail, but it is too big for a man to carry around in his pocket. Americans laugh at it when they see it, and pull out their little slip of glittering steel which represents the American key, but they do not realize the significance of the ponderous iron key that opens the British office door. In America you snap to the door and it locks itself. The slim little piece of steel which forms the key to the Yale lock fits easily into the vest pocket, and you close your door without even taking it out. It therefore goes home with you, and its influence is over you; you think about business and worry over it merely because the key is in your pocket. The vest hangs on your bedpost at night and you cannot get sleep because of it. The demon of the office key is beside you all night and you try to think of solutions to your various office worries, and so presently insomnia becomes a fixed habit and you go to the doctor about it. He tells you to march off to the seaside or to the mountains or somewhere else. But the office key is with you wherever you go and its spirit dominates your life, and so you break down when you are fifty or sixty or seventy, just at the time when a man ought to begin to enjoy spending his money. It is no use flattering yourselves that you do more business than the average Britisher does, because you don't. You do more fussing and rushing and worrying.

Now the British business man's office key, as I have said, is too ancient and clumsy for him to carry about with him. He does not even lock his door; he leaves that for the porter or the clerk to do, and as the porter or the clerk has to open the door in the morning again, the British business man does not bother with the key. His brow clears as soon as he leaves the office. The business cares of the day are left behind him—the key is not with him. He has his hour for departing for his home in the country, and he does not stay later.

I was up one afternoon in the private room of one of the largest publishers in London. He is a genial, hearty young fellow, very much younger than I am, as he is only sixty by English count, and I am over forty by American measurement. We were discussing a matter that was very much more important to him than to me. I had come there to oblige him. Suddenly the [illegible] opened, and a clerk's head was thrust in. He said: "Five o'clock, Mr. Blank." "Thank you," said Mr. Blank, rising at once; his day was ended. It did not matter who was there or what subject was being discussed, his day ended when that clerk put in his head and said, "5 o'clock." As a clerk was helping him on with his overcoat, he said to me: "I'll call around tomorrow and see you about this." His hansom was waiting at the door to take him to the station, and in half an hour he would be far out in the country. He has a large place and many acres. About half an hour from London, and by 6 o'clock he would be among his roses or pottering in his workshop where he indulges in a fad for mechanics. On Saturdays he does not come to town at all. He tells me that anything pertaining to business does not cross his mind after he gets into the hansom at his office door. Nor does he again think of business until he enters his office next morning.

Of course this is accounted for by the fact that he does not take his office key with him.

A few years ago I met an American over here who was nearly driven mad by this habit of Englishmen not thinking of business out of office hours. He was over here on very important affairs; some big schemes. I forgot for the moment just what they were, but it was vitally necessary that he should interest a prominent English business man in the subject. He paved all the arguments and papers before the business man, and then took a dash over to Paris. He settled his business in Paris on the keen jump, and got back to London on Saturday morning. During the forenoon of Saturday he did about two weeks' business, jumping in and out of a hansom, and polishing up things in great shape, for he was to sail on Monday. His last call was upon the business man that I speak of. The American had only just time to snatch a lunch standing, and it was after 3 o'clock when he reached the office of the man whose decision he wanted.

"Gone, sir," said the clerk.

"Gone where?" asked the American.

"He's gone home, sir," answered the clerk.

"What! At this time of the day?" asked the American, who had forgotten all about the British half-holiday.

"Yes," said the clerk, in a surprised manner.

"Where does he live?" asked the American.

The clerk told him, but added: "He won't see you on business at his home, sir."

"Oh, I'll see about that," said the American, and, jumping into his hansom, he drove to the station and caught a train to the country place where the business man lived. It was a place a magnificent establishment, for the man was rich. The American met a cordial welcome, and the Englishman concealed his surprise, if he felt any, at the unexpected visit.

"Oh, no, I haven't come to stay," said the American. "I merely want to know your decision on this company business; I sail for America on Monday."

"Nonsense," said the other. "you've never come down here to talk business. Come in and have a glass of something to drink. What will you take?"

The American took his beverage, and was then shown to a room to dress for dinner. He had no dress suit with him, but English hospitality does not stop at a little matter like that, and there was a dress suit laid out for him. He met a number of nice people at dinner, and afterwards, in the smoking room, there were many good stories told, but there was no chance to do business. On Sunday the ladies carried him off to church, and he had the opportunity of hearing a good sermon, which he had not done for years before. In the evening when he had to leave he drew his host aside and said: "I hate to talk business on Sunday."

"So do I, my boy," said the other; "therefore don't do it; it's a bad practice. Good-by."

And away the American had to go. On his steamer he found a telegram awaiting him from the Englishman, telling him that he had carefully looked into the affair of the company, and would join in it with him. The telegram came from his office, and not from the house.

The moral seems to be: Lead a double life. Let your business cares be locked in your office. Go in for domestic pleasures of some kind, and don't allow the evil genius of the office key to dominate your lives, and then you will "live long and live happy," as old Rip Van Winkle used to say.

MISS GERTRUDE VANDERBILT.

America's Richest Prospective Heiress Is to Make Her Debut Next Season.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, the richest prospective heiress in America, is still a girl in skirts to her shoe tops. She is Cornelius Vanderbilt's only daughter. Her father's fabulous wealth is estimated at $150,000,000, and as he has but three children, two sons and a daughter, her portion of his estate will hardly be less than $20,000,000.

Next season will witness a memorable social event in New York's fashionable circle, says The New York World. The great Vanderbilt mansion, at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, which resembles more



MISS GERTRUDE VANDERBILT.

the palace of a European monarch than the residence of a private American citizen, will be thrown open to the social world. The great corridors and long sweep of beautiful rooms will be crowded with the richest and most exclusive of New York's ultra-fashionable society. And all to do honor to a shy girl of eighteen, who, unless her disposition changes in one short year, would rather be alone with her books.

Almost nothing is known of her in the society in which the name of Vanderbilt has become a great social factor. So seriously has she been kept from the public eye that at the age of seventeen very few outside of the immediate family beyond knowing the fact that Cornelius Vanderbilt has a daughter, has ever seen her.

She is a tall, slender girl, greatly resembling her mother, with dark, intelligent eyes and beautiful, luxuriant brown hair. In manner she is exclusively reserved. Although not a beautiful girl, she is a very high-bred looking one, with an extremely graceful carriage, while her manner of speech and general deportment are exceedingly attractive and refined.

SHARKS AND GIRLS.

Arp Discusses Maneaters in and Out of Water.

BILL IS STILL GLAD THAT HE LIVES.

Florida Is a Good Place to Spend Winter and Money—He Almost Wishes He Was Rich.

It was about 9 o'clock and the moon was shining bright upon the dancing waters, when old man Braem, the old soldier who followed Colonel Frazer all through the war, and follows him still, was heard to cry for help! help! help! away down at the long dock that leads out from the colonel's home on the beach. And so they ran—ran down the bluff and on to the gangway, one and all, armed with pistols and guns and thresh poles. But youth and blood and beauty will tell and so Miss Phebe Frazer out ran the rest and with her pistol in hand, got to the channel just as the old man was about to give up the contest. He had hooked a large shark and had struggled with him hard and long before he cried for help, but help came just in the nick of time, for Miss Phebe, who is a sure shot, fired from the dock as the malicious beast lifted himself from the water to make another plunge for freedom. The shot was fatal. It struck the fish in a vital part and he sank limp and languid in the foaming water just as the old man had fainted upon the floor. They seised the line from his grasp and pulled the shark into the shallows and tied him to the railing. He was dead and when all hands raised him to a perpendicular he looked to be about seven feet long and as big and white as a Chistmas hog in killing time. His back was a dove color, but three-fourths of his body was as white and velvety as a bridal glove. Even his big, yawning mouth was white inside and outside and his thousand teeth shone like pearls cut into triangles. I said a thousand teeth, for besides the front row that line a curve of two and a half feet, there are four rows more that lie flat behind them and are only elevated when needed for crushing its animal food and making mince pies for dinner. These four rows lap on each other like layers of saw teeth and look about as venomous.

And yet they say that this species of shark are not man-eaters and will shy away from a boy in the water. Miss Phebe is a mighty pretty girl and deserves a medal, and so like a good newspaper man, I modestly addressed her with pencil and pad in my hand and said:

"Your name, please?"

"Phebe Frazer," she said with a look of surprise.

"Your age, please," said I. She did not reply, but her look said, "It is none of your business." Instinct that is feminine instinct. A girlish girl who is yet in her teens begins to be shy of her age because—because possibly she may not be wanted until her age becomes uncertain, and so to keep it an unknown quantity she begins early. I wonder if a woman ever gets so old that she is willing for her age to be known. I never heard my wife tell anybody how old she was, but I know. Ten years before we were married I was twice as old as she was and now we have just passed our forty-fifth wedding day. What lad or lassie can tell our ages?

But sharks are not all the horrible things that navigate these waters. The other day some fishermen harpooned a monster that carried the boat five miles out in the gulf and got away at last. It is a species of devil fish that will gulp down a keg of nails as quick as if it was a nigger baby—that's what the fisherman say. Today I was shown the sting bone of a large stingaree that was killed yesterday. It was four inches long and was awful to look at and awfuller to feel of its poisonous barbs. When it strikes you the bone breaks off and if you don't have it cut out instantly you will die of lockjaw in fifteen minutes by the clock—standard time. That is what the fisherman told me. I saw a young octopus yesterday with its hooks and grabbers and manacles and tentacles squirming around like a fish bait and its goggle eyes and jelly mouth. I wonder what all these horrible creatures are made for. Old Uncle Sam says the debil made 'em. The Lord make everything that is purty and good and He look at it and say it was all very good, and so de Lord He was tired by Saturday night and went to sleep and slep all day Sunday and shore enur de old debil cum along Sunday morning and make up a lot of snakes and spiders and scorpions and sharks and debil fish, and stingarees and plesh oak and tread safts and so on and hides 'em and mixes 'em all up with the good things and dat's how dey come here—sho."

But the world is very lovely anyhow, and I'm thankful that I live. I have been three months in Florida, and found but three unpleasant days. I have not heard a mosquito, nor felt a flea in Clearwater, though my wife says I am a little deaf and unfeeling. The mocking birds sing all the day and the whippoorwills all the night. My wife has been to the islands several times and never tires of picking up the beautiful shells that line the gulf side of the beach. But she has gone more than this. She has been bathing in the surf. Hush! Don't mention it. Tell it not in Gath. Publish it not in Ajalon. There was nobody there but the girls and some other female women, but the scandal has leaked out. The maternal ancestor has been buffeting with the foaming billows of the deep blue sea. She has ridden upon the waves and sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." I was away off on the heel of the island, and thought the tide was rising out of its time, but I understand it now. She has come here to get her down here, but she is enjoying every day, and every night, and I'm afraid will not go home with me by the 1st of April. Nevertheless she still brags on her home in Cartersville.

Well, this is indeed a lovely spot, and if I was rich enough to have a winter home here I would have it. Why not? It is certainly the place for health and comfort. It is a never-tiring feast to the eye to look upon its beauties. It is a cheap place to live. It is secluded from the temptations of city life, and the exactions of society. A railroad from Tampa to Clearwater has just been projected, and that will connect us with to our population and bring us in close contact with a city and a grand hotel and a few thousand Cubans and Colonel Hall's circus. Our people can then glide over there in an hour and see the finery of that country and return before the sun goes down, but they will never be happier than they are now. But we want the railroad. We need it, and it looks like we are going to have it.

My daughter's house is nearly done, and will be ready for boarders by next winter, and my wife and I will make two of them. She has had built a very pretty house of nine rooms and four fire places and broad verandas on two sides for $1,200, which is much less than it could be built for in Cartersville. The work is well done, and the Florida pine is beautiful. BILL ARP.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

A SATISFYING MACHINE.

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I beg to call your attention to the perfect system we now have in force for the renting of Remington typewriters in this section. While we, of course, are fixed in the opinion that it is more satisfactory and economical to buy a new machine, there are many people who do not agree with us, and who prefer to rent a good typewriter from us. It is best to serve such of our good friends entertaining this opinion that we operate the most perfect renting bureau in the south. Indeed, in the number of machines rented we are surpassed by only three offices in the United States.

We keep constantly on hand in good repair a large number of Remingtons for renting purposes, and can generally supply applicants with first-class No. 2 machines at the same reasonable rental that is charged all over America for that service, and as cheaply as is consistent with the maintenance of a trustworthy renting bureau.

If you do not agree with us that the purchase of a first-class new machine is the best policy, let us rent you a first-class typewriter with which to do your work, and I am sure you will be pleased with the service rendered.

W. T. CRENSHAW.
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Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA
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All internal pains, cramps, or pains in the bowels or stomach are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally as directed.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Relief.

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China and Japanese Matting	12½ to 50c.yd.
Smyrna & Wilton rugs	75c to $6 00
Window shades	25c to $1 00
Curtain Poles	25c to 75c
Screens and Easels	75c to $5 00
Fine Oak Rockers, plush and tapestry seats	$2.50 to $10 00
Cane seat rocking chairs	1 00 up
Leather spring seat chairs	2 50 up
Dining tables	3 00 up
Oak center tables	1 00 up
Library tables	3 00 up
Oak sideboards	10 00 up
Hall hat racks	6 00 up
Writing desks, ladies'	3 00 up
Flat and roll top office desks	8 50 up
Revolving office chairs	4 50 up
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We sell for cash, or on time to responsible parties, and guarantee lower prices than any house in Atlanta, quality considered.

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R. S. CRUTCHER & CO

A GALAXY OF TALENT.

The Press Club Farce Grows in Richness.

JUDGE JIM ANDERSON AS JUDGE.

Mr. Fulton Colville Will Take Part. Mr. Ham as a Georgia Cracker. Other Characters of the Play.

Judge Jim Anderson, the comic ex-recorder and humorist of the Atlanta bar, is the latest star added to the cast of "The Divorce Suit," the farce to be presented by the Atlanta Press Club within the next few days.

Judge Anderson will fill a role both congenial and familiar, that of judge of the court before which the entertaining divorce suit is to be tried. Judge Anderson has state wide reputation as a humorist. When he was city recorder people flocked eagerly to his court to be entertained by the humorous decisions, lectures and remarks with which the judge spiced the daily routine of police court.

He will make an ideal judge for the farcical trial, and his humorist's qualities will shine at their best. No better actor than he could possibly be found to preside over the humorous trial. The judge is engaged in preparing a number of humorous decisions and rulings which he will spring on the public on the night of the show.

Mr. Fulton Colville, the prominent young attorney, has also been added to the cast, and will fill the role of an attorney. Mr. Colville's intellectual brigrtness insures his success. His friends are predicting for him a notable hit. The other attorneys who will be engaged in the case are Messrs. Will H. Black, Charles A. Read and Walter Howard. A brighter array of legal talent could not be gotten together for such an occasion. These gentlemen are already perfect in their parts, and those who have heard them are enthusiastic in their praise.

Hon. H. W. J. Ham, who is to be one of the brightest stars of the occasion, will appear in the dialect and dress of a Georgia Cracker. Mr. Ham's intimate acquaintanceship with this character is sufficient assurance that he will keep the audience in a continual roar of laughter. The announcement that Mr. Ham will appear has had the effect of greatly increasing the interest in the production. Mr. Ham's reputation is national, and as Atlanta audiences have never had a fair opportunity to hear him, it is safe to say that many will go out for no other purpose than to see him. They will be amply repaid. He is a show by himself. He has appeared on the lecture platform in his inimitable lecture and for three hours at a time he has kept audiences roaring. He will be in his happiest vein on the night of the press show. He is thoroughly in touch with the purpose of the entertainment, and will do his level best. Atlantians who fail to see him will miss the opportunity of a lifetime.

And Ed Calloway, Billy Carr of the Kimball house, says that telegrams have been received from Forsyth, Griffin, Jonesboro and other town along the Central railroad where Ed is well known, asking that room be reserved and seats obtained for them if the published report is true that Ed Calloway is to appear. For the benefit of these anxious inquirers The Constitution states authoritatively that Mr. Calloway will actually appear. He will be dressed solely in diamonds and clothing. He says it will be the first of his farewell appearances and he hopes that all the orphans and poor people will turn out to see him. He asks that the ladies be requested to send flowers to the back entrance to the stage.

John Thompson, of the ticket window, is also to star on this occasion. Mr. Thompson's cherubic face eminently fits him for the role he is to essay—that of a charming female. His costume is to be a la mode, copied from The New York Herald's daily hint from Paris. John is one of the famous wits of the city and he will give it a feminine turn on this occasion. Mr. Julian Harris is also to appear in female attire in one of the rarest roles in the play. Mr. Harris's well known ability as a character delineator will be shown off to advantage. He requests that ladies look at him only with their natural eyes. Of course Joe Johnson will be a huge success as the wife. Judge Andy Calhoun as the aggrieved husband will be one of the finest bits of acting ever seen on any stage. The judge refuses to wear a wig.

Mr. Ed Brown, the ex-minstrel, will appear in a very touching part. He is to be the heart-broken father of Judge Calhoun, and the tale of woe that he will relate on the witness stand will be worthy of Mark Twain. He is one of the finest in the world.

Colonel Georgie W. Adair will furnish his share of the fun. The judge will give expert testimony on marriage, very relevant to the case on trial. He is always good. Mr. Will J. McBride will appear as clerk of the court. This is a role Mr. McBride fills in real life and his fine ideas of humor will make it a great part.

Other names are to be added to the cast yet and when the full list is announced it will be the brightest array of humorous talent ever brought together in Atlanta.

All danger of drinking impure water is avoided by adding twenty drops of the genuine Angostura Bitters manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

ON CAPITOL HILL.

The Georgia State Normal school will be in session for at least a month at Athens this year. That was the decision of the board of normal school commissioners yesterday at the meeting in Captain Bradwell's office. Professor Lawton B. Evans, of Augusta, was elected president of the college and will have charge of the department of "science and practice of teaching." Professor Otis Ashmore, of Savannah, was put in charge of the chair of geography. Professor E. B. Smith, of LaGrange, was elected to fill the chair of English. Professor G. G. Bond, of Athens, was placed at the head of the department on primary methods. The chair of mathematics will be filled by Professor L. M. Landrum, of Atlanta, and Miss W. A. Allen, of Douglasville, will occupy the chair in the department of kindergarten. The board has $1,000 and this will be used to keep the normal school running as long as possible. There was a long discussion in regard to raising more money, and one of the members intimated that there was quite a sum forthcoming from some source, which as yet could not be told. From 500 to 1,000 teachers are expected. Captain Bradwell says that he is already receiving many letters on this line and that the outlook is encouraging.

Captain A. J. Renkle and the first and second lieutenants of the German Guards, of Augusta, have been ordered for examination. The examining board will be composed of Captain W. W. Fry, First Lieutenant Addison Weiseger and Second Lieutenant Porter Fleming—all of the Sixth regiment infantry. The German Guards is a new company of infantry and will, upon admission, be assigned to the Sixth regiment. The necessary arms and equipments are ready to be shipped to them at once. The company will go into camp with the other companies at Griffin.

Professor Starnes, of the experimental station, has been ordered to Liberty county to investigate the blight, which is now prevalent among the pear trees in that county. The awful fruit tree disease is spreading rapidly and some steps should be taken at once to check its destruction and spread.

Governor Northen and Attorney General Terrell are both out of the city and will be gone some few days. The governor is at Nashville.

DO YOU EAT?

There Is One Neat, Clean, Cool Cafe in Town—It Is Vignaux's Restaurant, 16 Whitehall and 14 Alabama.

At this season of the year that ever vexing question, "What shall I eat?" is most pertinent. It is the time when the taste is vitiated. You are hungry, yet the sight of food makes you sick. When you find yourself in this condition, take a short rest from home food and try one of Vignaux's delicious meals or lunches. There are none better in town. You can get something not found on the home table, and it will be served in such a tempting manner that you will be delighted. Do not forget the lunch room, with its entrance at 14 East Alabama street. Main entrance, 16 Whitehall.

U. S. Field Glasses,

Opera glasses, telescopes, magnifiers, spy glasses, repaired at our optical factory. A. K. Hawkes, 12 Whitehall street.

Eye Glass Chains.

A beautiful line at A. K. Hawkes, 12 Whitehall street.

FROM BOTTOM TO TOP!

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Stores Are Stacked, Jammed and Packed Full of New Goods.

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW!

Did it ever occur to you when to buy Dry Goods? Now! Now! Now! There never was a time in the history of the Dry Goods business that prices were as low as we will open with Monday and keep them going all week

SELL, SELL, SELL WE MUST!

10,000 yards of the very prettiest Dress Goods that could be made, are now ready for inspection.
Cashmere at 10c, 25c and 50c.
Pure all wool 38-inch Dress Goods for 25c. Now when you say Novelties in Dress Goods we are the people.
16 cases of fancy Dress Goods at 35c, 50c, 75c, 90c and $1, that you would call cheap at double the price.
325 suit patterns, importer's samples, that are worth $15 to $45; you can take choice of these for $13.50.

New Silk Mulls at 33c.

1 case Ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Chemisettes that are all new styles and at Bargain Prices.
New lot of Ladies, Gents and Children's Spring and Summer Underwear.

Monday Morning at 7:30 we are going to sell 1 case of fine English Percals, 38 inches wide, at at 5c.

Fine Imported Sateens, in all the new styles, at 12½c. 15c, 25c and 40c; they are as pretty as $1.50 China Silks.
1 case 85c Table Linen for 49c.
Linen Crash at 3½c.
1 case 10c Ginghams for 4¾c.
1 case 25c Ginghams for 10c.
1 case 49c Ginghams for 15c.
Big lot Silk Ginghams put on Bargain table for Monday.
1 case beautiful 50c China Silks, all new styles, on center counter, at 23c.
1 case Bengaline, Cristle and Moire Silks, full value, $1.50; these we will sell this weeks at 75c.

Don't miss our opening, Monday on New Dress Trimmings, Laces and Ribbons.

300 boxes Imported Fans go on sale Monday for ¼ regular price.

Special! 1,000 Jap Fans that are worth 25c Monday and Tusday, we will sell them at 5c.

560 Sun and Rain Umbrellas for 33c, 53c, 67c, 75c and 90c; these are bargains that please the people.
One table full of fine Damask, Huck and Turkish Towels; they are worth from 50c up to $1.25 apiece; choice of them at 39c.
18 pieces fine $1.75 and $2 Table Linen, extra at $1 and $1.25.
All Linen Crash at 3½c.

Sell, Sell, Sell, We Must!

1 case nice White Check Muslins at 3½c.
10,000 yards short lengths in fine White Lawn at 5½c.

SOAP.

540 boxes of Toilet Soap, with four cakes in each box, Monday, from 8 to 9 o'clock, we will sell this Soap for 6c a box.
1 case Gents' Sox, regular 10c value, at 5c.

800 Dozen Ladies and Gents' Imported Sox and Stockings, full regular made, spliced heels and toes, sold the wide world over for 25c and 35; on Center Table for 11c.

GLOVES.

This departemnt is full of choice styles of Kid, Silk and Lisle Gloves; you get a great thing in our new $1 and $1.25 Kid Gloves.
In Silk Mitts and Gloves we are selling the very best at 25c, 50c and 75c.

New Laces and Embroideries.

Ladies, this is a department you are specially invited to visit this week. All the new styles just from the factory.

Don't miss our Opening of New Dress Goods Monday.

1 case White Bed Spreads at 69c.
1 case fine high-grade Crochet Quilts for $1.25.
1 case short lengths Sateens at 7½c.
1 case White India Linen, worth 35c; Monday they go for 10c.

Big Sale Domestic.

At 7:30 Monday morning we are going to sell Lonsdale finish Bleaching at 6¾c, no limit. This Bleaching is regular 9c goods, but for a starter Monday morning at 6¾c it goes as long as it lasts.

Colored Wash Goods.

This stock is full of all the new things, such as Congress Muslins, Swivel Ginghams, Crinkle Lawns, Empress Muslins, Egyptian Cloth, Organdies, Pompons, Crepe Armures, Mahelia Cloths, etc.; all close prices.

Lace Curtains and Draperies.

Housekeepers, take advantage of this sale. We are in it and you are sure of bargains.
250 pairs Lace Curtains at 39c, 89c, 98c, $1.25 and $2 per pair.
18 pieces Nottingham Curtains at 10c, 12½c, 15c and 20c per yard.
Madras Curtains at 20c, 25c and 35c, all new styles.
Big lot extra wide Satin Rousse for portieres, at 75c, $1 and $1.25.
Chenille Portieres and Table Covers in great variety.

8,000 yards fancy Laces, extra wide, in Jersey, Ecrue, Cream, White, Biege, etc., that are worth from 12½c to 20c; choice of these Monday on center counter for 5c.

It Never Rains But It Pours.

200 Ladies' Metropolitan Rubber Circulars, worth $1.50, Monday at 59c.

Ladies and Gentlemen, We are your friends, come to see us, we will sell you goods less than anybody in America.

BLACK GOODS.

75 pieces fine Black Dress Goods, all new styles and standard makes. We will sell you a black dress cheaper than you ever bought the same style of goods.

Sell, Sell, Sell, We Must!

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

46, 48 and 50 Whitehall Street. The Great Bargain House of the South.

EASTER DINNER.

A Nice Menu at the Markham House Today.

The Markham dinner today will be a thing of joy and delight as far as the menu is concerned. Mr. George W. Scoville has taken the thing in hand and has prepared a delightful feast.

Following is the menu:

Norfolk Selects.
SOUP.
Ox-Tail au Cognac. Consomme Britannia.
Lettuce. Radishes. Celery.
FISH.
Baked Shad, Diplomate, Duchess Potatoes.
Sliced Tomatoes. Cucumbers.
BOILED.
Ham Hock and Cabbage.
Philadelphia Capon, Egg Sauce.
Ox-Tongue, Piquant Sauce.
ROAST.
Loin Chicago Beef.
Turkey, Family Dressing, Cranberry Sauce.
Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce
ENTREES.
Deviled Crabs.
Salmi of Wild Duck, Spanish Olives.
Sweet Breads, Larded, a la Creole.
Imperial Cream Puffs.
COLD DISHES.
Chicken Salad. Lobster Mayonnaise.
Potato Salad Roast Beef
Tongue. Ham.
VEGETABLES.
Boiled Potatoes in Cream.
Stewed Tomatoes. Snap Beans.
Asparagus. Beets.
New Squash. Rice.
DESSERT.
Strawberry Short Cake.
Apple Pie. Transparent Custard.
Floating Island.
Pound Cake. Lady Fingers. Marble Cake.
Almond Macaroons. Vanilla Ice Cream.
Oranges. Bananas.
Cabinet Raisins. Smyrna Figs.
Assorted Nuts. Cream Cheese.
Snowflake Crackers. Coffee. Tea.
Buttermilk. Sweet Milk. Corn Bread.

BURGLARY AND BIGAMY.

These Are the Crimes of Which John Sanders Is Guilty.

The investigation following John Sanders's arrest for burglary yesterday developed a story of wives equal to full fledged Mormondom. Three wives were discovered in a few minutes and the detectives believe there are more to come.

Yesterday morning Mr. W. P. Fiemister, of East Atlanta, reported that he had been the victim of an extensive robbery. A large number of tools had been taken from his shop by some burglar who had broken the lock to pieces and entered the house. Detectives Green and Wooten were not long in getting hold of the burglar, who turned out to be John Sanders. When the revelations as to Sanders's wives began.

It was found that he has two wives in Atlanta and one in Gadsden, Ala. A curious story about the Atlanta wives was brought to light, which resulted in the imprisonment of the latest of the two wives last night. The first wife came here with Sanders from Spartanburg, S. C. She did not know that her husband had taken another wife until a few days ago, when he appeared and took charge of all her furniture. This furniture was sold by Sanders and his new wife. Upon the charge of stealing this furniture, Atlanta wife No. 2 was arrested by Detective Green yesterday, she joining her husband in prison.

Detectives Wooten and Holcombe located Simon Blalock, the Hogansville thief, last night. The arrest was made at East Point. Blalock burglarized a store at Hogansville and stole six suits of clothes and other articles. He was located at East Point by the two officers yesterday afternoon and arrested last night.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON BETTER.

He Receives Callers and Chats with Them.

San Antonio, Tex., March 24.—Congressman W. L. Wilson is much improved today. He sat up in bed a few hours and received two callers, both old friends. In response to a note from the correspondent regarding an interview, he sent back word that he begged to be excused from talking today. He will leave for the ranch of ex-Congressman Ben Cable, of Illinois, eight miles from the city, Monday, and will remain there a few days recuperating. Mr. Cable is now at the ranch and sent in the invitation this morning for Mr. Wilson to become his guest. Mr. Wilson has no fever but his cough still hangs on. This, however, causes no uneasiness to Dr. Underwood, his medical attendant, who states that he will soon have it under control. Congressman John Tarsney did not leave today as expected. He will leave tomorrow for Fort Worth and will go from there to Denver on private business. The son of Congressman Wilson will leave for Washington tomorrow.

FIRE AT FRANKLIN.

The Town Has no Department and Suffers Severely.

Canton, N. C., March 24.—(Special.)—Franklin, the county seat of Macon, and probably the best town in the state without railroad facilities, had a severe fire in the main business portion of the town last night. The fire originated, about midnight, from a stove in Frank's store. Before the blaze could be gotten under control eight stores and residences, Jarrett's hotel and Cunningham's livery stable were reduced to ashes. Lyle & Garland's drug store, Frank, Jarrett and others lose heavily. The horses and some vehicles were saved from the fire. There was no insurance on any of the property losses. Franklin has maintained no fire department.

THOMAS OUT ON BOND,

But He May Yet Have to Return to Jail.

Columbus, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—An effort was made through habeas corpus proceedings this evening to secure the release of Mr. H. M. Thomas, who was sentenced by Recorder Cozart yesterday, to serve five days in jail for contempt of court. The habeas corpus writ was carried before Ordinary Pou. After hearing lengthy arguments from the city attorney and attorneys for the prisoner, the judge refused to interfere with the recorder's action and remanded Thomas to jail, whereupon the prisoner certioraried from the ordinary's decision to the superior court. Under this procedure he was eleased on bond, pending the convening of that court in May. It is not believed that Judge Butt will interfere with the recorder's sentence. If he does not, Thomas will yet have to serve the remainder of the sentence, four day's in prison. Recorder Cozart is unreienting in the matter.

Left for Dead.

Bristol, Tenn., March 24.—(Special.)—Henry Seagraves, thirty-five years old, who lives south of town, was found west of the city today horribly beaten. He says he came to the city yesterday inquiring for a farm to rent. Some boys named Schaver told him they knew a place west of the city where they would take him. They were drinking heavily when they started. Once outside of the corporate limits they pounced upon him and with their fists and clubs and stones beat him into insensibility, robbed him of $4 and fled. He is in a critical condition.

AN EXPENSIVE CAROUSAL.

The Parlor of an Elegant Mansion Turned Into a Cockpit.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 24.—J. K. Jolly, a prominent democratic politician and oil and gas operator, lives at Corapolis. He is a rich man, and his mansion, overlooking the Ohio river, is one of the best residences in western Pennsylvania. Early in February Mr. Jolly took his family south for the winter. John Thomas, a coachman, was left in charge of the house, the other servants having been sent away. Thomas invited William Nelson and John Beaty, two prominent young men of the village, to spend the time with him. A carousal, which lasted six weeks, during which dog and chicken fights in Mr. Jolly's parlors were held nightly, then began. Thomas laid in a stock of refreshments, using money realized from the sale of costly bric-a-brac. He bought a half barrel of beer and set it up in the parlor on an arm chair. He then secured some game fowls and fighitng dogs. Every night they had a chicken main or dog fight in the parlors on a velvet carpet that cost $4 a yard. At daybreak they closed up the mansion and went to sleep with the dogs and chickens in the best of feather beds.

Thirsting for something more exciting, they took the shot and wads from several gross of shotgun cartridges and laid trains of powder around the barn floor. Applying a match they had realistic "spit devils." One night they set the barn on fire. Mr. Jolly's neighbors were attracted. They saw the scenes of riotous disorder, and, after putting out the fire, telegraphed to Mr. Jolly. The owner arrived home and had the three men arrested. They were given a hearing today by Alderman Gripp and held for court. The foregoing facts were brought out in the testimony. Mr. Jolly says it will cost him over $1,000 to repair the damage.

A Tragedy in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.—A desperate fight took place at Altamont this morning between James Lockert and Tom Givens, which resulted in Lockert being shot dead and Givens receiving three knife cuts that may prove fatal. Givens attacked Lockert because of evidence the latter gave in a trial before a United States commissioner at Tracy City.

Prendergast Objected.

Chicago, March 24.—By an agreement of the interested lawyers today, the hearing of the insanity plea of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, was postponed until next Tuesday. Prendergast objected vigorously to the delay.

A most delightful informal reception was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Strong, 30 East avenue, on Friday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Minnie M. Jones, of Philadelphia. Quite a large number were present. Miss Jones favored the company with several charming recitations, and the selections by the Von Weber male quartet added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

Mr. W. J. Dowling left last night for Auburn, N. Y., for a few days' stay.

WALKS AND TALKS.

A mass meeting for men will be held this afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association building under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association state convention, now meeting in Atlanta. The meeting will be conducted by J. A. Dorrittee, of Savannah, a number of the delegates participating. Music will be rendered by the Young Men's Christian Association orchestra, led by Professor Wurm. The meeting will be an exceedingly attractive one, as there are many strong speakers among the delegates. Professor B. C. Davis will have charge of the singing. The young men of Atlanta are cordially invited to attend. The hour for the meeting is 3:30 o'clock.

My friend, Lucius Hills, did a patriotic act when he insisted against the advice of many friends that his illustrated booklet, "When Patti Sang," should be strictly an Atlanta souvenir and that every detail of the work should be done at home.

The Providence, R. I., News of the 19th contained a glowing notice of the booklet, which, after declaring the poem an inspiration and the illustrations beautiful and appropriate, closes as follows: "All the work of the book was done in Atlanta and reflects great credit upon this enterprising city of the south."

As the great diva, upon the receipt of the first few copies, wired a thousand thanks for the beautiful books and a request for twenty-five more copies to be sent immediately as souvenirs for her friends, they will soon, no doubt, be in the possession of some of the most illustrious people of the world.

Among the theatrical men here are Ed W. Dunn, the clever manager of the comedian, Frank Daniels, and W. T. Glover, manager of the Blumberg company. Ed Dunn is a delightful fellow, who is well known here. He is remembered especially for his clever work done for the Juch Opera Company some time ago, and since with Daniels. Glover was formerly manager of the opera house in Brunswick, and is also well known down this way. He has been given a warm welcome here.

Mr. W. S. M. Meade, representing the Lamb Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., is at the Kimball. The Lamb company manufactures the Spalding and the Credenda bicycle.

The dramatic performance, "Ours," for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy, will be given at DeGive's opera house Tuesday evening, March 27th, with the following cast:

Prince Petrovsky.. .. .. Mr. L. Bonzugnes.
Sir Alex Shendryn, Bart.. ..A. Schulhafer.
Angus McAlister.. .... J. C. Gavan.
Hugh Chalcot.. ....A. J. Gallagher.
Sergeant Jones.. ....B. Storer.
Captain Samprey.. .... T. J. James.
Lady Shendryn.. ..Miss Mamie F. Young.
Blanche Haye.. .. ..Miss Lizzie Johnston.
Mary Netley.. .. ..Miss Nellie Flynn.
Maid.. ....Miss Estelle Walsh.
Overture.. ....Wurm's Orchestra.
Act I. Scene—Park of Sir Alex Shendryn's country house; the game of "bowls;" the rainstorm.
Vocal Solo—Mrs. Belle C. Dykeman.
Act II. Scene—Drawing room in Shendryn Hall. The jealous wife; off to the war; Cousin Angus, goodby!
Vocal Solo—Mrs. Mary O'Brien.
Act III. Scene—Interior of house in the Crimea. To the front; the roly-poley pudding; reconciliation.

The last of the series of French reunions was held at Paley's art school, March 22d, and was a most brilliant occasion. The programme was unusually interesting and most enthusiastically received by a large and appreciative audience. The piano numbers of Mrs. Hanna gave great pleasure. The Chopin impromptu was particularly well rendered, showing a thorough technique and a firmness of touch unusual in a woman. Miss Jennie Smith completely captivated the audience by her charming voice. Her selections showed great versatility of style and emphasized the fact of her unusual artistic ability. Mr. Burbank's magnificent voice was never heard to better advantage. His first number, "Israfel," was particularly adapted to his voice and was rendered in a broad style, with an artistic finish unexcelled. Much of the success of the musical programme of this series of reunions is due to Mrs. Richards, of whose praise as an accompanist too much cannot be said. In her beautiful accompaniments she gives a strong support with a delicacy of interpretation invaluable to the singer.

The French recitation of Miss Daniel and the monologue of Miss de Belle did great credit to their talent for elocution and to the French instruction they have received. Mr. de Bordes's dramatic interpretation of Francois Coppie's "La Veillee," and a scene of Moliere's "Misanthrope," given by Professors Coche, de Bordes and Wellhoff, completed one of the best programmes of the season.

This series of entertainments have been a source of great pleasure to the many patrons and friends of the Berlitz school of Languages.

QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

The Hamilton Journal says:

"Rev. B. R. Harris came into town the other day and bought the first plowstock he has bought in twenty-five years. And he bought the first Irish potatoes he has bought in eleven years. This gentleman has never bought a hoe handle or an ax handle in his life. He has not bought a bushel of corn in three years, and yet, with all this good management, he still complains a little of hard times."

Major Flynn Hargett and wife, of Harris county, have been married sixty-two years. Mrs. Hargett was born in 1812 and the major was born in 1811. Fourteen children have blessed their union.

A white squirrel is something new to many. Mr. J. M. Spurlin, of Fayetteville, had one on exhibition there Tuesday. It was captured on his place, at Lowery. He is thinking of placing it on exhibition at the great exposition in Atlanta next year.

Attempted Suicide.

Sarah Gilbert, an eighteen-year-old mulatto girl, living at 59 Thompson street, attempted suicide last night. She took morphine and was found unconscious at 3 o'clock this morning. Dr. Dan Howell was called and she was brought to.

The Miller Mantel Co.

Can now be found at 99 Peachtree street, with a well-selected stock of
Mantels, Tile, Grates and Furniture Specialties.

PRESTON H. MILLER, Manager.